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Historians' history of
the world

THE HISTORIANS'
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OF THE WORLD

The Historians' History of the World

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VOLUME XXV

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO THE GENERAL INDEX¹

As regards its main features the ensuing general index will explain itself. The full-face figures (1, 2, 3, etc., to 24) refer to volumes, the other figures to pages. It is believed that the dates and explanatory phrases following a large proportion of the proper names will greatly facilitate the use of the index, while at the same time making it in a sense a dictionary of historical reference.

It should be explained that the names included in this index represent a selection, by no means supplying a full list of the names to be found in our text. To have made the list absolutely complete would perhaps have doubled the bulk of our index, but would not, in the opinion of the editor, have added to its value. The easiest method of index-making would have been simply to give a reference for every proper name, but the result would have been an uncritical jumble of incidental references, which must have been annoying rather than helpful to the reader. As the index actually stands, on the other hand, it is believed that it will serve as a valuable guide to the text, and one which the reader will use habitually.

It has been our constant endeavour to forecast the needs of the average reader. Thus a person who is quite unfamiliar with the text will be enabled at a glance to ascertain where he may find both the main and the supplementary treatments of any important subject. Under "France" or "England," for example, he will be referred at once to the volumes where the different periods of French and English history are treated. In general, the first reference under any given heading will point to the main treatment of the subject in question.

The encyclopædic character of the index is further shown in the complete lists of sovereigns, with page references, appended to the principal countries; in the arrangement by countries, under topical heads, of information on such

[¹ For introductory note to the Bibliographical Index, see page 567.]

subjects as Art, Architecture, Finance, Labour, Manufactures, Tariff, Taxation, Transportation, Status of Women, Socialism, etc.; and in lists of famous Assassinations, Executions, Conspiracies, Financial Crises, etc. The lists of Wars, Treaties, and Battles and Sieges are particularly complete.

In Arabic names the original pronunciations have been preserved so far as possible, except in the case of persons whose names have long been Europeanised, such as Saladin. The prophet's name is spelled Mohammed; elsewhere the form used is Muhammed. The article is written *al.*

As the work covers the entire sweep of world history, it is obvious that opportunity is afforded for an almost endless number of subject-references. It has been a constant puzzle to determine just where to draw the line in this regard. Such subjects as Art, Architecture, Literature, Economics, Battles, Armies, Military Affairs, and Religion naturally suggest themselves; but here, as always with matters of classification, the great difficulty has been to know what constitutes the happy mean between too general and too specific a subdivision of subjects. Shall we, for example, let the term "Economics" include everything that might properly come within its scope, or shall we best subserve the interests of the reader if we make such subdivisions as "Commerce," "Taxation," "Finance," etc.? Again, shall we let "Assemblies" stand sponsor for a great variety of public gatherings, or shall these be variously distributed among "Congresses," "Conventions," "Councils," "Parliaments," and the like? In a word, it may be said that in answering these questions each suggested subject has been considered with reference to the practicalities rather than in strict accordance with any logical system. If a suggested title called for a list of references so long as to be cumbersome, that fact was usually considered sufficient reason for a subdivision. The convenience of the reader — the actual utility of the index — has been the one object kept constantly in mind; and it is hoped that the result will justify the method.



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- commerce of vessels fitted out or supplied in British ports under the direction of the Confederate government, **23**, 471.
- Aladdin**, Seljuk sultan in Asia Minor (thirteenth century); relations of, to Ottomans, **24**, 310.
- Aladdin**, brother and vizir of Ottoman emir Orkhan (fourteenth century); administration of, **24**, 314–317.
- Aladdin** (d. 1444), son of Sultan Murad II; death of, **24**, 322.
- Aladdin** (Ala-ud-din), Mohammedan ruler in Delhi 1294–1316, **22**, 23.
- Aladdin** (Ala-ud-din), founds first Mohammedan dynasty in Deccan (1347 or 1357), **22**, 34.
- Al-adid**, Fatimite caliph 1160–1171; death of, **8**, 369.
- Aladin** (Iftikhar), Fatimite general; defends Jerusalem against crusaders (1098), **8**, 351.
- Alalia**, town in Corsica, battle of (480 B.C.), **2**, 313; founded, **3**, 202.
- Alamanni**, German race of Suevic origin; invade Italy, **6**, 408, 415–416, 420, 421; Julian's campaigns against, **6**, 481–486, 519; defeated by Gratian, **6**, 525; join Franks against Rome, **7**, 461; migrations of, **7**, 469; conquered by Franks, **7**, 491, 504; overrun Switzerland, **16**, 534.
- Alamannia**, duke of, see Burkhardt.
- Alan** *Goa*, legendary ancestress of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 263, 272.
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- Alani** or **Alans**, an Asiatic people of Scythian origin; invade Media and Armenia, **6**, 243, 428; contact of, with Romans, **6**, 281, 290; conquered by Huns, **6**, 521; **7**, 46; invade Gaul, **6**, 547; invade Iberian Peninsula, **6**, 598; **10**, 15, 457.
- Alarcon**, battle of (1195), **8**, 246, 465; **10**, 61.
- Alaric I** (ca. 376–410 A.D.), king of West Goths; invades Greece, **6**, 543–544; **7**, 30–33; invades Italy, **6**, 545–563; death of, **6**, 564.
- Alaric II**, king of West Goths 484–507 A.D.; defeat and death of, at battle of Poitiers, **7**, 472–474; **10**, 18.
- Alarodians** or **Armenoids**, Asiatic race; contact of, with Assyrians, **1**, 388, 390; settlements of, in Pyrenean peninsula, **10**, 1, 2.
- Alaska**, a territory of the United States; purchase of, **23**, 467.
- Alavivus** (fourth century B.C.), leader of Visigoths; settles in Thrace, **7**, 46.
- Alazones**, Scythian tribe, **2**, 403.
- Alba**, duke of, see *Alva*, duke of.
- Albania**, region in western part of European Turkey; history of, **24**, 211–214; united with Turkey, **24**, 331.
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- Albany**, capital of New York State (U.S.A.); first settlement of (1615), **23**, 4; becomes English, **23**, 26; see also *Beverwick*.
- Albany**, Alexander Stuart, Duke of (1454–1485), brother of James III of Scotland; intrigues to obtain Scottish crown, **21**, 193–196; death of, **21**, 227.
- Albany**, John Stuart, Duke of (1481–1536), nephew of James III of Scotland; regent for James V of Scotland, **21**, 227–228; again regent, **21**, 229–231; leaves Scotland, **21**, 231.
- Albany**, Murdoch Stuart, Duke of (d. 1425); taken prisoner by English at Homildon Hill (1402), **18**, 522; **21**, 163; regent for James I of Scotland 1420–1424, **21**, 167–168.
- Albany**, Robert Stuart, Duke of (1340?–1420); regent for Robert II of Scotland 1389, **21**, 160; relations with duke of Rothesay, **21**, 161–163; regent for James I of Scotland, **21**, 164–167; character, **21**, 164, 167.
- Albategnus**, Muhammed ben Jibir (ca. 850–929) Arab astronomer, **8**, 279.
- Albemarle**, Nonconformist settlement in North Carolina, **23**, 47, 49, 51.
- Albemarle**, first duke of, see *Monk*, *George*.
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- Alberic**, Marquis of (d. 925), Lombard nobleman; husband of Marozia, **8**, 581.
- Alberic** (d. 954), son of Alberic and Marozia, revolt and reign of, in Rome, **8**, 582.
- Alberoni**, Giulio (1664–1752), statesman and cardinal, prime-minister of Spain; intrigues of, involve Europe in war, **9**, 530–532; seizes San Marino, **9**, 541; negotiates marriage of Philip V of Spain, **10**, 292; fits out Spanish fleet against England, **10**, 293, **20**, 519; supports plan to place James III on throne of England, **12**, 22; **20**, 519, 522; joins confederacy against England, **20**, 518; dismissal, **20**, 524.
- Albert I** (ca. 1250–1308), duke of Austria, emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1298–1308; concludes alliance with Philip the Fair, **11**, 78; character of, **14**, 156; wins battle of Göllheim, **14**, 159; reign of, **14**, 160–163; murder of, **14**, 163–164; **16**, 553; in Switzerland, **16**, 543, 553.
- Albert II** (1397–1439), emperor of Holy Roman Empire; as **Albert V**, duke of Austria, **14**, 200, 215; reign of, **14**, 216–217.
- Albert**, king of Poland 1492–1501, see *John Albert*, king of Poland.
- Albert** (d. 1412), king of Sweden and duke of Mecklenburg; ally of German cities, **14**, 187; unpopularity of, **16**, 195–196; war of, with Queen Margaret of Denmark and Norway, **16**, 203; imprisonment and liberation of, **16**, 203–204; loses kingdom, **16**, 205.
- Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel** (1819–1861), prince-consort of England; marries Queen Victoria (1840); **21**, 594–597; modifies ultimatum to United States, **21**, 631.
- Albert I**, duke of Austria, see *Albert I*, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.
- Albert II** (1298–1358), duke of Austria, besieges Zurich, **16**, 573–574.
- Albert V**, duke of Austria, see *Albert II*, emperor of Holy Roman Empire.
- Albert VI**, duke of Austria (fifteenth century);

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- Albert** (1559–1621), archduke of Austria; made viceroy of Portugal, **10**, 502; early career of, **13**, 530–531; becomes ruler of Netherlands, **10**, 244; **13**, 531–532, 534; wars of, **13**, 530, 535–538; death of, **13**, 570.
- Albert** (b. 1817), archduke of Austria; made civil and military governor of Haynau, **15**, 7; at battle of Custozza, **15**, 25 seq.
- Albert**, of Bavaria (d. 1404), governor in Holland, **13**, 339–341.
- Albert the Wise** (1447–1508), duke of Bavaria, **14**, 231.
- Albert**, crown-prince of Belgium; marriage of (October 2d, 1900), **14**, 58.
- Albert the Bear** (1106–1170), markgraf of Brandenburg; conquers Brandenburg, **14**, 214; reign of, **15**, 107.
- Albert Achilles** (1414–1486), elector of Brandenburg; rivalry of, with Frederick the Victorious, **14**, 233 seq.; reign of, **15**, 108.
- Albert or Albrecht** (1490–1568), markgraf of Brandenburg-Ansbach, grand-master of Teutonic Knights; election of, **17**, 186; ally of Vasili Ivanovitch against Lithuania, **17**, 187; made duke of Prussia, 17, 188.
- Albert**, surnamed **Alcibiades** (1522–1577), markgraf of Brandenburg; alliance of, with Maurice of Saxony, **14**, 309, 310; wars of, with Maurice of Saxony, **14**, 311–312.
- Albert (I) the Elder** (ca. 1317–1379), duke of Mecklenburg; opposes Valdemar Atterdag, **16**, 184.
- Albert II**, duke of Mecklenburg, see **Albert**, king of Sweden.
- Albert VI**, duke of Mecklenburg; in Count's War of 1534–1536, **16**, 261–262.
- Albert** of Mecklenburg, nephew of King Albert of Sweden, claims Danish throne (ca. 1380), **16**, 196.
- Albert**, count of Orlamünde, regent of Denmark; wars of (1225), **16**, 163–165.
- Albert**, bishop of Riga (thirteenth century), **16**, 162.
- Albert**, duke of Saxe-Teschen (governor in Austrian Netherlands (1787), **14**, 478.
- Albert**, Marcellin, French wine-grower; leads revolt (1907), **13**, 199c.
- Albert the Bold** (1443–1500), duke of Saxony; subdues revolt in Netherlands, **13**, 366.
- Alberta**, made a province, **22**, 346.
- Alberti**, noted Italian family; exiled from Florence (466 A.D.), **9**, 362.
- Alberti**, Benedetto (fourteenth century), Florentine leader, **9**, 335 seq., 343, 347.
- Albigenses**, heretical sect; crusade against, **8**, 461–462; **10**, 565 note, 566; **11**, 51–54; see also Bogomiles, Paterini.
- Albiney**, William d' (d. 1236), defends Rochester castle against John Lackland (1215), **18**, 357–358; supports Henry III of England, **18**, 365.
- Albinus**, Roman senator (sixth century A.D.); defended by Boethius, **7**, 392.
- Albinus**, Aulus Postumius, brother of Sp. Postumius Albinus; surrender of, to Jugurtha (101 B.C.), **5**, 387.
- Albinus**, Decimus Claudius (second century A.D.), Roman general; commander of army in Britain, **6**, 384; revolt of, against Emperor Severus, **6**, 387.
- Albinus**, L. Postumius, Roman consul 215 B.C.; defeated by Gauls, **5**, 260, 275.
- Albinus**, Spurius Postumius, Roman consul 110 B.C.; in war with Jugurtha, **5**, 386–387.
- Albinus**, English prelate, see **Alcuin**.
- Albion** Knights, title of grantees of New Albion in America, **23**, 12.
- Albizzi**, Italian family belonging to Guelph party; feud of, with Ricci in Florence (fourteenth century), **9**, 329, 333; Florence under, **9**, 348.
- Albizzi**, Rinaldo de', expels the Medici from Florence (1433), **9**, 351.
- Alboin** (d. 573), Lombard king; in war with Gepidae, **7**, 433–434; invades Italy, **7**, 434–437; death of, **7**, 437–438; marriages of, **7**, 448.
- Albornoz**, Gil Alvarez Carillo de (ca. 1300–1367), Spanish prelate; promotes papal cause in Italy, **9**, 225.
- Albrecht**, Wilhelm Eduard (1800–1876), professor at Göttingen; protests against tyranny of the Hanoverian government, **15**, 406.
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- Albret**, Jeanne d' (1528–1572), queen of Navarre; marriage of, **11**, 341; aids Huguenots, **11**, 363.
- Albuscasim** or Abul-Kasim (d. ca. 1106), Arabian physician, **8**, 279.
- Albucilla**, wife of Satrius Secundus; accused of impiety against emperor (37 A.D.), **6**, 154, 155.
- Albuera**, battle of (1811), **12**, 582; **21**, 477.
- Albuquerque**, town in Spain; ceded to Philip V of Spain (1715), **10**, 520.
- Albuquerque**, Affonso de, surnamed the Great (ca. 1452–1515), Portuguese navigator; as viceroy of India, **10**, 483, 484.
- Albuquerque**, Jerome de (1548–1618), Brazilian soldier; forces French from Maranhão, **23**, 655.
- Albuquerque**, Mathias de (d. 1647), Portuguese general; victorious at Montijo (1644), **10**, 515; wins battle of Badajoz, **11**, 496.
- Alcacer-do-Sal**, town in Portugal; sieges of (1158), **10**, 431; (1217), **8**, 426; **13**, 291.
- Alcacer-Seguier**, see **Kassr-el-Kebir**.
- Alçaçova**, Pedro de, influence of, over João III of Portugal, **10**, 489–490.
- Alcæus**, in Greek legend, son of Perseus, **3**, 70.
- Alcæus**, in Greek legend, son of Hercules; ancestor of Heraclids, **2**, 446.
- Alcalá-de-Henares**, University of, founded by Cardinal Ximenes (1500), **10**, 200.
- Alcamenes**, king of Sparta (eighth century B.C.); in First Messenian War, **3**, 144.
- Alcamenes** of Lemnos (fifth century B.C.), Greek sculptor, **3**, 481.

- Alcantara, Francisco Martin** (ca. 1480–1541), a Spanish soldier; dies in effort to save Pizarro, **23**, 556–557.
- Alcantara**, knights of, establishment of order (ca. 1196), **8**, 465.
- Alcazar-Quivir**, see *Kassr-el-Kebir*.
- Alcetas I**, king of Epirus; appears at Athens with Jason (373 B.C.), **4**, 148.
- Alcetas II**, king of Epirus; killed (295 B.C.), **4**, 503.
- Alcetas** (d. ca. 320 B.C.), Macedonian general, son of Orontes; commands Orestian phalanx, **4**, 217; condemned to death by Macedonian army, **4**, 436; war of, with Antigonus, **4**, 476.
- Alciabiades** (ca. 450–404 B.C.), Athenian general and politician; unites with Nicias against Hyperbolus, **3**, 245; rise and character of, **3**, 584–590; advocates expedition to Sicily, **3**, 595–596; accused of mutilating the Hermæ, **3**, 598–599; in Sicilian expedition, **3**, 600; alliance of, with Sparta against Athens, **3**, 601, 605–606, 619; alliance of, with Persians, **3**, 620–623; recall and triumphs of, **3**, 628–633; in disgrace, **3**, 633–634; counsel of, rejected at battle of *Aegospotami*, **3**, 638; end and review of career of, **4**, 23–25.
- Alcidas**, Spartan admiral (fifth century, B.C.); piracy of, **3**, 568.
- Alcimus**, early king of Lydia, **2**, 426.
- Alcmæonidæ**, noble Athenian family; Megacles, member of the family, causes massacre of Cylon's adherents (612 B.C.), **3**, 165–166; exiled under Pisistratus, **3**, 223; rebuild temple at Delphi, **3**, 234; Cleomenes drives from Athens, **3**, 252; attempt made to banish, so as to injure Pericles, **3**, 517, 518.
- Alcuin** (Anglo-Saxon *Ealhwine*), also known as *Albinus* (735–804), English prelate and scholar; tutor of Charlemagne, **7**, 534; **21**, 11; literary activity of, **18**, 166.
- Alden, John** (1599–1686), one of Pilgrim Fathers; landing at Plymouth, **22**, 620 note.
- Aldenhoven**, battle of (1792), **14**, 507.
- Aldfrith or Ealdfrith** (d. 705), king of the Northumbrians 685–705, **18**, 56.
- Aldhelm, Saint** (640?–709), bishop of Sherborne, English author; writings of, **18**, 164.
- Aldobrandini, Ippolito**, see *Clement VIII*.
- Alegam**, see *Ali Khan*.
- Aleko Pasha** (Alexander Vogorides or Bogorides) (1825–), Greek in Turkish service; governor of Eastern Rumelia, **24**, 182.
- Alembert, Jean Baptiste le Rond d'** (1717–1783), French mathematician and philosopher; edits encyclopædia, **12**, 63; friendship with Frederick the Great, **15**, 249, 250.
- Alençon, Charles de Valois, Duke of** (d. 1346), brother of Philip VI of France; at battle of Crècy, **18**, 462.
- Alençon, Charles IV, Duke of**, see *Bourbon, Charles de*.
- Alençon, Duchess of**, see *Margaret of Anjou*.
- Alençon, François, Duke of**, see *François, Duke of Alençon*.
- Aleppo**, city in Asiatic Turkey; siege of (637 A.D.), **8**, 157, 158; surrendered to Saladin (1183), **8**, 372.
- Alesia (Alise)**, a city of Gaul; siege of (52 B.C.), **5**, 527.
- Alessandria**, see *Alexandria*.
- Alessi, Guiseppe d'** (seventeenth century); leads insurrection at Palermo (1647), **9**, 490.
- Aléuadæ**, noble family of Thessaly; rule over Larissa, **3**, 189; allies of Persia, **3**, 263, 286, 312; bribe Leotychides, **3**, 388; **4**, 78; ask aid of Philip, **4**, 227.
- Alexander, John**, Bulgarian czar 1331–1365; makes alliance with Servia, **24**, 174.
- Alexander, Sir William**, see *Stirling, George*.
- Alexander of Battenberg** (1857–1893), prince of Bulgaria 1879–1886; reign of, **24**, 180–184.
- Alexander**, Byzantine emperor 912–913; insults Bulgarian envoys, **24**, 164.
- Alexander I**, king of Egypt, see *Ptolemy IX*.
- Alexander II**, king of Egypt, see *Ptolemy X*.
- Alexander I**, king of Epirus (d. 326 B.C.); marries Cleopatra, daughter of Philip of Macedon, **4**, 251; invades Italy, **4**, 503.
- Alexander Jannæus**, king of Judea ca. 104–ca. 88 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 26, 162; **4**, 575.
- Alexander** (d. 1506), king of Lithuania; relations of, with Russia, **17**, 179–180, 185.
- Alexander I**, king of Macedonia ca. 506–454 B.C.; invades Greece with Xerxes (480 B.C.), **3**, 313, 334; ambassador to Athens, **3**, 354–357; aids Greeks, **3**, 365; **4**, 212.
- Alexander II**, son of Amyntas II, king of Macedonia 369 B.C.; ally of Thebes, **4**, 181; reign of, **4**, 214.
- Alexander (III) the Great** (356–323 B.C.), king of Macedonia, main treatment of, **4**, 256–419; civic improvements of, in Babylon, **1**, 481; and the Jews, **2**, 135; conquest of Phœnicia, **2**, 293–300; signs at birth of, **4**, 219; at battle of Chæronea, **4**, 243–245; character of, **4**, 260, 325, 393–409; pupil of Aristotle, **4**, 260, 261–262, 264; and Bucephalus, **4**, 263; first exploits of, **4**, 264; in Greece, **4**, 265–273; invades Asia, battle of Granicus, **4**, 286–289; battle of Issus, **4**, 302–303; siege of Tyre, **4**, 307–311; siege of Gaza, **4**, 312–315; battle of Arbela, **4**, 320–328; completes conquest of Persia (including Afghanistan), **4**, 330–354; occupies Egypt, **4**, 315–318; founds Alexandria, **4**, 315–316; invades India, **4**, 355–374; marriages of, (Roxane), **4**, 351; (Statira), **4**, 376; suppresses mutiny at Opis, **4**, 379–383; last expedition of (Ecbatana), **4**, 383–384; grief of, for Hephaestion, **4**, 384–385; returns to Babylon, **4**, 386–387; last illness and death of, **4**, 390–392; division of empire, **4**, 420, 422; burial of, **4**, 429–431; line of, becomes extinct, **4**, 493.
- Alexander (IV) Ægus, the Younger** (323–311 B.C.) (son of Alexander the Great), king of Macedonia; birth of, **4**, 431; imprison-

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Alexander I (1777–1825), czar of Russia 1801–1825; in Napoleonic wars, 12, 532, 539–540, 543–547; 17, 445–455, 468–487; at capitulation of Paris, 17, 487–490; meetings of, with Napoleon: (Tilsit), 12, 562; 15, 296–297; 17, 455–456; (Erfurt), 12, 570; 17, 463–466; relations of, with Frederick William III of Prussia, 12, 600; 15, 289 seq.; 17, 447; and Holy Alliance, 15, 327; 17, 496–498; treaties of, with Sweden (1812), 16, 429, 466; (Fredrikshamm), 17, 459, 470; conquers Finland (1808), 16, 452–453; 17, 457–459; estimates of, 17, 426, 443, 499 seq., 531 seq.; main treatment of, 17, 443–532; reforms of—general, 17, 443, 444; New Tariff, 17, 470; in Poland, 17, 490–492, 518, 527; Russian administrative, 17, 499; educational, 17, 502–504;—liberation of peasants, 17, 505; as patron of literature, 17, 517, 518; treaty of, with France and Spain (1801), 17, 444; treaty of, with Austria against France (1805), 17, 446; relations of, with England, 17, 444, 457, 470; at war with Persia, 17, 459–460; 24, 494; in war with Turkey, 17, 460–463, 466–468; at congress of Vienna, 17, 490, 524; relations of, with Baroness Krüdener, 17, 493 seq.; marriage of, 17, 528; attitude of, towards Greek revolution, 24, 229; last years and death of, 17, 527–530.

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- Alexandria, city in Egypt; Jews massacred in (first century, A.D.), **2**, 178; founded by Alexander, **4**, 315-316, 404; commerce of, under Greeks, **4**, 405, 408; relations of, with Sparta, **4**, 451; resists Antiochus Soter, **4**, 560; library of, **4**, 562; intellectual life of, under Greeks, **4**, 562, 570; siege of (641), **8**, 162; alleged burning of library, **8**, 163, 164; bombardment of (1840), **24**, 454; (1882), **21**, 646; **24**, 460.
- Alexandria (Alessandria), town in Italy, built by Lombard League, **9**, 56; siege of, **9**, 57.
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- Alexiev (Alexeiev), Russian vice-admiral; made viceroy of Far East (1903), **17**, 622.
- Alexis or Alexei (1629-1675), czar of Russia 1645-1675, father of Peter the Great; accession of, **17**, 243; at war with Poland, **17**, 245; **24**, 55; at war with Sweden, **17**, 245; at war with Turkey, **17**, 245; negotiates with Rumania, **24**, 143-144; death of, **17**, 247.
- Alexis or Alexei (1690-1718), eldest son of Peter the Great of Russia; quarrels of, with the czar, **17**, 294-297; trial and death of, **17**, 297-299.
- Alexius or Alexis (I) Comnenus, Byzantine emperor 1081-1118; accession of, **7**, 258; makes peace with Seljuks, **7**, 259; war of, with Normans, **7**, 260-262; **9**, 74-75; war of, with Patzinaks, **7**, 262; relations of, to crusaders, **7**, 262; **8**, 342-343; death of, **7**, 262.
- Alexius (II) Comnenus, Byzantine emperor 1180-1183; reign of, **7**, 269.
- Alexius (III) Angelus (d. 1210), Byzantine emperor 1195-1203; usurps throne, **7**, 273-274; at siege of Constantinople, **7**, 275-276; death of, **7**, 288.
- Alexius (IV) Angelus (d. 1204) (son of Isaac Angelus) Byzantine emperor 1203-1204; seeks intervention of crusaders, **7**, 274; **8**, 415; placed on throne, **7**, 276; death of, **7**, 277; **8**, 415.
- Alexius (V) Ducas, Murtzuphlus (Mourzoufle), Byzantine emperor 1204; usurps throne, **7**, 277; **8**, 415; death of, **7**, 288.
- Alexius Philanthropenus, Greek admiral and general (thirteenth century), **7**, 313, 318.
- Alexius Strategopoulos, favourite general of Emperor Michael Palaeologus; retakes Constantinople (1261), **7**, 302.
- Alfarofreita, Elroy, president of Ecuador (1896), **23**, 615.
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- Aminias** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian trierarch and brother of poet Eschylus; at battle of Salamis, **3**, 346–347, 351.
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- Amma**, Phrygian deity; identified with Rhea or Cybele, **2**, 414.
- Ammeas**, a Greek leader, at siege of Plataea (429 B.C.), **3**, 557.
- Ammibaal** (ninth century B.C.); king of Qurkhi; death of (876 B.C.), **1**, 384.
- Ammi-satana**, king of Babylon ca. 2200 B.C.; great-grandson of Hammurabi, **1**, 363.
- Ammi-zadok** or **Ammi-sadugga**, king of Babylon, of first dynasty, **1**, 364.
- Ammon**, Libyan oracle of; visited by Alexander, **4**, 317–318; see also **Amen**.
- Ammonites** (**Bene-Ammon**), a Canaanite tribe; wars with Israel, **2**, 10, 52, 73–74, 91, 106, 119, 208.
- Ammonius** (b. ca. 170 A.D.), Greek philosopher, founder of Neoplatonic school; lectures of, **3**, 401.
- Ammurapi**, see **Hammurabi**.
- Amnesty Bill** (1660), debate on in English parliament, **20**, 212.
- Amnon**, son of David, **2**, 94.
- Amompharetes** (fifth century, B.C.), a Spartan soldier at Plataea, **3**, 368, 371, 380.
- Amon**, son of Manasseh, and king of Judah 642–640 B.C., **2**, 22, 117.
- Amorges**, a Persian; leads Caria in revolt against Darius II (412 B.C.), **2**, 618.
- Amorian Dynasty**, of Byzantine emperors 820–867 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 222–225.
- Amorites**, Canaanites or a tribe of Canaanites; wars of, with Egyptians, **1**, 136, 143, 144; name given by Babylonians to

- inhabitants of Syria and Palestine, **1**, 362, 363; wars of, with Israelites, **2**, 67, 71.
- Amos**, Hebrew prophet; literary style of, **2**, 214, 215.
- Ampfing**, battle of; see Mühldorf.
- Amphyctyon**, legendary king of Attica, **3**, 156, 167.
- Amphyctyon or Amphictyonic League**, a league of peoples, in Greek history; origin of, **3**, 167; nature of, **3**, 167–170; protects Delphic games, **3**, 174; council of, **4**, 239, 240, 550; in war of 281 B.C., **4**, 456.
- Amphipolis**, ancient Macedonian city; Sparta captures (424 B.C.), **3**, 581; battle of (422 B.C.), **3**, 582.
- Amphitheatre**, Roman; description of, **6**, 370–373.
- Amphitryon**, in Greek legend; the father of Hercules, **3**, 70.
- Amphoterus**, Macedonian soldier under Alexander the Great, **4**, 317, 319.
- Amputida**, Pedro de, Mexican soldier; defends Monterey against Taylor (1846), **23**, 373.
- Amraphel**, see Khammurabi.
- Amru ben al-Ass** (d. about 663 A.D.), Arab general; conversion of, **8**, 125; conquers Egypt, **8**, 160–162; Egypt under administration of, **8**, 164; further conquests of, in Africa, **8**, 165; partisan of Moawiyah, **8**, 171, 172; made governor of Egypt by Moawiyah, **8**, 175.
- Amru** (d. 689 A.D.), Arabian soldier; in Egypt, **8**, 178; revolts against Abdul-Malik, **8**, 179.
- Amselfeld**, battle of; see Kosovo.
- Am Stalden**, Peter, see Stalden, Am.
- Amstel**, Gilbert van (thirteenth century), lord of Amsterdam; conducts siege of Utrecht, **13**, 300–301; conspires against Floris V, **13**, 302–303; flees from Holland, **13**, 303.
- Amsterdam**, city, Holland; sovereignty of, assumed by William III of Holland, **13**, 334; anabaptist delusion in (1535), **13**, 378; growing commercial importance of (ca. 1600), **13**, 547; beginnings of Dutch East India Company in, **13**, 550; revolutionary committee in (1794), **14**, 18, 19.
- Amukehaka**, Libyan tribe, **1**, 131.
- Amulius**, mythical Alban king, **5**, 61.
- Amun**, see Amen.
- Amurath**, see Murad.
- Amusements**, see Sports.
- Amytis (Amyite)**, Median princess, marries Nebuchadrezzar, **2**, 582.
- Amyntas I** (b. ca. 498 B.C.), king of Macedonia; renders homage to Megabyzus, **3**, 264.
- Amyntas II**, king of Macedonia 394–370 B.C.; sends envoys to Sparta, **4**, 129–130; joins Spartans against Olynthus, **4**, 214.
- Amyntas** (sometimes called Amyntas III), (d. 336 B.C.), son of Perdiccas III; excluded from succession by his uncle, Philip, **4**, 215; put to death, **4**, 265.
- Amyntas** (d. ca. 330 B.C.), son of Andromenes, a Macedonian officer; general in Alexander's army, **4**, 278, 286, 324.
- Amyntas**, son of Antiochus, a Macedonian fugitive and traitor; plots against Alex-
- ander, **4**, 293; attempts to make himself master of Egypt (332 B.C.), **4**, 306, 315.
- Amyrtæus I**, king of Egypt ca. 456 B.C.; rules independently of Persians, **2**, 617–619; **3**, 429, 430.
- Amyrtæus II**, see Amen-Rut.
- Ana**, Assyrian deity; see Illu.
- Anabaptists**, heretical sect of Christians, historically the followers of Thomas Müntzer (sixteenth century); rise and persecution of, **13**, 377–379; **14**, 272–273.
- Anacaona**, a princess of Haiti, queen of Jaragua; murder of, **22**, 538.
- Anacharsis**, Scythian prince and philosopher, and contemporary of Solon, **3**, 210, 460.
- Anacletus II**, anti-pope 1130–1138, in opposition to Innocent II; lays claim to papacy, **8**, 603; crowns Roger II king of Two Sicilies, **9**, 77; opposed by Lothair II, **14**, 90.
- Anacreon**, of Teos (ca. 563–ca. 478 B.C.), Greek poet, **3**, 229.
- Anætius**, one of the Thirty at Athens, **4**, 2.
- Anafesto**, Paoluccio or Paolo Luccio, first doge of Venice (713 or 697 A.D.), **9**, 27.
- Anaitis**, see Ma.
- Anam**, see Annam.
- Ananus**, Jewish high priest 62 A.D.; deposed, **2**, 175; killed by Zealots, **2**, 179.
- Anastasia** (d. 1560), first consort of Ivan the Terrible; influence of, **17**, 198, 199; death of, **17**, 199.
- Anastasius (I) Decorus** (ca. 430–518 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 491–518 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 62–63, 75, 84.
- Anastasius (II) Artemius** (d. ca. 719 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 713–716 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 194; abdication of, **7**, 195.
- Anastasius III**, pope 911–913; succeeds Sergius, **8**, 580.
- Anastasius**, anti-pope to Benedict III, **8**, 568.
- Anastasius** (d. 753 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople 703 (728?)–753; favours iconoclasts, **7**, 208, 209; champions cause of Artavasdes, **8**, 548; degraded, **8**, 549; beheaded, **8**, 551.
- Anastro**, Gaspar de, Spanish merchant of Antwerp; contract of, to kill William of Orange (1582), **13**, 492–493.
- Anat**, Phoenician deity, **2**, 270.
- Anatolius** (fifth century, A.D.), ambassador to Attila, **7**, 59.
- Anaxagoras** (ca. 500–ca. 428 B.C.), Greek philosopher; influence of, on Pericles, **3**, 417; accused of impiety, **3**, 463–464; **4**, 33; influence of, on Socrates, **4**, 34.
- Anaxarchus of Abdera** (ca. 350 B.C.), Greek philosopher; consoles Alexander the Great after murder of Clitus, **4**, 350; proposes worship of Alexander, **4**, 352; contempt of, for occult science, **4**, 386.
- Anaxibius** (d. 388 B.C.), Spartan admiral; commands Spartan expedition to Hellespont, **4**, 121.
- Anaxicrates** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian commander, **2**, 291; **3**, 430.
- Anaxilaus or Anaxilas** (d. 476 B.C.), tyrant of Rhegium, **3**, 591.
- Anaximander of Miletus** (ca. 611–547 B.C.),

- Greek philosopher; founds Ionic school, 4, xviii (in special article).
- Anaya, Pedro María** (1795–1854), Mexican general; becomes acting president, 23, 626.
- Anbai**, another form of Babylonian god Nabu; worshipped in southern Arabia, 1, 315.
- Archises**, in Greek legend a Trojan prince and father of *Aeneas*, 3, 97; 5, 60.
- Anckarström, Johan Jacob** (1762–1792), a Swede; assassinates Gustavus III, 16, 409.
- Ancona**, seaport in Italy; siege of (1174), 9, 56–57; seized by French (1832), 9, 586; occupied by forces of Victor Emmanuel (1860), 9, 619.
- Ancre, Marquis d'**, see Concini.
- Anicus Marcus**, king of Rome 640–616 B.C.; reign of, 5, 79–81, 116, 119.
- Ancyra**, battle of (242 or 241 B.C.), 4, 557; 8, 54.
- Andagis**, Attila's lieutenant; connection of, with death of Theodoric (451 A.D.), 6, 589.
- Andernach**, battle of (876 A.D.), 7, 583.
- Anderson, Robert** (1805–1871), American soldier; in command at Fort Sumter, 23, 413, 414.
- Anderson, Lars**, see Andreä, Laurentius.
- Andhra**, see Telugu.
- Andocides** (467–ca. 391 B.C.), Athenian politician and orator; commands fleet in war with Corinth, 3, 443.
- Andorno, Pietro Nicco d'** (d. 1706), Italian patriot; heroism of, at siege of Turin, 9, 529.
- Andrade, Antonio de** (ca. 1580–1634), Portuguese missionary; in Tibet, 24, 504.
- Andrade e Silva, José Bonifacio de** (1765–1838), Brazilian statesman; becomes guardian of Pedro II, 23, 658.
- Andrade, Fernão Peres de**, Portuguese explorer; visits China (1517), 10, 486.
- Andrade, Gomes Freire de**, Portuguese soldier; revolt and death of (ca. 1820), 10, 542.
- Andrássy, Gyula (Julius), Count** (1823–1890), a Hungarian statesman; becomes prime-minister, 15, 32; foreign policy of, 15, 40–41, 48, 530; meets Bismarck, 15, 41; sends Andrásy Note to Porte, 15, 49; seeks to calm popular passion in Hungary, 15, 49; negotiates German-Austrian Alliance of 1879, 15, 52, 531.
- Andrásy Note, The**, a declaration relative to the condition of Bosnia and Herzegovina, drawn up by Austria, Russia, and Germany and presented to Turkey (1876), 15, 49; 21, 639–640.
- André, Major John** (1751–1780), British soldier in Revolutionary War; negotiations of, with Benedict Arnold, 20, 629; 23, 275; capture and execution of, 20, 269; 23, 276.
- Andreä (Andreæ), Laurentius, or Anderson, Lars** (1480–1552), a Swedish reformer; plots to debase clergy, 16, 273; at diet of Vesterås, 16, 278–279; at Synod of Örebro, 16, 283–284.

- Andreas**, see Orthagoras.
- Andreossy (Andreossi)**, Antoine François, Count d' (1761–1828), a French general and diplomatist; at Napoleon's triumphal festival in Paris (1797), 12, 455.
- Andrew II**, king of Hungary 1205–1236; joins crusade, 8, 425; returns to Europe, 8, 426.
- Andrew of Hungary**, husband of Joanna I of Naples; assassination of (1345), 9, 232.
- Andrew**, grand prince of Russia 1169–1175; career of, 17, 131.
- Andrian (Andrian-Werburg)**, Victor, Baron von (1813–1858), Austrian statesman; pamphlet of, 14, 607.
- Andriscus (Pseudo-Philippus)**, pretended son of Perseus, and claimant to throne of Macedon (ca. 148 B.C.); defeated by Romans, 4, 542; 5, 315.
- Androcles**, (eighth century B.C.), king of Messenia jointly with Antiochus, 3, 144.
- Androcottus**, see Chandra Gupta.
- Andromache**, in Greek legend; as wife of Hector, 3, 97–98.
- Andronicus (I) Comnenus** (ca. 1110–1185), Byzantine emperor; character and early career of, 7, 266–268; reign of 1183–1185, 7, 270–271.
- Andronicus (II) Palæologus**, the "Elder" (ca. 1260–1322), Byzantine emperor; character and early career of, 7, 310–311, 317–318; wars of, with Turks, 7, 318–320, 323–324; and Catalan Grand Company, 7, 320–322; last years and death of, 7, 324–328; alliance of, with Servia, 24, 191.
- Andronicus (III) Palæologus**, the "Younger" (1296–1341), Byzantine emperor; relations of, with Andronicus II, 7, 325–327; reign of, 7, 328.
- Andronicus**, (eleventh century), son of Constantine XI; reigns at Constantinople with two brothers, 7, 253, 257.
- Andronicus** (fourteenth century), son of Joannes V; associate emperor with father, 7, 330.
- Andronicus** (fifteenth century), son of Manuel II, and governor of Thessalonica; sells city to Venetians, 7, 335.
- Andronicus Tarchaniotes**, nephew of Michael VIII; treachery of (1271), 7, 313.
- Andronicus, L. Livius** (ca. 284–ca. 204 B.C.), Roman dramatic poet (Greek by birth); produces play at Rome, 5, 358.
- Andronidas**, (second century B.C.), tyrant of Achaea; rule of, 4, 540.
- Andros, Sir Edmund** (1637–1714), English colonial governor in America; claims jurisdiction over west New Jersey 1677–1678, 23, 31; governor of Virginia, 23, 135; governor of Maryland, 23, 137; governor of New York 1674–1681, 23, 151–152; governor of New England, 23, 156–158; aggressions of, upon other colonies, 23, 158–159; imprisonment of, 23, 160; release of, 23, 169–170.
- Androsthenes**, admiral of Alexander; explores coast of Persian Gulf (324 B.C.), 4, 375.

- Angevins**, early Plantagenet kings of England, **18**, 257–362.
- Anglas**, Count Boissy d', see Boissy-d'Anglas.
- Angles**, Teutonic tribe; origin of, **16**, 5; **18**, 33, 38; first appearance of, in Britain, **18**, 30, 38; conquests of, in Britain, **18**, 39.
- Anglesey**, Henry William Paget, Marquis of (1768–1854), British general and statesman; lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1828–1829), **21**, 540–541; (1830), **21**, 549.
- Anglo-French Convention of 1898**, defines British and French spheres of influence in Africa, **24**, 466.
- Anglo-German Agreements**, concerning African colonisation (1890), **15**, 556 seq.; relative to China (1900), **24**, 572.
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- Anglo-Russian Convention of 1895**, limits Russian expansion in Central Asia, **17**, 617.
- Anglo-Saxons**, Teutonic tribes in England; introduction of Christianity among, **8**, 525; **18**, 43, 44; early religion of, **18**, 43–44; customs and institutions of, **18**, 158–163; Anglo-Saxon literature, **18**, 163–167.
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- Anglo-Tibetan Treaty of 1904**, concluded by Colonel Younghusband, **24**, 510.
- Angora**, battle of (1402), **24**, 301, 320.
- Angoulême, Charles**, Duke of, see Orléans.
- Angoulême, Louis Antoine de Bourbon**, Duke of (1775–1844), eldest son of Charles X of France; invades Spain, **10**, 390–392; reinstates Ferdinand VII of Spain, **13**, 29; becomes commander-in-chief of French army, **13**, 36.
- Angoulême, Louise of Savoy**, Duchess of (1476–1531), daughter of Philip, duke of Savoy, and mother of Francis I of France; Anne of Brittany opposes, **11**, 300; intrigues against the duke of Bourbon, **11**, 315–316; regent of France, **11**, 321; negotiates Peace of Cambrai, **9**, 457; **11**, 325.
- Angoulême, Marie Thérèse Charlotte**, Duchess of, (1778–1851), daughter of Louis XVI and wife of the duke of Angoulême; birth of, **12**, 139.
- Angus of the Isles**, see Macdonald.
- Angus**, Earls of, see Douglas and Umfraville.
- Anhalt-Dessau**, Leopold, Prince of, see Leopold.
- Anianus**, Bishop (fifth century), defends Orleans against Attila, **6**, 585.
- Anicetus** (first century, A.D.), Roman naval commander; plots against Agrippina, **6**, 185; plots against Octavia, wife of Nero, **6**, 197–198.
- Aniello, Tommaso**, see Masaniello.
- Animal Worship**, in Egypt, **1**, 228–236; see also Religion.
- Anit**, Canaanite deity; worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 119.
- Anjou**, an ancient government or country of France; conquered by Philip Augustus (ca. 1204), **11**, 51.
- Anjou, House of** (in English history), see Plantagenet, House of.
- Ankarström**, see Anckarström.
- Anna Comnena** (1083–1148), Byzantine princess; daughter of Alexius (I) Comnenus; history written by, **7**, 259, 262; treason of, **7**, 263.
- Anna Ivanovna** (1693–1740), empress of Russia; election of, by council, **17**, 331; makes herself independent of council, **17**, 332–333; supports Augustus of Saxony on Polish throne, **17**, 333; surrenders Persian possessions, **17**, 334; war of, against Tatars in the Ukraine, **17**, 334 seq.; designs of, in Rumania, **24**, 146; war of, against Turkey, **17**, 335–337; internal administration of, **17**, 337–338; relations of, with Biron, **17**, 338–341; death of, **15**, 161; **17**, 340.
- Anna Leopoldovna** or Carlovna, Elizabeth Catherine Christine (1718–1746), grand duchess and regent of Russia; marriage of, to Ulrich, duke of Brunswick, **17**, 339; becomes regent, **17**, 341–342; alliances of, **17**, 342; war of, with Sweden, **17**, 342 seq.; manifesto of, regarding war with Sweden, **17**, 344; estrangement of, from husband, **17**, 345; conspiracy against, **17**, 345–350.
- Anna Paulovna**, grand duchess of Russia; wife of William II of Holland, **14**, 60.
- Anna Perenna**, festival of, at Rome, **6**, 368.
- Anna Petrovna** (1706–1728), daughter of Peter the Great; marriage of, to duke of Holstein, **17**, 328; mother of Peter III, **16**, 400.
- Anna of Saxony** (d. 1577), wife of William of Orange; divorce and death of, **13**, 434 note; 454.
- Annam or Anam**, a French protectorate in eastern part of Indo-Chinese peninsula; French expedition against (1863), **13**, 138; makes treaty of 1874 with France, **24**, 555; becomes French protectorate (1884), **24**, 556; king is deposed (1907), **24**, 521; see also French Indo-China.
- Annapolis Convention** (Sept. 11th, 1786), recommends calling of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, **23**, 290.
- Annates**, church tax, **8**, 624; abolished by council of Bâle, **8**, 638.
- Anne** (1665–1714) queen of Great Britain and Ireland, daughter of James II of England; relations of, with Netherlands, **13**, 648; main treatment of reign, **20**, 470–505; accession of, **20**, 470; war of Spanish succession under (in Europe), **20**, 471–478, 486–488; (in America, as Queen Anne's War), **23**, 190–194; union of Scotland with England under, **20**, 478–480; **21**, 316–323; rule of, in America, **23**, 165, 168; illness and death of, **20**, 494–496; progress of England (social, political, artistic, etc.), under, **20**, 496–505.
- Anne** (d. 1759), daughter of George II of England; marriage of, **14**, 2; regency of, in Netherlands, **14**, 6–7.
- Anne**, daughter of Emperor Maximilian II; marries Philip II of Spain (1570), **13**, 427.

- Anne (tenth century), daughter of Emperor Romanus II; marries Vladimir, grand duke of Russia, **7**, 230–231, 240.
- Anne of Austria (1601–1666), queen of France, daughter of Philip III of Spain and wife of Louis XIII of France; marriage of, **11**, 438; relations of, with Mazarin, **11**, 488, 510; character of, **11**, 488; intrigue of, with George Villiers, **19**, 545; death, **11**, 567.
- Anne of Beaujeu (ca. 1462–1522), daughter of Louis XI of France; regent of France 1483–1490, **11**, 279–284; besieges dukes of Orleans and Brittany, **11**, 284–285; favoured by Louis XII of France, **11**, 295–296.
- Anne of Bohemia (1366–1394), queen of England, daughter of emperor Charles IV, and wife of Richard II of England; marriage of, **18**, 497; death of, **18**, 501.
- Anne of Brandenburg, wife of Frederick I of Denmark, **16**, 255.
- Anne of Brittany (1476–1514), queen of France, daughter of Francis II, duke of Brittany; betrothed to king of the Romans, **11**, 285; marries Charles VIII, **11**, 286; marries Louis XII, **11**, 295–297; influence of, in France, **11**, 304.
- Anne of Cleves (1515–1557), queen of England, fourth wife of Henry VIII; marries Henry VIII, **19**, 187; is divorced, **19**, 188–189.
- Anne of Denmark (1574–1619), queen of James I of England (James VI of Scotland); character of, **19**, 482; marriage of, **21**, 282; coronation of, **21**, 283.
- Anne of Egmont (d. 1558), first wife of William the Silent, **13**, 501.
- Anne Hyde, marries James, duke of York (1660), **20**, 238; death of, **20**, 274.
- Anne Nevil (d. 1485), queen of Richard III of England, daughter of the great earl of Warwick; marries Prince Edward, son of Henry VI, **18**, 589; marries duke of Gloucester (Richard III), **18**, 599, 600; coronation of, **18**, 614; death, **18**, 621.
- Anne of Savoy (1320–1359), empress-regent of the Eastern Empire, daughter of Amadeus V, duke of Savoy, and wife of emperor Andronicus III (1337); regency of, **7**, 328.
- Anne Scott, heiress of Buccleuch; marries James, duke of Monmouth (1665), **20**, 295.
- Annese, Gennaro, Italian soldier; conspires to free Naples (1648), **9**, 489–490.
- Annesley, Arthur (1614–1686), English statesman; created earl of Anglesea, **20**, 234; a commissioner to try the regicides (1660), **20**, 236.
- Annus, C., general of Sulla in Spain (ca. 82 B.C.) **5**, 441.
- Annus, L., Latin praetor (340 B.C.); punished for defying gods, **5**, 183.
- Annus, T., Roman senator (ca. 133 B.C.); attacks Græcchus, **5**, 364.
- Annubanini, king of Lalubu, **1**, 357.
- Anoshazad, son of Chosroes I; rebellion of (ca. 551 A.D.), **8**, 89.
- Anscharius, see Anskar.
- Anselm, Saint (1033–1109), archbishop of Canterbury; argument of, for existence of God, **11**, 41; appointment of, as archbishop, **18**, 224; disputes of, with William Rufus, **18**, 225; disputes of, with Henry I, **18**, 234–235.
- Anselm of Laon (ca. 1030–1117), French theologian; pupil of Anselm of Canterbury, **11**, 41.
- Anselm, bishop of Lucca, see Alexander II, pope.
- Ansar, men of Medina who supported Mohammed, **8**, 117.
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- Anshan, city in ancient Elam; conquered by Judea, **1**, 363.
- Ansilla, Treaty of (842 A.D.), **7**, 569.
- Anskar, or Ansgar, or Anscharius (801–865 A.D.), called the "Apostle of the North"; as bishop of Hamburg, **7**, 575; **16**, 42; as missionary to north, **16**, 19, 42–43, 132.
- Anson, George (Lord Anson), (1697–1762), an English admiral; commands squadron sent to Pacific against Spain, **20**, 555; circumnavigates globe, **20**, 555; destroys French fleet off Cape Finisterre, **20**, 568.
- Ansprand, Duke (d. 712 A.D.), father of King Liutprand of Lombardy; as regent for Liutbert, **7**, 446; usurps throne, **7**, 447.
- Antalcidas (fourth century B.C.), Spartan admiral and politician; envoy to Persia (393 B.C.), **4**, 119–123; second embassy of, **4**, 149.
- Antalcidas, Peace of (also called the King's Peace), main provisions, **4**, 122–127; consequences of, in Central Greece, **4**, 135; infringement of, **4**, 149.
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- Antef (II) the Great, king of Egypt (ca. 2700 B.C.), **1**, 107.
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- Antemnates, tribe of Italy; wars of, with Romans, **5**, 64.
- Antequera (d. 1731), Peruvian commissioner to Paraguay; career of, **23**, 567, 568.
- Anthemius, emperor of the West 467–473 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 612–614; **7**, 61.
- Anthemius (d. 584 ? A.D.), Roman architect and mathematician, **7**, 78–80.
- Anthony, king of Saxony 1827–1836; Saxons revolt against, **15**, 403.
- Anthony de Bourbon (1518–1562), king of Navarre; marriage of, **11**, 341; leader of Bourbon party, **11**, 353; renounces claim to regency, **11**, 356.
- Anthony of Burgundy, brother of John the Fearless; becomes duke of Brabant (1414), **13**, 352.
- Anti-Corn-Law-League, in England; supported by Cobden and Bright, **21**, 600; agitates for free trade (1844–1845), **21**, 601–602.

- Antietam, battle of (1862) (called by Confederates the battle of Sharpsburg), **23**, 433.
- Antigonias, an Athenian tribe, **3**, 238; **4**, 495.
- Antigonidæ, descendants of Antigonus, king of Asia, **4**, 421, 500.
- Antigonus (ca. 80-ca. 37 B.C.), king of Judea ca. 40-37 B.C.; rivalry of, with Herod, **2**, 165; put to death, **2**, 165.
- Antigonus the "One-Eyed" (ca. 382-301 B.C.), a general of Alexander; made satrap of Central Phrygia, **4**, 295, 428; wars of, with Eumenes and Perdiccas, **4**, 435-437, 443-450, 476, 479, 490-498; death of, **4**, 499; wars of, with Ptolemy, **4**, 564-567.
- Antigonus Doson (d. 220 B.C.), king of Macedonia 229-220 B.C.; nephew of Antigonus Gonatus; as regent for Philip III, **4**, 522; reign of, **4**, 524-526; compact of, with Aratus, **4**, 524; at battle of Sellasia, **4**, 525-526; war with Illyrians, **4**, 526; death of, **4**, 526.
- Antigonus Gonatas (319?-239 B.C.), king of Macedonia 277-239 B.C.; master of great part of Greece, **4**, 453, 454; wars of, **4**, 456, 459-461, 500, 508, 512-514; main treatment of reign, **4**, 459-461, 514-515; intercedes for his father, **4**, 504; claim cf. to Macedonian kingdom, **4**, 555-556; death of, **4**, 522.
- Antilia, imaginary island in Atlantic Ocean, **22**, 414.
- Anti-Nebraska Men, in United States history name given to opponents of Kansas-Nebraska Bill; join Know-Nothings (1854), **23**, 395; see Know-Nothings and Kansas-Nebraska Bill.
- Antinomian Controversy, in Massachusetts, **23**, 101-103.
- Antinous (d. 122? A.D.), page and favourite of Emperor Hadrian; deification of, **6**, 283.
- Antioch, city in Asia Minor; taken by Arabs (ca. 637 A.D.), **8**, 158; besieged and taken by Crusaders (1098), **8**, 347-350; tributary to Saladin, **8**, 347; Germans restore Christian government in, **8**, 383; Christian rulers in (1206-1268), **8**, 449.
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- Antiochis, one of ten tribes of Athens, **3**, 238.
- Antiochus (fourth century B.C.), father of Seleucus Nicator, founder of Seleucid empire; captain under Philip, **4**, 553.
- Antiochus (I) Soter, king of Syria ca. 280-261 B.C.; reign of, **4**, 555-556; **8**, 50.
- Antiochus (II) Theos, king of Syria 261-246 B.C.; attitude of, towards Jews, **2**, 138; war of, with Egypt, **4**, 556; marriage of, with Berenice, **4**, 557, 569; murder of, **4**, 557, 570.
- Antiochus (III) the Great, king of Syria 223-187 B.C.; policy of, towards Jews, **2**, 138-139; war of, with Egypt, **2**, 302; **4**, 572; war of, with Romans, **4**, 531-532; **5**, 296-304; main treatment of, **4**, 557-559; makes peace with Egypt, **4**, 572; wars of, with Parthians, **8**, 56.
- Antiochus (IV) Epiphanes, king of Syria 175-164 B.C.; cruelty of, towards Jews, **2**, 139-144; takes Jerusalem by storm (170 B.C.), **2**, 143; wars of, with Jews (Maccabæan War), **2**, 147-151; wars of, with Egypt, **4**, 559-560, 574; death of, **2**, 151.
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- Antiochus (VI) Theos, king of Syria 144-142 B.C.; placed on throne by Tryphon or Tryphon, **2**, 157; killed, **4**, 560.
- Antiochus (VII) Sidetes, king of Syria 137-128 B.C.; and the Jews, **2**, 159, 160; **4**, 560; defeated and killed by Parthians, **2**, 160; **4**, 560; **8**, 61.
- Antiochus (VIII) Grypus, king of Syria 125-96 B.C.; reign of, **4**, 560-561.
- Antiochus (IX) Cyzicenus, king of Syria 111-96 B.C.; rules jointly with Antiochus Grypus, **4**, 561.
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- Antiochus (XIII) Asiaticus, king of Syria 69-65 B.C.; last of the Seleucidæ, **4**, 561.
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- Antipater or Antipas (d. 319 B.C.), Macedonian soldier, son of Iollas; as statesman under Philip of Macedon, **4**, 218; as commander in Macedonia, **4**, 277, 283, 411; war of, in Greece (331 B.C.), **4**, 412-413; Lamian War, **4**, 464-476; at partition of Alexander's empire, **4**, 426, 428, 432-435; war of, with Perdiccas, **4**, 435, 476; assumes supreme power, **4**, 435, 476; death of, **4**, 436, 476-478; effect of death in Greece, **4**, 478, 479.
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- Antiphilus, an Athenian general; succeeds Leosthenes in Lamian War (323 B.C.), **4**, 467; conquers Leonnatus, **4**, 467-469.
- Antiphon (ca. 480-411 B.C.), an Athenian orator—the oldest of the "ten Attic

- orators"; teacher of the new Rhetoric, **3**, 459; organises government by the Four Hundred, **3**, 623-629.
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- Antommarchi**, **Francesco** (ca. 1780-1838), an Italian surgeon, physician to Napoleon, **12**, 645.
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- Antonius**, **Caius**, son of M. Antonius; Roman consul (63 B.C.) with Cicero, **5**, 484; placed by Cicero in command of army against Catiline, **5**, 491-493; given province of Macedonia, **5**, 491, 614, 621.
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- Antonius**, **L.**, Roman soldier; proclaims himself emperor in Dacian war (88 A.D.), **6**, 258.
- Antonius**, **Marcus** (143-87 B.C.), Roman orator and soldier; sent against pirates in Cilicia, **5**, 464; death of, **5**, 429.
- Antony**, **Mark**, or **Marcus Antonius** (ca. 85-30 B.C.), Roman triumvir and general; as tribune of the people opposes Pompey's party, **5**, 531; at battle of Dyrrachium, **5**, 538; suppresses revolt in Rome, **5**, 553; as intimate friend of Caesar, **5**, 576; as consul, **5**, 578-579, 582; conduct of, at murder of Caesar, **5**, 586, 609-610; oration of, over Caesar, **5**, 611; hostility of, to Octavian, **5**, 613-616; negotiations of, with Octavian, **5**, 617; becomes triumvir, **5**, 617; orders death of Cicero, **5**, 620; at Philippopolis, **5**, 622-624, 635; and Cleopatra, **4**, 577, **5**, 624-625, 628, 629, 631-632, 636; wars of, with Parthians, **5**, 625, 628; **8**, 68-69; marriage of, with Octavia, **5**, 626; war of, with Octavian (battle of Actium), **5**, 630-631; death of, **5**, 631-632; estimate of personality, **5**, 633-636.
- Antrim**, **Randal M'Donnel**, Earl of, Irish Catholic nobleman; raises troops in Ireland (ca. 1645), **20**, 33; marriage of, **20**, 33 note.
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- Anu**, Babylonian god, **1**, 313, 517, 521-522, 526; temple of, **1**, 372, 453.
- Anubis**, Egyptian god; high priest of, **1**, 118; represented with dog's head, **1**, 230; son of Osiris, **1**, 282.
- Anund Jacob** (the "Kolbrenner"), son of Olaf and king of Sweden in age of Vikings; reign of, **16**, 36; humanity of, **16**, 47; invades Denmark, **16**, 49.
- Anunit**, Babylonian goddess, **1**, 342.
- Anytus** (ca. 400 B.C.), an Athenian; in exile, **4**, 20; accuser of Socrates, **4**, 37.
- Apama** (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Artabazus; wife of Seleucus Nicator, **4**, 555.
- Apason**, Phoenician deity, **1**, 313.
- Apelles** (ca. 350-ca. 300 B.C.), Grecian artist; draws Alexander's picture, **4**, 260-261.
- Apepa I** (**Apophis**), Hyksos king of Egypt (XVth dynasty), **1**, 122, 124.
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- Aper**, **Arrius**, Roman prætorian prefect; slain (ca. 284 A.D.), **6**, 432.
- Aphraates**, **Jacob**, the "Persian Sage" (fourth century, A.D.), a Syrian bishop, **8**, 80.
- Aphrodite**, a Greek deity, see **Venus**, **Astarte**.
- Apicata**, divorced wife of Sejanus; suicide of (31 A.D.), **6**, 152.
- Apion**, **Ptolemy** (d. 96 B.C.), king of Cyrene 117-96 B.C.; son of Ptolemy VII; inherits Cyrene, **4**, 575.
- Apis**, the Bull of Memphis, worshipped by ancient Egyptians; worship of, introduced, **1**, 91; tombs at Memphis, **1**, 153; legends of, **1**, 193; funeral steles of, **1**, 193-194; identified with Osiris, **1**, 232; called Epaphus, **1**, 233; worship of, **1**, 231, 232-236, 285; feast of, **1**, 232; temple of, **1**, 233; hieroglyphic name, **1**, 233; Strabo describes, **1**, 236; Cambyses and, **2**, 603, 604; honoured by Alexander, **4**, 315; Caesar and, **6**, 44; Galba and, **6**, 248.

- Apocleti**, the administrative and judicial council of the Ætolian League; composition of, **4**, 517.
- Apodaca**, Juan Ruiz de (1754–1835), Spanish soldier, viceroy of Mexico 1816–1822; administration of, **23**, 622–623.
- Apollocrates**, son of Dionysius (the Younger); in command at Syracuse (357 B.C.), **4**, 206.
- Apollo**, in Greek and later in Roman mythology, son of Zeus (Jupiter); in Egypt according to classical traditions, **1**, 189, 213, 279, 280, 282; in Babylon, **1**, 480; statue of, at Tyre, chained during siege, **2**, 298; identified with the Scythian Ætosyros, **2**, 406; worship of, in ancient Greece, **3**, 86; among Dorians, **3**, 120, 124; oracle of, consulted by Lycurgus, **3**, 140; on island of Delos, **3**, 160; oracle of, at Delphi, **3**, 170; **4**, 592; worshipped with music and poetry, **3**, 171; **4**, 592; games consecrated to, **3**, 174; temple of, burned (548 B.C.), **3**, 234; protects temple against Xerxes, **3**, 338; place of worship in development of Greek spirit, **4**, 593, 597; worship of, in Rome, **5**, 70.
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- Apollodorus**, of Amphipolis; general of Alexander, commands in Babylon (331 B.C.), **4**, 330.
- Apollodorus**, tyrant of Cassandrea (third century B.C.); war of, with Antigonus Gonatas, **4**, 460.
- Apollodorus**, of Phaleron; friend of Socrates, **4**, 44.
- Apollonius**, son of Charinus and general of Alexander; commands in western Egypt (331 B.C.), **4**, 318.
- Appollonius**, Seleucid viceroy; massacres inhabitants of Jerusalem, **2**, 143; defeated by Judas Maccabæus (166 B.C.), **2**, 148.
- Apollonius Tyanæus** (ca. 4 B.C.–97? A.D.), Pythagorean philosopher; connection of, with death of Domitian, **6**, 260; instructs Marcus Aurelius, **6**, 291.
- Apollophanes**, satrap of Oritis (fourth century B.C.), **4**, 371.
- Apology**, The, of William of Orange, a historical document published in answer to the ban of Cardinal Granvella (1580); contents of, **13**, 483, 485.
- Apophis**, see *Apœpa*.
- Appenzell**, canton of German Switzerland; throws off yoke of the abbot of St. Gall (1401), **16**, 581–583; war of, with Austrians, **16**, 583; forms alliance with St. Gall, **16**, 583; joins confederacy (1513), **16**, 614.
- Appomattox**, town, Virginia (U. S. A.); surrender of Confederate army at (1865), **23**, 451.
- Apraxin**, Feodor (1671–1728), Russian admiral; peculation of, **17**, 287; member of secret high council, **17**, 328.
- Apraxin**, Stefan (d. 1758), Russian general; conquers Prussians at Gross Jägerndorf, (1757), **15**, 201; **17**, 355.
- Apries**, see *Uah-ab-Ra*.
- April Movement**, The, name applied to a widespread anti-clerical demonstration in Holland (1853), **14**, 61.
- Apsimar**, Tiberius, see *Tiberius Apsimar*.
- Apsu**, Babylonian primordial divinity, **1**, 313, 522.
- Apulia**, a region in Italy; conquered by Normans (middle eleventh century), **9**, 69–70; subjection of, **11**, 27.
- Aquæ Sextiæ** (Roman for Aix); battle of, (102 B.C.), **5**, 395–396.
- Aquilius**, Manius, Roman consul 101 B.C.; conducts war against slaves in Sicily, **5**, 400.
- Aquinas**, Saint Thomas (1225 or 1227–1274), Italian theologian, **9**, 184.
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- Arabiati**, aristocratic party at Florence (fifteenth century), **9**, 422, 424.
- Arabi Pasha**, Ahmed (ca. 1837–), Egyptian revolutionary leader; heads rebellion in Egypt, **21**, 646; **24**, 459; exile of, **24**, 460.
- Arabs**, in Egypt, **1**, 80; racial origin of, **1**, 314–315; wars with Assurbanapal, **1**, 436–437; **2**, 65; contact of, with Rome, **6**, 30, 418, 468; in Turkestan and Tibet, **24**, 269; Turkish sovereignty over, confirmed under Suleiman I, **24**, 346; see also *Arabia* and *Saracens*.
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- Arago**, Dominique François (1786–1853), French astronomer and natural philosopher; member of provisional government in France (1848), **13**, 87.
- Aragon**, former kingdom, Spain, origin and early history of, **10**, 50–52; united to

- Catalonia (1137), **10**, 59; united to Castile (1479), **10**, 130–133.
- Arakha**, an Armenian; pretends to be Nebuchadrezzar (ca. 519 B.C.), **2**, 607.
- Araktcheiev** (*Araktcheyeff*), Count Alexei (1769–1834). Russian statesman; favourite of Alexander, **17**, 502; retrogressive policy of, **17**, 520; founds military colonies, **17**, 521; and great inundation of 1864, **17**, 525–526; retirement and death of, **17**, 540.
- Aramæans**, inhabitants of Aram, a region of undefined boundaries in Syria and Mesopotamia; origin of, **1**, 345, 347; wars of, with Assyria, **1**, 377, 392–393, 401, 406, 434; contact of, with Hebrews, **2**, 16, 21, 50, 91; first appearance of, in Syria, **2**, 58, 65; language and literature of, **2**, 65, 137, 633; **4**, 611; unaffected by Greek civilisation, **2**, 313; history of, reviewed, **2**, 413.
- Arame**, king of Urartu, end of dynasty of (857 B.C.), **2**, 388.
- Aram-Naharain**, see *Mitanni*.
- Aranda** (Pedro Pablo Abarca y Bolea), Count of (1718–1799 or 1794), Spanish statesman; administrative reforms of (1763), **10**, 304; effects the expulsion of the Jesuits (1767), **10**, 306–307; becomes prime minister (1792), **10**, 312; retirement of, **10**, 313; advocates Spanish neutrality (1793), **10**, 314.
- Aranza**, Don Miguel José de, Spanish viceroy of Mexico; first conspiracy against Spanish rule denounced to (1789), **23**, 621–622.
- Ararat**, ancient name of a district in Armenia, identified with Armenia and Urartu, *q. v.*
- Araric**, king of the Goths (fourth century A.D.); invades Moesia, **6**, 463–464.
- Aratus** of Sicyon (271–213 B.C.), Greek statesman and soldier; expels Macedonians from Corinth, **4**, 461; influences Sicyon to join Achæan League, **4**, 518–519; Achæan League under control of, **4**, 520–521; captures citadel of Corinth, **4**, 521–522; war of, with Sparta, **4**, 523–524; asks aid of Macedonia against Sparta, **4**, 524–525; war of, with Ætolians **4**, 526–528; death of, **4**, 528.
- Araucanians** or Araucanos, a warlike tribe of southern Chili, **23**, 539, 540.
- Araujo Lima**, Pedro de, marquis of Olinda (1793–1870), Brazilian statesman; regency of (1838–1840), **23**, 658; premier (1848–1849), **23**, 659; premier (1857–1859), **23**, 659; premier (1862–1864), **23**, 660; premier (1865–1866), **23**, 660.
- Arbaces**, Persian soldier; general in army of Artaxerxes, **4**, 54; satrap of Media, **4**, 65.
- Arbela** (*Gaugamela*), battle of (331 B.C.), **4**, 320–328, 355, 414; **8**, 47.
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- Arbogast** or **Arbogastes** (d. 394 A.D.), a Frankish general in Roman army; minister of Valentinian II, **6**, 527; wars of, **6**, 527; **7**, 463.
- Arbrissel**, Robert d' (1047–1117), Breton monk; founds abbey at Fontevrault (1099), **8**, 493.
- Arbroath** or *Aberbrothock*, Manifesto of, protest of Scottish nobles and clergy against Pope John XXII's action in opposing the cause of Scottish freedom (1320), **21**, 110–111.
- Arcadia**, in ancient geography a region in the heart of the Peloponnesus; language of, **3**, 36; early history of, **3**, 124, 181; Arcadian revolution (370 B.C.), **4**, 169–171; wars of, with Lacedæmonians, **4**, 179–180, 189; league of, with Greek cities, **4**, 187–189, 192; in war with Macedonia, **4**, 412; decline of, **4**, 547.
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- Arce**, Doctor Aniceto, president of Bolivia; succeeded by Baptista (1892), **23**, 613.
- Arcemboldi**, papal legate to Denmark (sixteenth century); defends the doctrine of indulgence, **16**, 249.
- Arcesilaus III**, king of Cyrene 530–ca. 514 B.C.; tributary to Cambyses, **2**, 611; banished, **2**, 611.
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Ardaric, king of Gepidae; ally of Attila, **6**, 588; at battle of Netad (453 A.D.), **6**, 594.

Ardashir I (Artaxerxes), king of Persia ca. 211–ca. 241 A.D., founder of Sassanian dynasty; revolt and reign of, **6**, 401–402; **8**, 76–78.

Ardashir II, king of Persia 379–ca. 383 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 82–83.

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Ardoin (Arduin) (d. 1015), king of Lombardy, marquis of Ivrea; overthrown, **7**, 628.

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Argun, Mongol khan of Persia 1284–1291; corresponds with pope, **24**, 301.

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- Ariadne** (d. 515 A.D.), Byzantine empress; daughter of Leo I, 7, 62.
- Ariæus (Aridæus)**, lieutenant of Cyrus; at battle of Cunaxa (401 B.C.), 4, 55, 57; revolts against Artaxerxes, 4, 102.
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- Ariaramnes** (sixth century B.C.), Persian satrap of Cappadocia, 2, 610.
- Ariarathes I**, king of Cappadocia (d. 322 B.C.), 1, 428.
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- Aribaldo**, (d. 1350) a Tuscan bishop; proceeds against Rienzi, 9, 223 seq.
- Aribert I**, king of the Lombards 653–661 A.D.; reign of, 7, 445.
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- Arichis**, duke of Beneventum; surrender of to Charlemagne (787 A.D.), 7, 526.
- Aridæus**, see *Ariæus*.
- Arimaspi**, *Arimaspani* or *Arimaspians*, in classical traditions a Scythian tribe, 2, 442, 444.
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- Ariobarzanes I**, king of Cappadocia ca. 93–ca. 63 B.C.; expelled from kingdom, 5, 421–422; restored to kingdom, 5, 433, 474.
- Ariobarzanes III**, king of Cappadocia (50–42 B.C.); war of, with Pharnaces, 5, 551.
- Ariobarzanes II**, king of Pontus 363–337 B.C.; embassy of, to Greece, 4, 180; rebels against Artaxerxes, 2, 624; 4, 191.
- Ariobarzanes**, satrap of Persia; defends Pyle Suside against Alexander (331 B.C.); 4, 331 seq.; killed, 4, 333.
- Arioch**, see *Rim-Sin*.
- Arion** (ca. 700 B.C.), Greek poet, 3, 229, 496.
- Ariosto, Lodovico**, or *Ludovico* (1474–1533), Italian poet; estimate of, 9, 405 seq.
- Ariovistus**, German chief; wars with Caesar (58 B.C.), 5, 505.
- Ariphon**, ninth Athenian archon, 3, 163 note.
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- Arista, Mariano** (1802–1855), Mexican soldier; in revolt against Herrera (1845), 23, 625; commands troops in war with United States (1846), 23, 370, 372; presidency of (1851–1852), 23, 628.
- Aristagoras** (d. 497 B.C.), tyrant of Miletus; leads Ionic revolt, 2, 290; 3, 264–265; enmity of Xerxes for, 3, 287; death of, 3, 266.
- Aristander**, celebrated Greek soothsayer; foretells greatness of Alexander, 4, 259; prophecies of, 4, 308, 313, 316, 319.
- Aristeus, or Aristeas**, a Corinthian general, 3, 446–447.
- Aristides or Aristeides**, surnamed "the Just," (d. 468 ? B.C.), an Athenian statesman and general, son of Lysimachus; as archon, 3, 242; ostracised, 3, 249; rivalry of, with Themistocles, 3, 306, 345, 394, 401; at battle of Salamis, 3, 348; crushes conspiracy against government, 3, 360 note; commands at Platæa, 3, 363; Asiatic expedition of, 3, 386, 388, 403; as assessor, 3, 389; death of, 3, 401; in tragedy of Æschylus, 3, 422, 500.
- Aristides or Aristeides, Publius Älius** surnamed Theodorus (117 or 129—ca. 180 A.D.), a Greek rhetorician; friend of Marcus Aurelius, 6, 302.
- Aristippus**, of Larissa in Thessaly; aided by the younger Cyrus (ca. 404 B.C.), 4, 52.
- Aristippus** (b. 366 B.C.), Socratic philosopher, 3, 472.
- Aristobulus** (d. ca. 316 B.C.), general of Alexander; as historian of Alexander, 4, 257, 391; death of, 4, 442.
- Aristobulus I (Judas Aristobulus)**, king of Judæa 106–105 B.C., 2, 26–27.
- Aristobulus II** (d. ca. 48 B.C.), king of Judæa in first century B.C.; war of, with Hyrcanus, 2, 27, 162; defeated and deposed by Pompey, 2, 27, 163; 5, 474.
- Aristobulus III** (d. 35 B.C.), Jewish prince, grandson of Hyrcanus; brother-in-law of Herod, 2, 164; made high priest, 2, 166.
- Aristocrates**, king of Orchomenus, in Arcadia ca. 680 B.C.; treachery of, 3, 147, 148, 151.
- Aristodemus**, in Greek tradition, first Heraclid king of Sparta, 3, 116.
- Aristodemus**, king of Messenia ca. 729–ca. 722 B.C.; sacrifices his daughter, 3, 146; in first Messenian war, 3, 146–147.
- Aristodemus**, tyrant of Cumæ ca. 502 B.C., 3, 6.
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- Aristodemus**, of Miletus (fourth century B.C.); sent by Antigonus to Greece (315 B.C.), 4, 443, 491; campaigns of, in Greece, 4, 444, 492.
- Aristodemus**, Spartan soldier (fifth century B.C.); suspected of desertion, 3, 326; courage and death of, at battle of Platæa, 3, 371–372.
- Aristodemus**, regent in Sparta 394 B.C.; commands allied army in Corinthian War, 4, 105.
- Aristodemus**, Greek tragedian (fourth century B.C.), pay of, 3, 471; sent as envoy to Philip, 4, 231.
- Aristogenes**, one of the ten commanders appointed to succeed Alcibiades; voluntary banishment of (406 B.C.), 3, 636.
- Aristogiton**, an Athenian youth, friend of

Harmodius; conspiracy of, to kill ruling tyrant (514 B.C.), **3**, 231–232, 272.

Aristomenes (seventh century B.C.), a Messenian national hero; confusion in history concerning, **3**, 143; in second Messenian war, **3**, 147–148; venerated by Greeks, **3**, 413; **4**, 175.

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Ariston, Macedonian soldier; captain of light horse at battle of Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 324, 325, 326.

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Aristonicus, a natural son of Eumenes II, of Pergamus; defeats and captures P. Licinius Crassus (131 B.C.), **3**, 368.

Aristonous, of Pella, one of bodyguard of Alexander the Great; partisan of Perdiccas (323 B.C.), **4**, 423, 424, 428.

Aristophanes (ca. 444–ca. 380 B.C.), the greatest of Greek comic poets; main treatment of, **4**, 27–30; assails Euripides, **4**, 30–32; satirises Socrates, **4**, 35–36.

Aristoteles, one of thirty tyrants at Athens (404 B.C.); **3**, 641; **4**, 2, 5.

Aristotle (384–322 B.C.), Greek philosopher; as tutor of Alexander the Great, **4**, 260–262, 264; character and influence of, **4**, 599; works of, destroyed at Constantinople (1453), **7**, 354.

Aristotimus (third century B.C.), tyrant of Elis; overthrow of, **4**, 460, 518.

Arius (ca. 256–336 A.D.), a deacon of Alexandria, founder of heresy called Arianism, which see.

Ariwalo (Arioald), king of Lombards 624–636 A.D., **7**, 445.

Arizona, a territory of the United States of America; acquired from Mexico (1848), **23**, 376; enlarged by Gadsden purchase (1854), **23**, 392.

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Arkansas, one of the United States of America; admission of, to Union (1836), **23**, 362; secession of (1861), **23**, 410; readmission of, to Union (1868), **23**, 464.

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Arlete (Harlotta, Herleva) (eleventh century A.D.), mother of William the Conqueror, **18**, 135–136.

Arlington, Henry Bennet, Earl of (1618–1685), English politician and diplomatist; together with Lord Culpeper receives grant of colony of Virginia (1673), **23**, 126.

Armada, The Spanish, or The Invincible, a great fleet sent by Philip II of Spain

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Armagnac, Jean IV, Count d' (d. 1451), leader of Armagnac mercenaries in Franco-English war, **11**, 235.

Armagnac, Jean V, Count d' (ca. 1420–1473), French political agitator; joins League of the Public Weal against Louis XI, **11**, 250, 253; murder of, **11**, 265.

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Armand, duke of Richelieu; see **Richelieu**.

Armansperg, Count Joseph Ludwig von (1787–1853), Bavarian statesman; becomes prime minister of King Otto of Greece, **24**, 235.

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Armentières, Marshal d', French soldier; attacks parliament of Metz (1770), **12**, 99–100.

Armfeld or Armfelt, Gustav Mauritz (1757–1814), a Swedish general and statesman; exiled and restored, **16**, 410.

Arminianism, name given to doctrines of the Arminians or followers of Arminius; origin of controversy, **13**, 554–555; opposed to Calvinism in England **19**, 558–559; protest against, in parliament of Charles I, **19**, 560.

Arminius (Hermann) (18 B.C.-21 A.D.), a German chieftain, liberator of Germany from the Roman dominion; conspires against Varus, **6**, 64-67; defeated by Germanicus (16 A.D.), **6**, 72-76, 134; memory of, honoured by Germans, **13**, 273; compared with Civilis, **13**, 274; death of, **6**, 77, 135; deification of, **16**, 19.

Arminius or Jacob van Harmensen (1560-1609), Dutch theologian, leader of the Arminian movement; dispute of with Gomarus, **13**, 554.

Armoricans, tribe in Gaul; submit to Clovis (497 A.D.), **7**, 471.

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- Battering-ram and other implements of siege: used by Assyrians, **1**, 465-467; by Macedonians, **2**, 298 seq.; by Greeks, **3**, 357; by Romans, **2**, 181, 184 seq., 193; **6**, 501.
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Armstrong, John (1753-1843), American soldier and politician; secretary of war during second war with England (1813-1814), **23**, 333.

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Army Plot, the plot among officers of the army in England to overawe parliament (1641), **19**, 589, 602.

Arnæ, ancient Greek tribe which settled in Boeotia, **3**, 152.

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Arnauld, Antoine, surnamed The Great Arnauld (1612-1694), French philosopher and Jansenist; at Port Royal, **11**, 548.

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Arndt, Ernst Moritz (1769-1860), German writer and professor; Kotzebue maligns, **15**, 371; re-installed in professorship, **15**, 411; begs king of Prussia to accept imperial crown, **15**, 454, 455.

Arnesön, Jon (d. 1551), bishop of Holum in Iceland; opposition of, to Reformation, **16**, 266-267.

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Arnim, Count Adolf Heinrich von (1803-1868), Prussian politician; member of Prussian liberal ministry, **15**, 436.

Arnim or Arnhem, Hans (or Johann) Georg von (1581-1641), German diplomatist and soldier; mission of, to Berlin, **15**, 122-123.

Arno, bishop of Wurzburg, defeated by Moravians (872 A.D.), **7**, 581.

Arnold (d. 989 A.D.), count of Flanders; reign of, **13**, 311.

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Arnold of Brescia (ca. 1100-1155), Italian religious reformer; disciple of Abelard, **11**, 43; hostilities of, with Pope Eugene III, **14**, 93; execution of, **8**, 603 note; **9**, 39; **14**, 97.

Arnold, Benedict (1741-1801), American soldier; at capture of Ticonderoga (1775), **23**, 245; in Canadian expedition (1776), **23**, 250; campaign of, in Connecticut (1777), **23**, 262; in Burgoyne campaign, at Saratoga, **23**, 264-265; treason of, at West Point, **23**, 275; made British brigadier-general, **23**, 276; expedition of, against Virginia, **23**, 278; expedition of, against Connecticut, **23**, 279.

Arnoldi, Wilhelm (1798–1864), German ecclesiastic, bishop of Treves; incites pilgrimage to Treves, **15**, 416.

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Arpad (d. 907 A.D.), leader of Magyars and founder of Arpad dynasty in Hungary, **7**, 591, 594.

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Arsaces VIII (or VII) Artabanus II (or I), Parthian king 128 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 51, 61–62.

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Arsaces (XX) Gotarzes, Parthian king 41–51 A.D.; disputes throne with Vardanes, **8**, 70–71.

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Arsaces (XXV) Chosroes or Osroes, Parthian king ca. 110–ca. 130 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 274–275; **8**, 72–73.

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Arsaces (III) Tiranus, king of Armenia; declines to aid Emperor Julian (363 A.D.), **6**, 501; given up by Romans to Sapor, **8**, 82.

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Arsames or **Arsamis**, father of Hystaspes and grandfather of Darius, **2**, 590, 594, 613; **3**, 289.

Arsames, son of Artaxerxes Mnemon; murder of (ca. 358 B.C.), **2**, 626.

Arsames (d. 333 B.C.), Persian satrap; joins Darius, **4**, 296; killed at Issus, **4**, 303.

- Arsenius (ca. 354-ca. 450 A.D.), Egyptian monk; tutor of Arcadius, **6**, 537.
- Arsenius (d. 1267), patriarch of Constantinople 1254-1261; appointed guardian of Joannes (IV) Lascaris, **7**, 305; opposes Michael VIII, **7**, 310; deposed, **7**, 315.
- Arses or Narses, or Oarses, son of Artaxerxes III, king of Persia 339 B.C., **2**, 294, 630; **4**, 306.
- Arshid, first sultan of Hassanian dynasty in Morocco 1664-1672, **24**, 473.
- Arsilla, siege of (1471), **10**, 468.
- Arsinoe (b. 316 B.C.), daughter of Ptolemy I, and wife of Lysimachus; causes death of Agathocles, **4**, 455, 505; deception of, by Ptolemy Ceraunus, **4**, 457; marriage to Ptolemy Philadelphus (300 B.C.), **4**, 568, 569.
- Arsinoe, daughter of Lysimachus of Thrace; first wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus (285 B.C.), **4**, 569.
- Arsinoe (d. 41 B.C.), daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, sister of Cleopatra and queen of Egypt in 47 B.C.; defeated and captured by Caesar, **4**, 577; **5**, 548-551, 564; death of, **4**, 577.
- Arsinoe, see Statira.
- Arsites (fifth century B.C.), brother of Darius II; rebellion of, **2**, 618.
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Artabazanes or Ariabignes (d. 480 B.C.), eldest son of Darius Hyrcanus; claims of, to throne, **2**, 614; **3**, 285; chief admiral at Salamis, **3**, 347.

Artabazus, son of Pharnaces, Persian general; accompanies Xerxes (480 B.C.), **3**, 350; flight of, after battle of Plataea, **3**, 370-371, 374; conducts negotiations between Xerxes and Pausanias, **3**, 386-387, 391-392.

- Artabazus** (ca. 362–328 B.C.), Persian general; as satrap of western Asia rebels against Artaxerxes III, **2**, 626–627; takes refuge with Philip of Macedon, **2**, 629; accompanies Darius in his flight, **4**, 340; made satrap of Bactria by Alexander, **4**, 346.
- Artabazus**, (sixth century A.D.), a Persian soldier; in service of Justinian, **7**, 411.
- Artapates** (d. 401 B.C.), favourite minister of Cyrus; death of, at Cunaxa, **4**, 57.
- Artaphernes**, brother of Darius Hystaspes, and satrap of Sardis; receives embassy from Athens (505 B.C.), **3**, 252, 263; aids Aristagoras, **3**, 265.
- Artaphernes**, son of Artaphernes, the satrap; invades Greece (490 B.C.), **3**, 268 seq.
- Artaphernes**, Persian envoy of Artaxerxes I (425 B.C.), intercepted by Athenians, **3**, 580.
- Artavasdes I**, king of Armenia 56–34 B.C.; in war with Parthia, **5**, 508 note; ally of Rome, **5**, 509; **8**, 69; captured and killed by Antony, **2**, 420.
- Artavasdes III**, king of Armenia 260 A.D.; expelled from Armenia by Parthians, **8**, 70.
- Artavastes** (d. ca. 20 B.C.), king of Media; aids Parthians against Antony (36 B.C.), **8**, 69.
- Artavastes**, usurper of Byzantine throne ca. 742 A.D.; favours image worship, **8**, 548.
- Artaxerxes I**, surnamed Longimanus, king of Persia 465–425 or 424 B.C.; attempts of, to bribe Sparta, **2**, 615; **4**, 424, 429; wars of, **2**, 615–618; Themistocles at court of, **3**, 400; death of, **2**, 618.
- Artaxerxes II**, surnamed Mnemon, king of Persia 405–361 or 359 B.C.; main treatment of reign, **2**, 619–626; imprisons Cyrus, **4**, 49–50; at battle of Cunaxa, **4**, 53–59; treaty of, with Ten Thousand, **4**, 59; orders death of Tissaphernes, **4**, 95; treaty of, with Sparta (Peace of Antalcidas, 387 B.C.), **4**, 123–125; **2**, 621; as suzerain of Hellas, **4**, 127; war of, with Evagoras, **2**, 621–622; **4**, 133–135.
- Artaxerxes III**, surnamed Ochus, king of Persia 361 or 359–338 B.C.; main treatment of reign, **2**, 626–630; reconquers Egypt, **1**, 194; **2**, 626–629; **4**, 281; wars of, with Israel and Syria, **2**, 133, 627; conquers Phoenicia, **2**, 292–294, 627; murdered by Bagoas, **2**, 294, 630.
- Artaxerxes IV**, title assumed by Bessus, satrap of Bactria 330 B.C., **2**, 631.
- Artaxerxes**, founder of Sassanian dynasty, see Ardashir I.
- Artaxias or Artaxes I**, king of Armenia, second century B.C.; founds independent kingdom of Armenia (190 B.C.), **2**, 420.
- Artaxias II**, king of Armenia 34–20 B.C.; disturbance during reign of, **6**, 30; **8**, 69.
- Artayctes** (fifth century B.C.), a Persian, son of Cherasmis; governor of Sestus under Xerxes, **3**, 378.
- Artayntes** (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier in army of Xerxes; commander at Mycale, **3**, 353, 377–378.
- Artebrians**, early Celtic tribe inhabiting Spain, **10**, 3.
- Artemidorus** of Cnidus, a Greek rhetorician; attempts to warn Cæsar of conspiracy, **5**, 582, 585.
- Artemisia**, (fifth century, B.C.) queen of Halicarnassus; at battle of Salamis, **2**, 417; **3**, 347–348; in army of Xerxes, **3**, 304, 340–341; entrusted with charge of Xerxes' children, **3**, 349.
- Artemisia**, wife of Mausolus and queen of Caria 352–350 B.C.; tomb built by, **2**, 417.
- Artemius**, see Anastasius II.
- Artemisium**, promontory in Euboea, Greece; battle of (480 B.C.), **3**, 330–334.
- Artemon**, (second century B.C.) a Syrian; personates Antiochus Theos, **4**, 557.
- Artimpasa**, Scythian goddess, corresponding to Venus, **2**, 406.
- Artenay**, village in France; battle of (1870), **13**, 173.
- Artevelde**, Jacob van (ca. 1300–1345), Flemish popular leader, called the "Brewer of Ghent"; alliance of, with England, **11**, 102; **13**, 322; **18**, 457–458; murder of, **11**, 112; **13**, 323; **18**, 458.
- Artevelde**, Philip van (ca. 1340–1382), Flemish popular leader; chosen president of Flanders (1381); **13**, 328; **18**, 497; defeats Count of Flanders at Bruges (1382), **11**, 156; **13**, 329; death of, at battle of Roosebek, **13**, 329; **18**, 497.
- Arthur**, legendary king in Britain; foundations for the story of, **18**, 40–41.
- Arthur** (1187–1203), count of Brittany, son of Geoffrey; claimant to English throne, **11**, 49; **18**, 314, 329 seq.; betrothal of, **18**, 309; cause of, supported by Philip II, **18**, 331; capture and disappearance of, **18**, 333.
- Arthur** (1486–1502), son of Henry VII of England; birth of, **19**, 21; marriage of, **19**, 38; character and death of, **19**, 38.
- Arthur**, Chester Alan (1830–1886), American statesman; succeeds to the presidency on the death of President Garfield (1881), **23**, 479; signs Civil Service Act (1883), **23**, 479.
- Arthur**, Sir George (1784–1854), British colonial official; governor of Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania), **22**, 241; succeeds Sir Francis B. Head as lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (1838), **22**, 337.
- Articles of Confederation**, the first instrument of government of the United States of America; adopted (1777), **23**, 254; weakness of, **23**, 286–287.
- Articles, Six**, see Six Articles.
- Artigas**, José (1755–1851), South American revolutionary general; in command of Uruguay militia, **23**, 593.
- Artillery**, see Arms, Armour.
- Artois**, ancient province of northern France; annexed to France, under Philip Augustus, **11**, 51; seized by Farnese, prince of Parma, **10**, 243.
- Artois**, counts of, see Robert I and II, counts of Artois, and Charles X, king of France.

- Artyphius** (fifth century B.C.), son of Megabyzus; rebels against Darius II, **2**, 618.
- Arudj** (*Horuj, Uruj, Horush*) (d. 1518), Barbary corsair, brother of Barbarossa; career of in North Africa, **8**, 520; **24**, 476.
- Arundel**, town of Sussex, England, famous for its castle; siege of (1101), **18**, 232; battle of (1644), **20**, 22.
- Arundel**, Philip Howard, Earl of (d. 1595); one of the leaders of the Catholic party in England under Edward VI and Elizabeth; in attempt to place Mary on the throne (1553), **19**, 231; condemnation and death of, **19**, 407.
- Arundel**, Humphrey (d. 1549), leader of insurrection against Edward VI, **19**, 215.
- Arundel**, Thomas (1353–1413), archbishop of Canterbury; impeached and banished, **18**, 502; incites Henry IV to persecute Lollards, **18**, 520–521.
- Arunis** (sixth century B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; sent to consult oracle of Delphi, **5**, 85; kills and is killed by Brutus, **5**, 89.
- Aurns** (d. ca. 500 B.C.), son of Porsena, an Etruscan; defeated at battle of Aricia, **3**, 6.
- Aruns**, an Etruscan of Clusium; according to legend invites Gauls to cross the Alps (fourth century B.C.), **5**, 156, 166.
- Aruru**, Babylonian deity, **1**, 526; **2**, 220.
- Arvad**, see *Aradus*.
- Arverni**, tribe in Gaul; wars of, with Rome, **5**, 515, 526.
- Arvina**, A. Cornelius, Roman dictator (fourth century B.C.); conflict of, with Samnites, **5**, 187.
- Aryandes** (fifth century B.C.), a Persian; as governor of Egypt, **2**, 612.
- Aryans**, members of Aryan or Indo-European race; races and language, **1**, 43–45; **3**, 34, 36; early home of, **2**, 482, 525–526; **3**, 34; in India, **2**, 483–492; and Persians, **2**, 482, 565; in Greece, **3**, 34–36; and Romans, **5**, 44.
- Aryat** (sixth century A.D.), Abyssinian soldier; invades Yemen (529 A.D.), **8**, 110.
- Aryenis** (sixth century B.C.), daughter of Alyattes, king of Lydia; marries Astyages of Media, **2**, 430, 458, 583.
- Arymbas I** (*Arribas* or *Tharymbas*), king of Molossians in Epirus ca. 429 B.C.; educated at Athens, **4**, 502.
- Arymbas II**, king of Epirus in fourth century B.C.; reign of, **4**, 502–503.
- Arzamas**, a literary club of romanticists in Russia; foundation of, **17**, 516.
- Arzanene**, border province of Persia; Christian inhabitants of, carried away (577 A.D.), **8**, 90.
- Asa**, king of Judah ca. 917–874 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 107, 108.
- Asa**, wife of Gudrod, Gothic king of Skåne; causes death of husband and father, **16**, 35.
- Asad ben Saman**, see *Saman, Asad*.
- Asagarta**, see *Sagartians*.
- Asami**, an Aryan language of India, **2**, 490.
- Asan**, czars of Bulgaria, see *Asen*.
- Asan**, battle of (1894), **24**, 558.
- Asander**, son of Philotas; brother of Parmenion, **4**, 218; defeats Orontobates, **4**, 297; receives satrapy of Caria (323 B.C.), **4**, 428.
- Asbiorn** (tenth century), Scandinavian landholder; at assembly in Trondhjem, **16**, 52.
- Asbrandson**, Bjarni, in Icelandic saga, a discoverer of America; adventures of, **22**, 402 seq.
- Ascalon**, see *Askalon*.
- Ascanians**, Pelasgian tribe, **2**, 401.
- Ascanius** (*Iulus*), in classical legend, the son of Æneas; founds Alba Longa, **5**, 60–61; eponymous founder of Julian family, **5**, 70.
- Ascelin** (tenth century), bishop of Laon; conspiracy of, to seize Charles of Lorraine, **11**, 22.
- Ascension Island**, an island in the Atlantic belonging to Great Britain; discovery of (1501), **10**, 486.
- Aschaffenburg**, a town in Bavaria; battle of, (1866), **15**, 492.
- Ascham**, Anthony (ca. 1617–1650), English ambassador to Spain; murdered by English royalists, **20**, 94, 123.
- Ascham**, Roger (1515–1568), English scholar and author; tutor of Elizabeth, **19**, 246; describes Elizabeth, **19**, 269–270.
- Ascoli Satriano**, town in Italy, see *Asculum*.
- Ascue, Anne**, see *Askew*.
- Asculum**, Apulum or Satrianum, Latin name for modern Ascoli Satriano, a town in Italy; battle of (279 B.C.), **4**, 509; **5**, 207.
- Asdiagians**, branch of the Vandals in Spain, **6**, 598.
- Asdrubal**, see *Hasdrubal*.
- Asen**, Ivan I, Bulgarian czar 1186–1196; throws off Byzantine yoke, **24**, 168; reign of, **24**, 169.
- Asen**, Ivan II, Bulgarian czar 1218–1241; reign of, **24**, 171, 173.
- Asen**, Ivan III, Bulgarian czar 1279–1280, **24**, 174.
- Asen**, Michael, Bulgarian czar 1244–1257; murdered, **24**, 173.
- Asen**, Peter, Bulgarian czar 1196–1197; with Ivan Asen throws off Byzantine yoke, **24**, 168; succeeds Ivan Asen I, **24**, 169.
- Asgard**, in Norse mythology, the abode of the gods, **16**, 13 seq.
- Ashantee (Ashanti) War**, between Great Britain and the Ashantee Nation, West Africa (1873–1874); Sir Garnet Wolseley terminates, **21**, 639.
- Ashburton Treaty**, a treaty concluded at Washington between Great Britain and the United States (1842); provisions of, **23**, 368.
- Ashburton, Lord**, see *Baring*.
- Ashdod**, see *Azotus*.
- Ashdown**, see *Æscisedune*.
- Asher**, Hebrew tribe; location of, **2**, 70.
- Ashley**, Mrs. Catherine, governess of Queen Elizabeth; "Confessions" of, **19**, 212.

- Ashley, Lord, see Shaftesbury.
- Ashraf, mameluke sultan of Egypt; captures Acre (1291), **2**, 306.
- Ashtaroth, see Astarte.
- Ashton, Sir Arthur (d. 1649), English royalist soldier; defends Drogheda against Cromwell, (1649), **20**, 97-98.
- Ashtoreth, see Astarte.
- Asia, continent; derivation of name, **2**, 425.
- Asia Minor, a peninsula of western Asia, occupied in ancient times by Mysia, Phrygia, Lycia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Caria, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Lycaonia, Isauria, Armenia, Pontus (see these names)—now belonging to Turkey; position of, in history, special essay by W. J. Hamilton, **2**, 373-379; chronology of minor kingdoms, **2**, 380-390; main treatment, **2**, 391-463; bibliography, **2**, 465-468.
- Asian, according to Herodotus the name of a Sardian tribe, **2**, 425.
- Asiaticus, see Antiochus XIII.
- Asies, a mythical personage in Lydian history, **2**, 425, 429.
- Asinius, Herius, chief of Marrucinians in Marsic War; falls in battle against Marius (90 B.C.), **5**, 415.
- Asis, Francis de, marries Isabella II of Spain (1846), **10**, 400.
- Askalon (Ascalon), city of Phœnicia on the Mediterranean; battle of (1099), **8**, 353; naval battle of (1123), **2**, 304; siege of (1153), **2**, 305; **8**, 366; taken by Saladin (1187), **8**, 376.
- Askalonians, see Philistines.
- Askanian House, powerful feudal family in Germany (twelfth and fourteenth centuries); foundation and end of, **14**, 214.
- Aske, Robert (d. 1537), leader of insurrection called "Pilgrimage of Grace"; execution of, **19**, 179.
- Askew (Ascue), Anne (1521-1546), an English woman accused of heresy; martyrdom of, **19**, 199.
- Askold (ninth century), Varangian chief; leads expedition against Byzantium, **17**, 96.
- Asmonæans, see Maccabees.
- Asmund, legendary prince of Sweden; in battle with Hadding, **16**, 10.
- Asnapper, see Assurbanapal.
- Asoka or Piyadasi, king of India 263-226 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 474-475; inscriptions and monuments of, **2**, 491, 499.
- Aspamithres, a eunuch under Xerxes I, **2**, 615, 630.
- Aspar (d. 471 A.D.), Byzantine general and son of Ardaburis; in Italy, **6**, 573-578; as a king-maker, **6**, 610; **7**, 61; character of, **6**, 611; and Zeno the Isaurian, **6**, 613; death of, **6**, 614; **7**, 62.
- Asparuch (seventh century), Bulgarian chief; leads Bulgars into Moesia, **7**, 189; **24**, 159, 160.
- Aspasia (fifth century B.C.), celebrated Milesian woman; relations of, with Pericles, **3**, 462-463; accusations against, **3**, 463, 464, 518.
- Aspasians (Hippasians), ancient tribe of India, **4**, 356.
- Aspastes, governor of Carmania (fourth century B.C.), **4**, 369, 370.
- Aspern, battle of; see Essling.
- Aspis (fourth century, B.C.), Persian satrap of Cappadocia; rebels against Artaxerxes II, **2**, 624.
- Aspre, Konstantin, Baron d' (1789-1850), Austrian general; in Italian campaign of 1848-1849, **14**, 644.
- Aspromonte, mountain in Italy; Garibaldi captured at battle of (1862), **9**, 613.
- Assacenians, ancient tribe of India, **4**, 356.
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- Bede or Bæda (the Venerable) (673–735 A.D.), first English historian, **21**, 11; **18**, 164.
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Beecher, Henry Ward (1813–1887), American clergyman and reformer; instrumental in supplying arms to a New Haven colony in Kansas (1856), **23**, 397.

Beecher's Bibles, name given to rifles supplied to anti-slavery colony in Kansas by Henry Ward Beecher, **23**, 397.

Beethoven, Ludwig von (1770–1827), German musical composer, **15**, 360.

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Beggars ("Gueux"), name applied, at first derisively, to confederacy of Flemish nobles, organised in 1566 to resist the introduction of the Inquisition into the Netherlands, later used broadly for all inhabitants of the Low Countries; present their "request," or petition, to the regent, **13**, 398; derivation of the name, **13**, 398 note.

Beggars of the Sea, name applied to Dutch political refugees who adopted profession of privateers to harass Spanish commerce (sixteenth century); Elizabeth offers asylum to, **13**, 426; take Briel (1572), **13**, 428–429.

Behaim, Martin (ca. 1436–1506), celebrated navigator and map-maker of Nuremberg; among claimants to discovery of America, **22**, 401; applies astrolabe to navigation, **22**, 418.

Behistun Inscription, inscription of Darius I of Persia on a rock at Behistun, Persia; decipherment, **1**, 623–625; translation, **2**, 613–614.

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Belesis, in Greek classic account Babylonian priest and soldier; aids revolt of Arbaces, **1**, 596–598.

Belfort (or Héricourt), battle of (1871), **13**, 170–171.

Belgæ, Gallic tribe; in wars with Romans, **5**, 515–516; **6**, 137, 138; in Britain, **18**, 3.

Belgard, a town in Prussia; taken by Boleslaw III of Poland, **24**, 24.

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- Belknap**, William Worth (1829–1890), American politician and general; impeachment of, as secretary of war, **23**, 472.
- Bel-kudur-usur**, king of Assyria (thirteenth century B.C.), **1**, 376.
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- Bell**, John (1797–1869), American politician; presidential candidate of Constitutional Unionists in 1860, **23**, 407, 408.
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- Bellamont (Bellomont)**, Richard Coote, Earl of (1636–1701); made governor of New York in 1698, **23**, 165; made governor of Massachusetts in 1699, **23**, 177.
- Bellamy**, American pirate (ca. 1700), **23**, 195.
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- Belle-Isle**, Charles Louis Auguste Fouquet, Duke of (1684–1761), a French marshal; in war with Austria, **12**, 36, 37; **14**, 431; death of, **14**, 433; policy of, **15**, 166.
- Belle-Isle**, Chevalier de (d. 1747), French soldier; slain at Exilles, **12**, 45.
- Bellême**, Robert de, earl of Shrewsbury; revolts against Henry I (1101), **18**, 230, 231–232.
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- Belliard**, Auguste Daniel, Count (1769–1832), a French soldier; at Cairo, **12**, 513; at bridge of Vienna, **17**, 447; at Schöngraben, **17**, 449.
- Bellière**, Pompone de (1529–1607), French diplomat; as French ambassador to Queen Elizabeth of England, **19**, 369.
- Bellingham**, Sir Edward (d. 1549), English soldier; administration of, in Ireland, **21**, 402.
- Bellingham**, Richard (ca. 1592–1672), a colonial governor of Massachusetts; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641.
- Bellinzona**, city of Switzerland; purchase of, by Swiss, **16**, 585; given up to duke of Milan, **16**, 586; recovered by Swiss, **16**, 616.
- Belmont**, town in Cape Colony, South Africa; battle at, between Boers and English under Lord Methuen (1899), **22**, 275.
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- Belmore**, Sir Somerset Richard Lowry-Corry, 4th Earl of (1835–), an English statesman; governor of New South Wales 1868–1872, **22**, 240.
- Bel-nirari I**, king of Assyria ca. 1370 B.C.; conquests of, **1**, 374.
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- Bel-shum-ishkum** (b. ca. 645 B.C.), king of Babylon; reign of, **1**, 454.
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- Beltz**, palatine of; subdued by Casimir III of Poland (ca. 1350), **24**, 36.
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- Beizu**, Manuel Isodoro, Bolivian revolutionist; president of Bolivia 1848–1855, **23**, 612.
- Bem**, Jósef (1791–1850), Polish general; at siege of Vienna (1848), **14**, 646; Hungarian successes of, **14**, 654.
- Bembo**, Francesco, Venetian naval commander; defeats the Milanese on the Po (1427), **9**, 281.
- Benalcazar**, Sebastian de (ca. 1499–1550), Spanish conqueror; deprived of Quito, **23**, 552.
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- Ben Baba**, Ahmed, founder of the Ben Baba dynasty in Timbuktu, **24**, 471–472.
- Benbow**, John (1653–1702), British admiral; in West Indies, **20**, 472.
- Benburb**, battle of (1645), **21**, 422.
- Bender**, Baron Blasius von (1713–1798), Austrian soldier; campaign of, in Belgium, **14**, 498.
- Bender**, sieges of (1769), **17**, 381; (1795), **14**, 511.
- Benedek**, Ludwig von (1804–1881), Austrian general; at Solferino, **9**, 605; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 23, 488, 489, 493.
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- Benedict III**, pope 855–858, pontificate of, **8**, 568.
- Benedict IV**, pope 900–903; pontificate of, **8**, 579.
- Benedict V**, pope 964–965, elected by Romans, **8**, 585; deposed by Otto I of Germany, **8**, 585.
- Benedict VI**, pope 972–973; deposed by Boniface, **8**, 586.
- Benedict VII**, pope 975–984; imprisoned and put to death by Boniface, **7**, 622; **8**, 587.
- Benedict VIII**, pope 1012–1024; election of, **7**, 622.
- Benedict IX (Theophylact)**, pope 1033–1045; pontificate of, **8**, 590.
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- Benedict XIV** (Prospero Lambertini), pope 1740-1758; his two bulls against the Jesuits, **10**, 524-525.
- Benedict Cajetan**, see **Boniface VIII**.
- Benedict**, Saint (ca. 480-543), an Italian monk and founder of Benedictine order; rule of, **8**, 544.
- Benevento**, duchy of; created by Lombards, **9**, 18, 35; influence of, on Italian culture, **9**, 182.
- Benevento**, battle of (1266), **9**, 109; **14**, 126.
- Beneventum**, battle of (275 B.C.), **5**, 208, 209.
- Benfield**, Paul, money-lender of Madras; denounced by Burke, **22**, 90.
- Bengal**, a division of India; conquest of, completed by the English, **22**, 68, 69; administration of Warren Hastings in, **22**, 83-100; Burmese attack British in, **22**, 134; agitation in (1907), **22**, 224.
- Ben-Hadad** (Bir-dadda), king of Damascus; wars with Israel, **2**, 18, 108-109.
- Ben Hadad II** (Hadad-ezer), king of Damascus; in alliance against Shalmaneser II, **1**, 387; **2**, 392.
- Beni Kainoka**, Jewish tribe in Arabia; exile of, **8**, 121.
- Beni Koraiza**, Jewish tribe in Arabia; alliance of, with Koreish, **8**, 123.
- Beni Nadhir**, Jewish tribe in Arabia; exile of, **8**, 123.
- Beni Merin**, dynasty of, in Morocco, **8**, 248 seq.
- Beni Zian**, dynasty of, in Tlemcen, **8**, 248.
- Benjamin**, tribe of Israel; relations of, with David, **2**, 12, 81, 92, 96; wars with Israel and Philistines, **2**, 75, 84; distrusts Solomon, **2**, 104; relations with Samaritans, **2**, 128.
- Benjamin**, patriarch of Jacobite church in Egypt; interviews Amru, **8**, 161.
- Benkendorf**, Count Alexander (ca. 1782-1844), Russian general and diplomat; establishes higher police in Russia, **17**, 542; death of, **17**, 557.
- Bennet, Henry**, see **Arlington, Earl of**.
- Benett**, Sir Humphrey, English royalist; trial and acquittal of (1658), **20**, 172-173.
- Bennett**, Richard, English colonial governor; becomes governor of Virginia (1652), **22**, 596; appoints ten commissioners to govern Maryland, **22**, 607.
- Bennigsen**, Count Levin August Theophil (1745-1826), a general in the Russian service; at battle of Pultusk, **12**, 555; **17**, 461; in Eylau campaign, **12**, 556, 558; **17**, 452; at battle of Friedland, **12**, 560, 561; at battle of Leipsic, **12**, 604; speech of, on Luxemburg question, **15**, 505-507; made commander-in-chief of Russian armies, **17**, 453.
- Bennington**, battle of (1777), **23**, 264.
- Bensington**, battle of (777 A.D.), **18**, 59.
- Bentinck**, Lord George (1802-1848), English politician and sportsman; aids in overthrow of Peel ministry, **21**, 605.
- Bentinck, Lord William Cavendish**, (1774-1839), English soldier and diplomat; named captain-general of Sicily, **9**, 574; as governor-general of India (1828), **22**, 136.
- Bentinck, William**, 1st earl of Portland (ca. 1649-1709), diplomatic agent of William II; made earl of Portland (1689), **20**, 423; receives favours from William III, **20**, 453; ambassador at Paris, **11**, 611; impeached, **20**, 460; relations of, with William III, **20**, 465.
- Bentinck, William Henry Cavendish**, 3rd duke of Portland (1738-1809), English statesman; becomes prime minister, **20**, 641; second ministry of, **21**, 470.
- Bentioigna, Baron**, leads insurrection in Naples and Sicily (1854), **9**, 602.
- Bentivoglio**, Giovanni (1438-1508), ruler of Bologna; submits to Julius II, **8**, 647.
- Bentonville**, battle of (1865), **23**, 446.
- Beon or Bnon**, king of Egypt, **1**, 122.
- Beorhtric**, king of Wessex (ca. 826 A.D.), **18**, 66.
- Beornwulf**, king of Mercia (ca. 822 A.D.), **18**, 61.
- Beowulf**, Anglo-Saxon epic, **18**, 164.
- Berar**, Rajah of, signs treaty of peace with British (1804), **22**, 121.
- Berau**, battle of (1394), **14**, 193.
- Berbers**, a North-African people; in contests with Arabs, **8**, 182; **24**, 467-468; in Tripoli, **24**, 487.
- Berchar**, Frankish leader (seventh century), **7**, 483, 484.
- Berdi Ghazali**, traitor to mamelukes (1516), **24**, 444, 445.
- Bereke**, khan of Kiptchak, **24**, 291, 294.
- Berengar**, of Friuli, king of Italy 888-924, **7**, 590-592.
- Berengar II**, king of Italy 950-961, **7**, 615, 616.
- Berengar**, counts of Barcelona, see **Raymond Berengar**.
- Berengaria or Berenguela** (d. after 1230), of Navarre, queen of Richard I of England; marriage of, **8**, 357; **18**, 310; as regent of Castile, **10**, 63.
- Berengarius** (ca. 998-1088), French ecclesiastic; heresies of, **11**, 40, 41.
- Berenice** (fourth century B.C.), wife of Ptolemy I of Egypt; intrigues to obtain throne for Ptolemy Philadelphus, **4**, 455, 505, 568.
- Berenice** (third century B.C.), daughter of Ptolemy II, marries Antiochus Theos of Syria, **4**, 557, 569, 571.
- Berenice** (Cleopatra) (third century B.C.), wife of Ptolemy III, **4**, 571.
- Berenice** (first century B.C.), queen of Egypt, wife of Alexander II, **4**, 575, 576.
- Berenice** (first century B.C.), daughter of Ptolemy Auletes; murdered, **4**, 576.
- Beresford**, William Carr, Viscount (1768-1854), British soldier; in Peninsular War, **10**, 371; defeats Soult, at Albuera (1811), **12**, 582; captures Buenos Ayres, **23**, 579.
- Beresina**, passage of (1812), **12**, 594-598.

- Berg, Count of (seventeenth century), German soldier in the Eighty Years' War, **13**, 578-579.
- Bergami, Bartolomeo, relations to Queen Caroline of England, **21**, 518.
- Bergara, see Vergara.
- Bergasse, Nicolas (1750-1832), French lawyer, deputy at Assembly of 1789, **12**, 208.
- Bergen, Marquis of (sixteenth century); in Dutch embassy to Madrid (1566), **13**, 399, 416.
- Bergen-op-Zoom, a town in the Netherlands; captured by French (1747), **12**, 45; battle of (1799), **12**, 474; **17**, 436; siege of (1588), **13**, 525; battle of (1759), **15**, 212.
- Bergendal, South African town; Botha, Boer general, defeated at (1900), **22**, 314.
- Bergerac, Treaty of (1577), **11**, 384.
- Bergh, Count van der, brother of William I of Orange; treason of (1583), **13**, 498.
- Bergolini, the democratic party in Pisa (ca. 1342), **9**, 245.
- Berhampur, beginning of Indian mutiny of 1857 at, **22**, 169.
- Beric, British chieftain; instigates Claudius to invade Britain (50 A.D.), **18**, 13.
- Beringskjold, Danish soldier; assists in overthrow of Struensee (1772), **16**, 418.
- Berkeley, John, 3rd Lord Berkeley of Stratton (1663-1697), English naval officer, a proprietor of New Jersey; encourages slavery in his colony, **23**, 27; sells his share in New Jersey (1674), **23**, 30; a proprietor of the Carolinas, **23**, 47.
- Berkeley, Peter (1583-1659), American colonial clergyman; sent by Massachusetts as commissioner to England to establish claims of jurisdiction over New Hampshire, **23**, 150.
- Berkeley, Thomas, Lord, keeper of Edward II in captivity (1327), **18**, 446.
- Berkeley, Sir William (d. 1677); royal governor of Virginia; his first administration, **22**, 592-594; directs the affairs of Carolina, **23**, 48; his mission to England, **23**, 124; crushes Bacon's rebellion, **23**, 129-130; his last tyrannies, **23**, 131.
- Berlin, city, Prussia; capital of the German Empire; French Protestants take refuge in, **14**, 398; made capital of Prussia by Frederick the Great, **15**, 145; first German customs-parliament meets at, **15**, 508.
- Berlin Conference (1884-1885), **15**, 538.
- Berlin, Congress of (1878), **15**, 531; **17**, 606.
- Berlin, Council of, religious (1847), **15**, 418.
- Berlin Decrees (1806), issued by Napoleon I, prohibiting commerce with Great Britain, **10**, 324; **12**, 554; **21**, 471; **23**, 323.
- Berlin Memorandum (1876), a memorandum by the governments of Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Berlin, attempting to force reforms on Turkey, **21**, 640.
- Berlin Revolution (1848), **15**, 425-436.
- Berlin, Treaties of:
- Treaty of 1854, **17**, 563.
 - Treaty of 1867, **15**, 502.
 - Treaty of 1878, **15**, 50; **17**, 631; effects of (Bessarabia), **17**, 606; (Roumania), **24**, 152; (Bulgaria), **24**, 178; (Serbia), **24**, 203; (Montenegro), **24**, 211; (Bosnia-Herzegovina), **24**, 217.
- Birmingham, John de, earl of Louth (d. 1328), English soldier; defeats Edward Bruce in Ireland, **21**, 384; murdered, **21**, 385.
- Bermuda, islands of, annexed to Virginia (1619), **22**, 579.
- Bermudez, Remigio Morales (1836-1894), Peruvian statesman; presidency and death of, **23**, 608.
- Bermudo II, king of Leon 982-999, **10**, 46; captures Oporto, **10**, 428.
- Bermudo III, king of Leon 1028-1037, **10**, 47; death, **10**, 54.
- Bern, canton and capital city of Switzerland; founding of, **16**, 540; siege of (1339), **16**, 568; received into the Swiss Confederation, **16**, 574; forms perpetual civic league with Zürich and Lucerne, **16**, 608; proclaims Helvetic Confession of Faith, **16**, 632; conspiracy of Hentzi at (1749), **17**, 1; aristocracy and democracy in (eighteenth century), **17**, 2, 9; federal relations of, **17**, 13-16; capitulation of (1798), **12**, 461; **17**, 23; made capital of Switzerland (1848), **17**, 44.
- Bern, Treaty of (1529), **16**, 629.
- Bernadotte, French marshal, see Charles XIV, king of Sweden.
- Bernard, abbot of St. Anastasius, see Eugenius III.
- Bernard Plantelvelue, count of Auvergne; French noble (ninth century), **11**, 6, 7.
- Bernard, Saint (1091-1153); and the Second Crusade, **8**, 358, 379; **14**, 93; influence on Abbot Suger, **11**, 36; and Abélard, **11**, 42-43.
- Bernard, Sir Francis (1714-1779), colonial governor of Massachusetts; refuses to convene the general court (1768), **23**, 235.
- Bernard, Samuel (1651-1739), rich French banker; makes loans to Louis XIV, **11**, 622.
- Bernardi, Marco (sixteenth century), of Cosenza, Italian brigand, **9**, 478.
- Bernhard, son of Pepin, grandson of Charlemagne; king of Italy (ninth century), **7**, 531, 558.
- Bernhard (ninth century), marquis of Gotha; revolt of, **11**, 7.
- Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, Duke (1604-1639), German soldier; leader at battle of Lützen, **14**, 359; **16**, 326; at battle of Nördlingen, **14**, 366; campaign of (1635-1636), **14**, 368; attempts to help Swedes, **14**, 373; effects reversal of military situation in Thirty Years' War by victories at Rheinfelden, **14**, 374-375, and in capture of Breisach, **14**, 376-378; and the treachery of France, **14**, 378; his death and its effect on the war, **14**, 379.
- Bernicia, Anglian kingdom in England; founded by Ida (sixth century), **18**, 39; united to Deira, **18**, 41, 41 note.
- Bernis, François (1715-1794), French cardinal and statesman; disgraced by La Pompadour, **12**, 75.

- Bernstorff, Andreas Peter, Count von (1735-1797), Danish statesman; becomes prime minister, **16**, 419; diplomacy of, **15**, 420.
- Bernstorff, Christian Günther (1769-1835), Danish statesman; as minister of foreign affairs, **16**, 423; **17**, 439.
- Bernstorff, J. H. E., Count von (1712-1772), Danish statesman; administration, **16**, 413; dismissal, **16**, 416.
- Beroaldingen of Uri (fifteenth century), Swiss soldier; advances on Bellinzona, **16**, 606.
- Berosus (third century B.C.), Chaldean priest and historian, **1**, 320.
- Berri, Duchess de (Princess Caroline Ferdinandine Louise of Naples) (1798-1870); promotes rising in Brittany (1832), **13**, 62.
- Berri, Charles Ferdinand, Duke de (1778-1820), son of Charles X of France; implicated in royalist conspiracy, **12**, 534; assassination of, **13**, 24.
- Berri, Jean de France, Duke de (1340-1416); divides France with his brothers during youth of Charles VI, **11**, 155; deprived of Languedoc, **11**, 162; as peacemaker, in feudal quarrel, **11**, 165; at Agincourt, **18**, 533.
- Berri, see Bituriges.
- Berserkers, legendary followers of Odin, **16**, 16.
- Bert, Paul (1883-1886), French physiologist and politician; governor-general of French Indo-China, **24**, 520.
- Bertha, wife of Emperor Henry IV, **7**, 647.
- Bertha, "Good Queen," rule of, in Burgundy in eleventh century, **16**, 538.
- Bertha or Irene, wife of Emperor Manuel I, **7**, 265.
- Bertha (d. 925 A.D.), wife of Adalbert of Tuscany, **7**, 592.
- Bertha (tenth century), wife of Erchanger, duke of Swabia; aids Salomon to escape, **7**, 597.
- Berthelier, Philibert (1470-1519), one of founders of republic of Geneva; concludes treaty of alliance between Fribourg and Geneva, **16**, 635.
- Berthier, Alexandre, duke of Neuchâtel and Valangin and prince of Wagram (1753-1815), French marshal; first meeting with Napoleon, **12**, 425; at Milan, **12**, 453; ordered to march upon Rome, **12**, 459; returns from Egypt, **12**, 481; in plot against Directory, **12**, 483; organises reserve army, **12**, 496; crosses the Alps with Napoleon, **12**, 498; named grand huntsman to Napoleon's court, **12**, 537; proxy for Napoleon at marriage with Marie Louise, **12**, 579.
- Berthold, duke of Swabia (d. 917), German baron; exploits of, **7**, 597-598.
- Berthold, duke of Zähringen, see Zähringen.
- Berthold von Arach, German legendary hero; at siege of Crema (1159). **9**, 52.
- Berthold, elector of Mainz (1442-1504), German archbishop; at diet of Worms (1495), **14**, 238.
- Berthollet, Claude Louis, Count (1748-1822), French chemist; assists Lavoisier in establishing the chemical nomenclature, **12**, 121; with Napoleon in Egypt, **12**, 481.
- Bertie, Peregrine, Lord Willoughby de Eresby (1555-1601), English soldier and statesman; in the Low Countries, **13**, 524, 525.
- Bertie, Robert, 1st Earl of Lindsey (1572-1642), English admiral; in expedition to La Rochelle, **19**, 557; at battle of Edgehill, **20**, 7, 8.
- Bertie, Willoughby, 4th Earl of Abingdon (1740-1799), English statesman; espouses cause of William of Orange, **20**, 408.
- Berton, Jean Baptiste (1769-1822), French general; executed, **13**, 27.
- Betrada, wife of Pepin the Short, and mother of Charlemagne; coronation of, **7**, 508; second coronation of, **7**, 512; death of, **7**, 531.
- Bertrand, Count Henri Gratién (1773-1844), French general; at battle of Leipzig (1813), **12**, 605.
- Bertrand de Poiet (fourteenth century), cardinal; supposed son of Pope John XXII, **9**, 131; opposes Matteo Visconti of Milan, **9**, 132; rules in Bologna, **9**, 157; driven from Bologna, **9**, 158.
- Bertrand le Blas, a manufacturer of Tournay, Belgium; martyr to the Inquisition, **13**, 393.
- Bertrando di Deux (fourteenth century), papal legate of Clement II to Rienzi, **9**, 220.
- Beruth, Phoenician goddess, **2**, 349.
- Berwald, Treaty of, a treaty between France and Gustavus Adolphus (1631), **11**, 466.
- Berwick, town on Scottish border; captured by Edward I (1296), **18**, 407; **21**, 65; fight for, between Bruce and Edward II (1319), **21**, 106; besieged by Edward III (1333), **18**, 454; captured by Ramsay, and retaken by English (1378), **21**, 152; captured by English (1422), **21**, 195.
- Berwick, Duke of; see Fitzjames.
- Berwick, Pacification of, an arrangement in Scotland by which Church government was to be left to assemblies (1639), **21**, 293; **19**, 576.
- Berytus, see Beirut.
- Bes, deity of land of Punt; identified with Bacchus, **1**, 108.
- Besançon (Latin *Vesontio*), French town; Caesar defeats Arioivistus at (58 B.C.), **5**, 515; surrenders to Condé (1668), **11**, 570; siege of (1674), **11**, 581.
- Beserval, Pierre Victor, Baron de (1722-1792), French general; commands Royalist troops near Paris (1789), **12**, 168.
- Besher ben Merwan (seventh century A.D.), brother of Caliph Abdul-Malik; made governor of Babylonia, **3**, 180.
- Beshir Shehab, Syrian emir; supports Ibrahim Pasha (1832), **24**, 453.
- Besieda, literary club of Classicists in Russia, **17**, 516.
- Besme or Bême (Charles Dianowitz) (d. 1575), native of Bohemia; assassinates Coligny, **11**, 374.

- Bessaraba, Alexander, prince of Wallachia 1325–1365; at battle of Maritza, **24**, 131.
- Bessaraba Laiote, prince of Wallachia ca. 1474–1477; aids Moldavia against Turks, **24**, 133–135.
- Bessaraba, Matthew, prince of Wallachia 1633–1654; reign of, **24**, 142.
- Bessarabia, a province of southwestern Russia; annexation of, to Russia (1812), **24**, 147; incorporated with Moldavia (1856), **24**, 150; restoration of, to Russia, **24**, 152.
- Bessianor, Johannes or Basilius, Cardinal (1395 or 1403–1472), a Greek ecclesiastic and scholar; at councils of Ferrara and Florence, **7**, 337; **8**, 639.
- Bessas, Gothic chief (sixth century); governs Rome, **7**, 413–415.
- Bessau, Russian general; at siege of Sebastopol (1855), **17**, 580.
- Bessi, an ancient tribe of Thrace, **3**, 112.
- Bessières, Jean Baptiste (1768–1813), French marshal; at battle of Rio Seco, **10**, 339; at battle of Wagram, **12**, 574; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594.
- Bessus, satrap of Bactria; at battle of Arbela, (331 B.C.), **4**, 320; conspires against Darius, **4**, 340, 341; capture and death of, **4**, 346, 347.
- Bestia, L. Calpurnius, Roman tribune of plebs 121 B.C., and consul 111 B.C.; in Jugurthine war, **5**, 384–387.
- Bestia, L. Calpurnius, Roman tribune ca. 62 B.C.; in Catiline conspiracy, **5**, 484, 487.
- Bestuzhev-Riumin (or Bestuschef), Count Alexei Petrovitch (1693–1766), Russian statesman; as minister to Sweden, **17**, 304; as chancellor under Empress Elizabeth, **17**, 352; his relations with Prussia, **15**, 184, 202, 203; **17**, 355.
- Bestuzhev-Riumin, Michel (d. 1826), a Russian lieutenant; in conspiracy against Nicholas I (1825), **17**, 539.
- Be-t'a-u, see Neter-ba-u.
- Bethmann-Hollweg, Moritz August von (1795–1877), Prussian statesman and jurist; becomes minister (1858), **15**, 474.
- Béthune, Maximilian de, see Sully.
- Beugnot, Jacques Claude (1761–1835), French deputy; member of *Chambre Introuvable*, **13**, 19.
- Beurnonville, Pierre Riel de (1752–1821), French general and politician; negotiates with Spain, **12**, 533; as ambassador at Berlin, **17**, 438.
- Beust, Friedrich Ferdinand von (1809–1886), Austrian statesman; rise of, **15**, 31, 33; foreign policy of, **15**, 40.
- Bevern, August Wilhelm, Duke of (1715–1781); in Seven Years' War, **15**, 196, 202.
- Beverning (Beverningk) Jérôme van (1614–1690), Dutch statesman; plenipotentiary at Nimeguen, **11**, 589; ambassador of states-general to London, **13**, 622.
- Beverwick, the former name of Albany; first settlement of, **23**, 14–15; Stuyvesant assumes jurisdiction over, **23**, 17.
- Bexon, Abbé Gabriel (1748–1784), French naturalist; assists Buffon, **12**, 121.
- Beyer, Gustav Friedrich von (1812–1889), Prussian soldier; at battle of Kissingen (1866), **15**, 491.
- Beyme, Karl Friedrich (1765–1838), Prussian statesman; opposes Karlsbad Decrees, **15**, 373.
- Beyrout, see Beirut.
- Bèze (Latinized, Beza), Théodore de (1519–1605), French Protestant theologian; becomes Calvin's successor at Geneva, **16**, 640; relation to the Escalade, **16**, 643.
- Béziers, a city in France; massacre of (1209), **8**, 462; **11**, 53.
- Bhagavad-gita, a Sanskrit heroic poem, **2**, 528.
- Bhamo, a town in British India; captured by British (1855), **22**, 219.
- Bharata, mythical Indian king, **2**, 522.
- Bhartpur or Bhurtapore, a feudatory state in British India; conquered by British (1826), **22**, 135–136.
- Bhatarka (Bhattaraka), a traditional king of India, **2**, 500.
- Bhils, a tribe of India, **2**, 488.
- Bhonsla, rajah of Berar and Nagpur; defeated by Wellington at Assaye (1803), **22**, 120.
- Bhutan or Bootan, a country in Asia; main treatment of, **24**, 512–513; war of, with British India (1864), **22**, 204.
- Bhurtapore, see Bhartpur.
- Bianca Sforza, see Sforza, Bianca.
- Bianchi (Whites), The, a Florentine political faction (fourteenth century); feud of, with Neri (Blacks), **9**, 120–123.
- Biart or Biard, Peter (1565–1622), French priest; missions of, in North America, **22**, 555.
- Bias of Priene (sixth century B.C.), one of the "Seven Sages" of Greece; advises Croesus, **2**, 449.
- Bibaculus, Furius (b. ca. 103 B.C.), Roman epic poet, **5**, 649.
- Bibars (Beybars) or Bundukdari, mameluke sultan in Egypt 1260–1277; origin, **24**, 291; in wars with Christians, **8**, 443, 448, 450; relations with Mongols, **24**, 291, 294; death of, **2**, 306; **8**, 453.
- Biberach, battle of (1800), **14**, 533.
- Bibesco, George Demetrius (1804–1873), prince of Wallachia 1842–1849, **24**, 149.
- Bible, as source of Hebrew history, **2**, 56 seq.; style of prophetic books, **2**, 213 seq.; translated into Vaudois vulgate, **11**, 41; Luther's translation of New Testament, **14**, 259; English translations (1526, 1538), **19**, 180; translated into English under James I, **19**, 494–495; see also **2**, *History of Israel*.
- Bicêtre; peace of (1410), **11**, 167; massacre at (1792), **12**, 271.
- Bibikov, Alexander, in insurrection at Moscow in time of Catherine the Great, **17**, 337.
- Bibulus, Lucius Calpurnius (d. 48 B.C.), Roman politician; consul 59 B.C., **5**, 501–504.
- Bicocca, a village in Italy; battle of (1522), **9**, 447; **11**, 314.
- Bidassoa, see Pyrenees, Treaty of.

- Biddle, Nicholas** (1750–1778) American naval commander; in Revolution, **23**, 272.
- Bidwell, Marshall S.** (1798–1872), Canadian politician; in Canadian reform movement, **22**, 335–337.
- Bieberstein, Baron Adolf Hermann Marschall von** (1842–), German statesman; secretary of state for foreign affairs (1894–1897), **15**, 551.
- Bieberstein, Marschall von**, German statesman; oppression of, in Nassau (1848), **15**, 439.
- Biedermann, Friedrich Karl** (1812–1901), German writer and political agitator; leader in revolt of 1848 at Leipsic, **14**, 648; **15**, 440.
- Biel**, see **Bienne**.
- Bien-Hoa or Tale-Sab**, a town in French Cochin-China; capture of (1863), **13**, 138.
- Bienne (Biel)**, a town in Bern, Switzerland; seized by the French (1798), **17**, 22.
- Bienville, Jean Baptiste Lemoine** (1680–1768), French colonist; discovers mouth of Mississippi, **23**, 80; founds New Orleans (1718), **23**, 83.
- Big Black River**, Grant defeats Pemberton at battle of, **23**, 441.
- Bigi**, Medicean party of fifteenth century in Florence, **9**, 422.
- Bigod, Hugh** (d. 1176), 1st earl of Norfolk; procures support of archbishop of Canterbury for Stephen (1135), **18**, 241; deserts Stephen (1137), **18**, 243; protector of Archbishop Theobald, **18**, 253.
- Bigod, Hugh** (d. 1266), son of 3rd earl of Norfolk; opposes Henry III, **18**, 377.
- Bigod, Roger** (d. 1270), fourth Earl of Norfolk; opposed to Henry III in Mad Parliament, **18**, 376; member of committee of government (1258), **18**, 377; at battle of Lewes, **18**, 380.
- Bigod, Roger** (1245–1306), 5th earl of Norfolk; earl marshal, leader of English at Falkirk, **18**, 412; refuses to follow Edward I to the Continent, **18**, 413; demands confirmation of the Charters, **18**, 416.
- Bigot de Préameneu, Félix** (1747–1825), French jurist; relation to civil code, **12**, 520.
- Bijns, Anna** (1494 ?–1575), “Sappho of Brabant,” Dutch writer, **13**, 593.
- Bikker, Cornelis**, burgomaster of Amsterdam (1650), **13**, 611.
- Bilal**, muezzin in first mosque of Mohammed, **8**, 119.
- Biland Abbey or Byland Abbey**, battle of (1322), **18**, 439; **21**, 112.
- Bilde, André**, grand marshal of Denmark (1648), **16**, 361.
- Bildt, Diedrik Anders Gillis** (1820–), Swedish statesman; ministry, **16**, 490.
- Bileiev, Kondratz** (nineteenth century), leader of Northern Alliance (Russian secret society), **17**, 512.
- Billaud-Varennes, Jean Nicolas** (1756–1819), French Revolutionist; incites the people, **12**, 271; member of Commune, **12**, 273; plots against Robespierre, **12**, 338–339; at assembly of ninth Thermidor, **12**, 341; trial and transportation of, **12**, 393.
- Bill of Rights** (1689), act of British parliament, confirming the Declaration of Right, declaring the rights and liberties of the people and defining the power of the king, **20**, 421; text of, **22**, 361–366.
- Bindoer or Bindoe** (d. ca. 591 A.D.), a Sasanian prince; in civil war in Persia, **7**, 146; **8**, 91–92; death, **8**, 93.
- Bineses** (fourth century), Persian ambassador to Emperor Jovian, **6**, 513.
- Bingen**, town on the Rhine; devastated by French (1689), **11**, 603.
- Bingham, Sir Richard** (1528–1599), English soldier; governor of Connaught under Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 422; drives Irish of Connaught into rebellion (1595), **21**, 414; removed from command, **21**, 414.
- Birague, René de** (1507–1583), French bishop and cardinal; share of, in massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 371.
- Birch, Samuel** (1813–1885), an English antiquarian and Egyptologist; deciphers Rosetta Stone, **1**, 253.
- Birg, Count**, Russian viceroy of Warsaw (1863), **17**, 597.
- Bir-dadda**, see **Ben-Hadad**.
- Birger**, king of Sweden 1284–1321; murders Eric, **16**, 119, 193; death of, **16**, 194.
- Birger de Bielbo** (ca. 1210–1266), duke of Gothia; regent of Sweden, **16**, 116; founds Stockholm, **16**, 191.
- Birgitta, or Brigitta, or Bridget, Saint** (ca. 1302–1373), Swedish nun; founder of Birgittine order; career of, **16**, 197–198.
- Birgittine Order**, an order founded by Saint Birgitta of Sweden, **16**, 198.
- Birketts**, Danish code; promulgated by Eric Glipping, **16**, 175.
- Birmingham, John de**, see **Birmingham**.
- Birmingham Riots** (1791), **20**, 652–653.
- Biron, Armand de Goutant, Baron** (1524–1592), French marshal; at battle of Ivry, **11**, 398.
- Biron, Armand Louis, Duke of** (1747–1793), French general; at Nice, **12**, 365; in La Vendée, **12**, 376.
- Biron, Charles de Goutant, Duke of** (1562–1602), French marshal; intrigues of, **11**, 412.
- Biron or Biren, Ernst Johann von**, Duke of Courland (1690–1772); favourite of the empress Anna Ivanovna, **17**, 338; as regent of Russia, **16**, 399; **17**, 340; estimate of, **17**, 340; exiled, **17**, 341; restored by Peter III, **17**, 361.
- Bischoffwerder, Johann Rudolf von** (1741–1803), Prussian soldier and statesman; adviser of Frederick William II of Prussia, **15**, 261.
- Bishops' Wars** (in English history); first (1638), **19**, 575; second (1640), **19**, 578.
- Bisinus or Bassinus** (fifth century A.D.), Thuringian king, **7**, 431, 466.
- Bismarck** (Bismarck - Schönhausen), Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince von (1815–1898), a Prussian statesman; early career of, **15**, 467; becomes Prussian delegate to

the diet of the Confederation (1851), **15**, 467; policy of, in regard to Austria (1851–1854), **15**, 468; forms new cabinet under William I (1862), **15**, 481; challenges Virchow to a duel (1865), **15**, 482; effects extensive military reforms (1863–1864), **15**, 483; Schleswig-Holstein policy of (1864), **15**, 484; hostile attitude toward Austria, **15**, 485–486; opposes French attempt at mediation in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 491; urges South German states to make alliances with Prussia rather than Austria, **15**, 494–495; opposes French claims, **15**, 499; advocates universal suffrage, **15**, 500; his policy in regard to Luxembourg, **13**, 141; **15**, 502–507; at the first German customs parliament, **15**, 510–519; in the negotiations with France (1870), **13**, 146; **15**, 515–518; in Franco-Prussian War, **15**, 520, 523; conference with Napoleon III after battle of Sedan, **13**, 161; in Paris, **13**, 180–181; signs preliminary peace with France, **15**, 529; organises Triple Alliance, **15**, 531; first unification policy as first chancellor of the German Empire, **15**, 533, 535–536; struggle with the Ultramontanists (the May Laws), **15**, 534–535; inaugurates policy of colonial expansion, **15**, 538; makes peace with clerical party (1879), **15**, 539; announces death of William I to diet, **15**, 541; during the reign of Frederick III, **15**, 543; dismissed from office by William II (1890), **15**, 545; in retirement, **15**, 545; reconciliation with the emperor, **15**, 545; death, **15**, 546.

Bismarck Archipelago, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean belonging to Germany; administration of, **15**, 562.

Bistam (d. ca. 595 A.D.), Sassanid prince, brother of Bindoe; liberates Bindoe, **8**, 91; marches against Bahram, **8**, 92; usurps throne of Media, **8**, 93.

Bit-Adini, ancient principality in Mesopotamia; location, **1**, 378–379; revolts against Asshurnazirpal, **1**, 386; subjugated by Shalmaneser II, 387, 389.

Bithur, town in India; captured (1857) by British, **22**, 184.

Bitinia, Asiatic province; early history, **2**, 419; people of, **4**, 85; subjugated by Mithridates, **5**, 432; as a Roman province, **5**, 467; **6**, 27, 48–49, 423, 433, 447.

Bitiagovski, Michael (d. 1591), Russian statesman; treatment of Dmitri, son of Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 220; death of, **17**, 221.

Bito, an Argive; story of, **2**, 450.

Bitonto, battle of (1734), **9**, 533.

Bittenfeld, Herwarth von (1796–1884), a Prussian general; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 488–490.

Bittó, Stephan von (1822–), Hungarian politician, **15**, 45.

Bituriges (Berri), Gallic tribe; in wars with Romans, **5**, 527.

Bivar, Rodrigo de, see Cid.

Björn (I) Jarnasida (Ironside), (d. 804 A.D.), king of Sweden, **16**, 36, 40.

Björn II, king of Sweden (ninth century), **16**, 36.

Björnson, Björnstjerne (1832–), a Norwegian poet and dramatist, **16**, 484.

Black, Jeremiah S. (1810–1883), American jurist and statesman; becomes secretary of state, **23**, 412.

Blackbeard (Robert Thatch), American pirate, early eighteenth century, **23**, 195.

Black Death, ravages of, in England (fourteenth century), **18**, 467–469; see also Plagues.

Black Eagle, a Prussian order; created (1701), **14**, 405.

Black Flags, a band of pirates in China, **24**, 556.

Black Friday (Sept. 24th, 1869), a day of financial panic in New York City, **23**, 472.

Black Hawk (1767–1838), a chief of the Sac Indians; leads Indian insurrection in Wisconsin and Illinois, **23**, 361.

Black Hussars, a Prussian regiment; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 202 note.

Black Lands (*tchernoziom*), a large and fertile agricultural tract in European Russia, **17**, 82–83.

Black Margaret, see Margaret of Flanders.

Black Prince, The, see Edward, the Black Prince.

Black Sea or Euxine, neutrality of (Treaty of Paris, 1856), **21**, 637.

Blackstone, William (d. 1675), early settler in Massachusetts, **22**, 640.

Black War (1836), in Van Diemen's Land, **22**, 241.

Blackwood, Frederick Temple Hamilton, see Dufferin and Ava.

Blæsus, C. Sempronius, Roman consul 253 B.C.; naval expedition to Africa, **5**, 226.

Blagovestchensk, capital of the Siberian region of the Amur; massacre at, **24**, 574.

Blaine, James Gillespie (1830–1893), American statesman; as secretary of state under Garfield, **23**, 479; nominated for president, **23**, 479, 481; diplomacy of **23**, xxiv–xxv.

Blair, Francis Preston (1821–1875), American soldier and politician; in opening campaign of Civil War in Missouri (1861), **23**, 421.

Blake, Joaquin (d. 1827), Spanish general, born in Ireland; in command of Galician contingent in Spanish War (1808), **10**, 339; defeat of, **10**, 342.

Blake, Joseph, brother of Admiral Blake; settles in South Carolina (1674), **23**, 54, 59.

Blake, Robert (1598–1657), an English admiral; in engagements with the Dutch under Tromp, **13**, 617–619; **20**, 125–128; receives command of fleet, **20**, 92, 122; in the Mediterranean, **20**, 160; **24**, 482; victory at Cadiz, and death, **20**, 169–170; body removed from Westminster Abbey after the Restoration, **20**, 237.

- Blanc, Jean Joseph Charles Louis (1811–1882), French politician and author; member of provisional government, **13**, 88, 93; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97; teachings, **13**, 205.
- Blanca (fourteenth century), queen of King Magnus Smek of Denmark, **16**, 183.
- Blanchard, Alain (d. 1418), a citizen of Rouen, France; defends the city against the English (1418), **11**, 176.
- Blanche of Bourbon (ca. 1338–1361), a French princess, marries Pedro I the Cruel, of Castile (1353), **10**, 76; imprisoned, **10**, 77; murdered, **10**, 84.
- Blanche of Castile (1187–1252), daughter of Alfonso IX of Castile; regent of France 1226–1236, **11**, 58; death, **11**, 61.
- Blanche Nef, see White Ship.
- Blanckenberg, Moritz von (1815–1888), German politician; at Berlin customs parliament, **15**, 510.
- Blancménil, Nicholas Potier de, Novion de (1618–1693), French magistrate and partisan of the Fronde; arrested, **11**, 499.
- Blanco, Guzman, see Guzman Blanco.
- Blanco, Ramon (1832–), a Spanish general; succeeds Weyler in Cuba (1897), **23**, 487.
- Blancos or Blanquillos, one of the two great political parties in Uruguay, **23**, 617–618.
- Bland, Richard Parks (1835–1899), an American legislator; author of the Bland Silver Bill, (1878), **23**, 476.
- Blanquetaque, battle of (1346), **18**, 461.
- Blanqui, Louis Auguste (1805–1881), French political agitator; leader of "The Seasons," **13**, 71, 96–98.
- Blas, Bertrand le, see Bertrand le Blas.
- Blasendorf, Assembly of (1848), **14**, 637.
- Bleda, brother of Attila, **7**, 50.
- Blehr, Otto Albert, Swedish prime minister (1902), **16**, 487.
- Blemyes, Egyptian tribe; conquered by Probus, **6**, 430, 430 note, 431.
- Bléneau, battle of (1652), **11**, 511.
- Blenheim or Höchstädt, battle of (1704), **11**, 618; **12**, 352; **14**, 410; **15**, 147; **20**, 473.
- Bligh, William (1754–1817), an English admiral; governor of New South Wales (1806), **22**, 236.
- Blignières, French minister of public works in Egypt (1878), **24**, 458.
- Blind Harry, see Henry the Minstrel.
- Block, Adrian, (early seventeenth century); explorations of, in America, **22**, 611; **23**, 4.
- Blockhouse System (British) in South Africa in second Boer War (1900–1901), **22**, 315–316.
- Bloemfontein, the capital of Orange Free State; British take state papers of, **22**, 280; captured (1900), **22**, 312.
- Blois, French province; united to French crown (1229), **11**, 58.
- Blois, Treaty of (1504), **9**, 428; **14**, 242.
- Blois, Mlle. de, daughter of Louis XIV and Montespan; marriage of, **11**, 558.
- Blois, William of, see William of Blois.
- Blomberg, Barbara (sixteenth century), mother of Don John of Austria; influence of, over duke of Alva, **13**, 465.
- Blood, Thomas, "Colonel" (1618–1680), Irish adventurer; assaults Duke of Ormonde, **20**, 274.
- Blood, council of; see Troubles, council of.
- Bloody Assizes, trials under Lord Jeffreys; for participation in Monmouth's rebellion of 1685, **20**, 369.
- Bloody Mary, see Mary I of England.
- Blore Heath, battle of (1459), **18**, 574.
- Blossius, a Greek, tutor of the Gracchi, **5**, 360, 365, 367.
- Blount, Charles, see Mountjoy, lord.
- Blount, James H. (1836–1903), American politician; sent by President Cleveland as commissioner to Hawaii (1893), **23**, 484.
- Blücher, Gebhard Leberecht von (1742–1819), Prussian field-marshall; at Lützen (1813), **12**, 601; at Leipzig (1813), **12**, 604; **16**, 468; defeat of, at Brienne (1814), **12**, 608; at Ligny (1815), **12**, 625, 641; **15**, 329; at Waterloo (1815), **12**, 627; occupies Paris (1815), **12**, 642, 643; **13**, 11; campaign of against Napoleon in Silesia (1813), **17**, 484.
- Blue Lodges, pro-slavery organisations in Missouri, **23**, 395.
- Blum, Robert (1807–1848), German radical politician; leader of constitutional party in Saxony, **15**, 440; death of, **14**, 648.
- Blumenau, village in county of Pressburg, Hungary; battle of (1866), **15**, 493.
- Blunt, Sir Walter (d. 1403), English soldier; killed at battle of Shrewsbury, **18**, 524.
- Bluntschli, Johann Kaspar (1808–1881), Swiss publicist and statesman; representative of Baden nationalists, **15**, 510.
- Bnon, see Beon.
- Bo, in Scandinavian mythology; son of Odin, **16**, 28.
- Boabdil, see Abu Abdallah.
- Boadicea (d. 62 A.D.), queen of the Iceni in Britain; wars of, with the Romans, **6**, 190–192; **18**, 14–15.
- Bobadilla, Francisco de (d. 1502), Spanish official in America; arrests Columbus in Santo Domingo, **22**, 449; as governor of Haiti, **22**, 535; drowned, **22**, 450.
- Bobrikov, Nicolai Ivanovich (d. 1904), Russian soldier and governor-general of Finland; assassinated, **17**, 625.
- Boccaccio, Giovanni (1313–1375), Italian author, **9**, 178, 198, 202; his influence on Chaucer, **18**, 496.
- Boccanera, Simone (1300–1363), first doge of Genoa, **9**, 159, 262, 264.
- Bocche di Cattaro, harbour in Dalmatia; given up to Austria, **24**, 209.
- Bocchoris (eighth century B.C.), king of Egypt, framer of debt-law, **1**, 201.
- Bocchus (second century B.C.), king of Mauretania; in Jugurthine War, **5**, 389, 391.
- Bockhold (Bockelsohn), Jan, see John of Leyden.
- Bocskay, Stephan (1556–1606), Hungarian

- noble; leader of insurrection against the Habsburgs (1604), **14**, 326.
- Bodley**, Sir Thomas (1544–1612), founder of the Bodleian library; made earl marshal by Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 417.
- Boduognatus** (first century B.C.), chief of the Nervii; in campaign against Caesar, **5**, 518.
- Bodyul**, see Tibet.
- Boem Plaats**, in Orange River colony, South Africa; battle of (1848), **22**, 267.
- Boeotia**, Greek state; government of, **3**, 187; invaded by the Romans, **4**, 545.
- Boerebistes** (first century B.C.), Dacian king; reforms of, **24**, 126; and the Romans, **24**, 127.
- Boernred** (eighth century A.D.), Anglo-Saxon king of Mercia, **18**, 59.
- Boers**, a people of Dutch descent in South Africa; make war on Basutoland (1866) **22**, 278; settle in the Transvaal, **22**, 282; proclaim the South African Republic, **22**, 290; expansion of, **22**, 293, 319; proclaim Dinizulu king of Zululand, **22**, 294. For wars with England see Boer Wars.
- Boer Wars**: 1. (1880–1881), also called Transvaal War, a war following the proclamation of the Transvaal Republic, waged between that country and England, **22**, 290–292. 2. (1899–1902), also called South African War, a war waged by the Transvaal and Orange Free State against England; main treatment, **22**, 300–317; causes, **22**, 300; battles of Stormberg and Magersfontein, **22**, 308; battle of Colenso, **22**, 309; battle of Spion Kop, **22**, 310; siege of Kimberley, **22**, 305, 306, 310, 312; siege of Ladysmith, **22**, 305, 308, 310, 312; death of Piet Joubert, **22**, 313; siege of Mafeking, **22**, 310, 313; annexation of Orange Free State to British Empire, **22**, 313; occupation of Pretoria by British, **22**, 314; annexation of Transvaal to British Empire, **22**, 314; peace ratified at Pretoria, **22**, 317.
- Bosszörmenyi**, Hungarian politician; leader of extreme republican party (1868), **15**, 42.
- Boethius, Anicius Manlius Severinus** (ca. 475–ca. 525 A.D.), a Roman philosopher and statesman; as minister to Theodoric, **7**, 388, 390–394.
- Boethos**, see Neter-ba-u.
- Bogardus**, Everard (d. 1647), minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at New Amsterdam, **23**, 11.
- Bogdan**, prince of Moldavia; becomes vassal of sultan (1513), **24**, 135, 349.
- Boges** (fifth century B.C.), Persian governor of Eion in Macedonia, **3**, 316, 404.
- Bog-folk**, sobriquet for the “centre” of the French National Assembly, **12**, 154.
- Bogislaw or Boleslaw** (1136–1187), duke of Pomerania; aids Valdemar I, **16**, 150; vassal of Denmark, **16**, 155.
- Bogomiles**, religious sect of Bulgaria; teachings of, **24**, 165–166; persecution of, **24**, 171.
- Bogorji**, companion of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 275.
- Boha ad Din** (twelfth century), Arab chronicler, **8**, 407.
- Bohemia**, a state of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy; early history of, **6**, 63, 76, 598; mediæval wars with Germany, **7**, 528, 576, 597, 639, 656; becomes kingdom, **7**, 654; German domination ends in, **14**, 162, 210–211; civil war in (1434), **14**, 213; outbreak of Thirty Years’ War in, **14**, 331; invaded by Frederick the Great (1744), **15**, 178; the diet of 1842 and Ferdinand I of Austria, **14**, 608; new constitution of 1848 proclaimed, **14**, 637; position of, in the Austrian federation, **15**, 19, 20; demands of the Slavs in, **15**, 35; the Fundamental Articles, **15**, 38; in wars with Poland, **24**, 10, 12, 16, 22, 24.
- Bohemond**, or **Bohemund**, (I) **Marc** (1056?–1111), son of Robert Guiscard, and prince of Tarentum and Antioch; in Norman War against Byzantine Empire, **7**, 260–262; leader in first crusade, **8**, 341; at siege of Antioch, **8**, 347; takes Corfu, **9**, 73; besieges Larissa, **9**, 75.
- Bohemond III** (d. 1201), prince of Antioch 1163–1201; pays allegiance to Saladin, **8**, 407.
- Bohemond IV**, prince of Antioch 1201–1233, **8**, 449.
- Bohemond V** (d. 1251), prince of Antioch, **8**, 449.
- Bohemond VI** (d. 1274), prince of Antioch, **8**, 449.
- Bohun, Sir Henry de** (d. 1314), English knight; killed by Bruce at Bannockburn, **21**, 100.
- Bohun, Humphrey de**, lord constable of England; defeats Scots (1172), **18**, 285.
- Bohun, Humphrey de** (d. 1274), 1st earl of Hereford and 1st earl of Essex; chosen by the barons on committee of government (1258), **18**, 377; at battle of Lewes, **18**, 380.
- Bohun, Humphrey de** (d. 1298), 3d earl of Hereford and 2nd earl of Essex; at battle of Falkirk, **18**, 412; opposes Edward I, **18**, 413, 417.
- Boians (Boii)**, Celtic tribe; war with Rome, **5**, 200, 236–237, 249, 251; in Bohemia, **6**, 63; **7**, 429.
- Boileau**, Etienne (d. ca. 1269), provost of Paris, **11**, 69.
- Boileau-Despréaux**, Nicholas (1636–1711), French poet and critic, **11**, 640–641.
- Boiorix** (first century B.C.), king of Cimbrians, **5**, 393, 397, 398.
- Boisguillebert**, Pierre le Pesant, Sieur de (d. 1714), French historian, **11**, 537.
- Bois-le-Duc**, siege of (1794), **14**, 17.
- Boisot**, Charles van (d. 1575), Dutch soldier; peace commissioner (1574), **13**, 453; slain, **13**, 456.
- Boisot, Louis** (d. 1576), Dutch admiral; at siege of Middelburg, **13**, 446; defeats Spanish fleet off Antwerp, **13**, 446 note; at siege of Leyden, **13**, 448; death of, **13**, 458 note.

Boisrobert, François le Metel, Sieur de (1592–1662), a French poet; a founder of the French Academy, **11**, 633.

Boissy d'Anglas, Count François Antoine de (1756–1826), French statesman; as president of the council during the famine insurrection of 1795, **12**, 392–396, 396 note; calls for new constitution, **12**, 410; character of, **12**, 421.

Bokhara, a khanate of Central Asia; corresponding nearly to ancient Sogdiana and Transoxania; main treatment, **17**, 600–601; see also Transoxania.

Bokhara, capital of Bokhara; first mosque built in (712 A.D.), **24**, 269; conquered by Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 282.

Boleslaw I, called Chrobry ("lion hearted"), king of Poland 999–1025; reign of, **17**, 108, 123 seq.; **24**, 9–11.

Boleslaw II, "the Bold," king of Poland 1058–1082; reign of, **24**, 16–19.

Boleslaw III, "the Wry-mouthed," king of Poland 1102–1139; reign of, **24**, 23–27.

Boleslaw IV, king of Poland 1146–1173; reign of, **24**, 27–29.

Boleslaw, duke of Pomerania, see Bogeslaw.

Boleyn (Bullen), Anne (1507–1536), queen of England; early life of, **19**, 71, 101–102; influence of, over Henry VIII, **19**, 95, 109, 114, 122; visits France with Henry VIII, **19**, 133; secretly marries Henry VIII, **19**, 134; coronation of, **19**, 138; Henry VIII turns against, **19**, 142; marriage of, legalised, **19**, 144; in disgrace, **19**, 163–165; arrest of, **19**, 165–167; trial and condemnation of, **19**, 168; execution of, **19**, 170–172; question as to guilt of, **19**, 172–175; character of, **19**, 172–177.

Boleyn, Mary, sister of Anne Boleyn; mistress of Henry VIII, **19**, 100; marries William Carey, **19**, 101.

Bolingbroke, Henry of, see Henry IV, king of England.

Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, 1st Viscount (1678–1751), English statesman; appointed secretary of war, **20**, 480; created Viscount Bolingbroke (1714), **20**, 489; intrigues of, **20**, 490; draws up Schism Act, **20**, 491; prime minister, **20**, 493; impeachment and flight (1715), **20**, 508–509; political warfare against Walpole, **20**, 509, 546; at court of the Pretender, **20**, 509–510; conducts *The Craftsman*, **20**, 541.

Bolingbroke, Roger (d. 1445), English astronomer; charged with witchcraft and executed, **18**, 562.

Bolivar, Simon (1783–1830), South American soldier and statesman; leads revolution in Venezuela and New Granada, **23**, 582, 583–584; aids Peruvian revolutionists, **23**, 587; organises republic of Bolivia, **23**, 588; reaction against, **23**, 588; a Colombian estimate of, **23**, 589.

Bolivia, South American republic; establishment of, **23**, 588; war with Chili (1879), **23**, 611, 612; history of (1831–1901), **23**, 612–614.

Bologna, capital of province of Bologna, Italy; early prominence of (twelfth century), **9**, 38; leads Guelphs against Ghibellines, **9**, 97–98; recalls exiled Ghibellines (1279), **9**, 112; decline of, under Bertrand de Poiet, **9**, 157; expels Bertrand de Poiet, **9**, 158; Taddeo de Pepoli usurps government of, **9**, 159; acquired by John Visconti, archbishop of Milan, **9**, 243; Visconti da' Oleggio assumes independent government of (1356), **9**, 244; regains freedom from papal legates (1376), **9**, 248; taken by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, **9**, 255; loses popular government (ca. 1600), **9**, 408; Council of Trent removes to, **14**, 305; siege of (1510), **19**, 58.

Bologna, University of, early vicissitudes, **9**, 183.

Bolotnikov, Ivan, Russian general (ca. 1600); commands followers of Dmitri III (second imposter), **17**, 231; drowning of, **17**, 232.

Bolton Castle, a castle in Yorkshire, England; Mary Queen of Scots, imprisoned in (1568–1569), **19**, 317.

Bomarsund, siege of (1854), **17**, 563.

Bomba, King, see Ferdinand II, king of Two Sicilies.

Bombay, governorship and presidency of British India; rivalry with other presidencies, **22**, 71; war with Hyder Ali (1768), **22**, 75; prominent in education, **22**, 211.

Bombay, a seaport of India, capital of governorship Bombay; ceded by Portugal to England (1661), **22**, 43; Clive at (1755), **22**, 54.

Bombay, University of, founded, **22**, 211.

Bomilcar (d. ca. 308 B.C.), Carthaginian general; career of, **4**, 580–581.

Bona of Savoy, duchess of Milan (fifteenth century); regent of Milan, **9**, 260, 275; **16**, 605.

Bonagratia, Minorite friar; opposes Pope John XXII (ca. 1338), **14**, 175.

Bonaparte, Caroline, earlier Maria Annunziata (1782–1839), sister of Napoleon I; wife of Murat, **9**, 571.

Bonaparte, Charles Louis Napoleon, see Napoleon III.

Bonaparte (Buonaparte), Charles Lucien Jules Laurent (1803–1857), prince of Canino and of Musignano, nephew of Napoleon I; leads insurrection at Rome, **9**, 596.

Bonaparte, Jerome (1784–1860), brother of Napoleon I; made king of Westphalia (1807), **12**, 567; commands corps in grand army (1810), **12**, 584; quarrels with Davout and is disgraced, **12**, 587; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 628.

Bonaparte, Joseph (1768–1844), eldest brother of Napoleon I; proclaimed king of Naples and Sicily (1805), **9**, 570; **10**, 324; **12**, 548; proclaimed king of Spain (1808), **10**, 324; **12**, 569; in Peninsular War, **10**, 339, 349, 365, 368, 540; favours the pope, **12**, 459; envoy to Lunéville, **12**, 509; commander of Paris, during siege

- of 1814, **12**, 611; unpopularity of, in Spain, **21**, 475.
- Bonaparte**, Louis (1778–1846), brother of Napoleon I; made king of Holland (1806), **12**, 548; **14**, 23–24; opposes Napoleon and is forced to abdicate (1810), **12**, 580–581; **14**, 24.
- Bonaparte**, Lucien (1775–1840), prince of Canino, brother of Napoleon I; character of, **12**, 462; elected president of council of Five Hundred (1799), **12**, 482; defends Napoleon in council of Five Hundred, **12**, 487.
- Bonaparte**, Napoleon, see **Napoleon I**.
- Bonaparte**, Napoleon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph (1856–1879), prince imperial of France, son of Napoleon III; birth of, **13**, 128; death of, **13**, 193.
- Bonaparte**, Pierre Napoleon (1815–1881), nephew of Napoleon I; in civil war in Paris (1848), **13**, 100; kills Victor Noir (1870), **13**, 145.
- Bonaventura**, Saint (Giovanni di Fidenza) (1221–1274), Italian scholastic philosopher, professor at Paris, **11**, 173; influence, **9**, 184.
- Bond**, Sir Robert (1845–), British colonial statesman; becomes premier of Newfoundland (1900), **22**, 348.
- Bondi**, class of free peasant proprietors in early history of Scandinavia, **16**, 84–87.
- Bonham**, Sir George, British naval officer; negotiates with Taiping rebels (1853), **24**, 548.
- Bonhomme**, Jacques, contemptuous sobriquet given to the lower classes of France, **11**, 135.
- Boniface I** (Bonifacius), Saint (d. 422 A.D.), bishop of Rome 418–422 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 527.
- Boniface II**, pope 530–532 A.D.; attempts to regulate papal election, **8**, 528–529.
- Boniface III**, pope 607 A.D.; first to be entitled "universal bishop," **8**, 540.
- Boniface IV**, pope 608–615 A.D.; attempts to bring separatists back into the church, **8**, 540.
- Boniface V**, pope 619–625 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 540.
- Boniface VI**, pope 896 A.D.; disgraceful life of, **8**, 578.
- Boniface VII** (Francone), pope 974–975, 984–985; twice usurps pontifical chair, **8**, 586–587, 589.
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- Burgundians (Burgundi, Burgundiones), a Germanic tribe which settled in Gaul and founded kingdom of Burgundy; migrations of (third century), **7**, 428; invade Gaul (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; **16**, 534; see also Burgundy.
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- Caligula, Caius Julius Cæsar (12-41 A.D.), Roman emperor; seeks divine honours, **2**, 171; reign of, **6**, 160-168; invades Britain, **18**, 12.
- Caliphate, the government of the caliphs, the successors of Mohammed; decline of, **8**, 22; disputed succession to, at death of Mohammed, **8**, 144; seat of, transferred to Damascus, **8**, 176; seat of, transferred to Babylonia, **8**, 209; at Baghdad, overthrown by Mongols, **8**, 231; policy of, toward Turkish adventurers, **24**, 270; bought by Ottomans, **24**, 445.

- Calixtines** or **Utraquists**, a Bohemian sect; conservative Hussites, so called, **14**, 208; refuse to recognise Albert II as emperor, **14**, 217.
- Calixtus I** (d. 223 A.D.), bishop of Rome 219–223, **8**, 503.
- Calixtus II or Callistus (Guido of Burgundy)**, (d. 1124) pope; establishes peace with the German emperor, **7**, 658; **8**, 601; contests papal chair with Gregory, **8**, 603; arranges peace between Henry I of England and Louis VI of France, **11**, 32.
- Calixtus III (Alfonso Borgia)** (ca. 1378–1458), pope 1455–1458; urges war against Turks, **8**, 642; decrees revision of Joan of Arc's trial, **11**, 219.
- Callaicus**, name given to Dec. Junius Brutus; see **Brutus**.
- Calleja del Rey, Felix Maria** (1750–1820), Spanish general; defeats Mexican revolutionists under Hidalgo, **23**, 622; campaigns of, against Morelos, **23**, 622.
- Callet**, see **Karl, William**.
- Callias**, Athenian envoy to Sparta (371 B.C.), **4**, 150, 151.
- Callicrates** (second century B.C.), tyrant of Achaea, **4**, 540.
- Callicrates** (sixth century B.C.), Greek architect, **3**, 230.
- Callicratidas**, Spartan commander in Peloponnesian War (407 B.C.), **3**, 634.
- Callières Bonnevue, Louis Hector** (1639–1703) French colonial officer; governor-general of Canada, **23**, 81.
- Callimachus** (fifth century B.C.), Greek artist, inventor of Corinthian capital, **3**, 482, 544.
- Callimachus**, Athenian polemarch, at Marathon (490 B.C.), **3**, 239, 242, 272–276.
- Callimachus of Parrhasia**, Greek captain under Xenophon (401 B.C.), **4**, 61.
- Callinicus**, see **Seleucus II**.
- Callippus**, an Athenian, assassinates Dion, tyrant of Syracuse (354 B.C.), **4**, 206.
- Callisthenes** (ca. 365–327 B.C.), Greek philosopher; opposes Philip, **4**, 233; refuses to worship Alexander, **4**, 352–354.
- Callistratus**, (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator and leader, **4**, 142, 148, 151, 188.
- Callistus** (eighth century A.D.), patriarch of Aquileia; favourite of King Liutprand of Lombardy, **7**, 450.
- Callistus**, see **Calixtus**.
- Callixenus** (fourth century B.C.), Greek demagogue, **3**, 636–637; **4**, 27.
- Calmucks**, see **Kalmucks**.
- Calocyres** (tenth century), Byzantine ambassador to Russia; treason of, **7**, 233, 237.
- Calo-John**, see **Joannes II**.
- Calonne, Charles Alexandre de** (1734–1802), French statesman; favourite of Marie Antoinette, **12**, 140; at the Assembly of Notables, **12**, 143; opposition to, **12**, 144; adopts liberal plans, **12**, 145; as minister of finance, **12**, 182; opposes manifesto of duke of Brunswick, **12**, 257.
- Calpurnia**, last wife of Julius Caesar (59–44 B.C.), **5**, 582, 585, 609.
- Calpurnian Law**, Roman law providing for investigation of provincial governments (149 B.C.), **5**, 374, 375.
- Calpurnius**, see **Bestia and Piso**.
- Calvena**, see **Matius, Caius**.
- Calvert, Cecil**, 2d Lord Baltimore (1605–1675), son of George Calvert, first proprietor of Maryland; created absolute proprietor of Maryland, **22**, 599; judicious administration of, **22**, 601; invites New England Puritans to settle in Maryland (1642), **22**, 604; promotes cause of religious freedom in Maryland, **22**, 605; adheres to parliamentary party in Civil War in England, **22**, 606; property rights in Maryland respected by Cromwell, **22**, 607.
- Calvert, George**, 1st Lord Baltimore (1580–1632), English statesman, founder of Maryland; visits Virginia (1629), **22**, 590, 599; attempts to colonise Newfoundland, **22**, 599; granted charter for settlement of Maryland, **22**, 599; death of, **22**, 599; character of, **22**, 603.
- Calvert, Leonard** (1582–1647), brother of Cecil Calvert, first governor of Maryland; sails to America with first emigrants for Maryland (1633), **22**, 600; relations with Indians, **22**, 600; flees to Virginia during Clayborne's rebellion (1645), **22**, 602.
- Calvin, John** (1509–1564), Protestant reformer; biographical notice of, **11**, 426; at Geneva, **16**, 639; banishment of, **16**, 639; founds academy of Geneva, **16**, 640.
- Calvinus, Caius Sextius** (second century B.C.), Roman proconsul in Gaul; founds Aix, **5**, 377, 382.
- Calvinus, Cneius Domitius**, Caesar's lieutenant in Pontus (48 B.C.), **5**, 546, 547, 551.
- Calvus, Licinius Stolo**, see **Licinius**.
- Calydonian Boar**, in Greek legend, **3**, 72.
- Cam, Diego** (fifteenth century), Portuguese navigator; explores African coast (1484–1485), **10**, 474.
- Camacho, Colonel**, Bolivian soldier in Chilian War (1880), **23**, 612.
- Camarilla**, Spanish political institution under Ferdinand VII; power of, **10**, 381.
- Cambacérès, Jean Jacques Régis de**, duke of Parma (1753–1824), French statesman; and the executive Directory, **12**, 419; made consul, **12**, 494; his influence with Napoleon, **12**, 523, 526, 584; made arch-chancellor, **12**, 537; minister in Hundred Days, **12**, 624.
- Cambles (Cambletes)**, hero of Lydian folklore, **2**, 426, 429.
- Cambodia**, see **French Indo-China**.
- Cambon, Pierre Joseph** (1754–1820), French financier, **12**, 311.
- Cambray or Cambrai**, a town in France; sieges of (1580), **13**, 489; **19**, 354; (1657), **11**, 518; (1677), **11**, 587; **13**, 640.
- Cambray**, Congress of, a congress which provided for the possession of Tuscany and Parma (1725), **9**, 526.
- Cambray**, League of, an alliance between the pope, the emperor of Germany and the

- kings of France and Spain (1508), **9**, 432; **11**, 301; **19**, 58.
- Cambray**, Peace of, known also as "La paix des dames," "The Ladies' Peace," or "La Traité des dames," a peace negotiated between Francis I of France and Charles V (1529), **9**, 457; **11**, 325; **13**, 369.
- Cambridge**, city in Massachusetts; founding of Harvard College at, **22**, 648; Washington establishes his headquarters at (1775), **23**, 248.
- Cambridge**, Richard, Earl of (d. 1415), grandfather of Edward IV of England; marries Anne Mortimer, **18**, 569; executed, **18**, 530, 569.
- Cambridge**, University of, a university at Cambridge, England; as Puritan stronghold under Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 451; Buckingham as chancellor of, **19**, 543; in religious quarrel with James II, **20**, 388.
- Cambyses I**, king of Persia, father of Cyrus the Great, **2**, 576.
- Cambyses (II or III)** Kambujiya (sixth century B.C.), king of Persia; subdues Egypt, **1**, 62, 188, 190–194; and the Phoenicians, **2**, 289, 311; reign of, **2**, 600, 604; and Persian civilisation, **2**, 657.
- Camden**, a town in South Carolina (U. S. A.); battle of (1780), **23**, 274.
- Camden**, Charles Pratt, 1st Earl of (1714–1794), English statesman; discharges Wilkes in *habeas corpus* proceedings, **20**, 602; made lord chancellor, **20**, 609; defends embargo on corn exportation, **20**, 610; speech of, supporting Chatham, **20**, 614; dismissal of, **20**, 615.
- Camerata**, Napoleone, Countess, niece of Napoleon I; relations of, with duke of Reichstadt (1830), **14**, 589 seq.
- Cameron**, Dr. Archibald (ca. 1698–1753), a Scottish Jacobite; execution of, **15**, 187.
- Cameron**, Richard (d. 1680), Scottish covenanter; leader of the "Cameronians," **21**, 306.
- Cameroon**, see Kamerun.
- Camillus, L. Furius**, Roman consul 349 B.C., **5**, 165–166, 177, 186.
- Camillus, M. Furius** (d. 365 B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 160–165, 171–172.
- Camillus, Spurius**, son of Marcus Furius; Roman prætor 367 B.C., **5**, 172.
- Camisards**, Protestants of the Cévennes; revolt of (1703), **11**, 617.
- Campan**, Jeanne Louise (1752–1822), attendant to Queen Marie Antoinette, **12**, 239, 539.
- Campanella**, Tommaso (1568–1639), Dominican friar; incites revolution in Calabria, **9**, 482, 487.
- Campanians**, inhabitants of Campania, a district of ancient Italy; origin of, **5**, 179; in wars with Romans, **2**, 319; **5**, 180, 183, 206, 208–210, 437.
- Campbell**, Sir Archibald (1769–1843), English general; captures Donabew (1825), **22**, 134.
- Campbell**, Archibald, see Argyll.
- Campbell**, Sir Colin, Lord Clyde (1792–1863), British soldier; at Lucknow, **22**, 193–195; at Cawnpore, **22**, 196; created Lord Clyde, **22**, 201; governor-general of Nova Scotia, **22**, 341.
- Campbell**, John, see Argyll.
- Campbell-Bannerman**, Sir Henry (1836–), English statesman; war secretary in Rosebery ministry, **21**, 650; premier (1905), **21**, 661A.
- Campeggio** or **Campeggi**, Lorenzo (1474–1539), Italian cardinal; connection with divorce proceedings between Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon, **19**, 108–114.
- Camperdown**, naval battle of (1797), **21**, 458.
- Camperdown**, Viscount, see Duncan, Adam.
- Campero**, Narciso (1815–), president of Bolivia 1880–1884, **23**, 613.
- Camphausen**, Ludolph (1803–1890), Prussian politician, **15**, 428, 429.
- Camphausen**, Otto (1812–1896), Prussian minister of finance; reforms of, **15**, 501.
- Campillo**, Treaty of (1305 ?), **10**, 70.
- Campion**, Edmund (1540–1581), English Jesuit; martyred, **19**, 355.
- Campobasso**, Count Niccolo (fifteenth century), Italian soldier; traitor to Charles the Bold, **11**, 267.
- Campo-Formio**, Peace of (1797), a treaty between France and Austria, **9**, 556; **10**, 317; **12**, 452; **14**, 523; **17**, 18, 432; **21**, 456.
- Canaan**, land of, the modern Palestine; wars of, with Egypt, **1**, 73, 142, 146; language of, **1**, 119, 344; human sacrifices in, **1**, 463; origin of people of, **1**, 347; conquered by Assyria, **1**, 408; conquest of, by Israelites, **2**, 66; Assyrians colonise, **2**, 125; see also Hebrews, Israel, Judæa, Palestine, Phœnicia.
- Canada**, Dominion of; main treatment, **22**, 321–348; discovery, **22**, 321–322; French régime, **22**, 322–324; English rule (1763–1774), **22**, 325–326; Quebec Act and American Revolution, **22**, 326–327; the Loyalists, **22**, 327–328; the Constitutional Act, **22**, 328–331; struggle for constitutional government, **22**, 331–336; the revolt of 1837, **22**, 336–339; Union Act of 1840, **22**, 339–340; establishment of responsible government, **22**, 340–341; Canadian Confederation, **22**, 341–342; the Northwest, **22**, 342–345; history since confederation, **22**, 345–346; Newfoundland, **22**, 346–348.
- Canale**, Niccolo, Venetian admiral; commands against Turks (1469–1470), **9**, 295.
- Canals**:
- Assyria; irrigation canal at Nineveh, **1**, 387.
 - Babylonia; irrigation canals, **1**, 339, 476, 481; regulations concerning (Code of Hammurabi), **1**, 504.
 - Egypt; Neku's canal between Nile and Red Sea, **1**, 183; Neku's canal restored or completed by Amru, **8**, 164; Mahmudia canal, **24**, 456.
 - Erie, **23**, 500.
 - Kiel canal, completed (1895), **15**, 554.
 - Panama, **23**, 491, 604–605.

- Suez; English government purchases share in (1875), **21**, 639; **23**, 458; share of Egypt in building of, **24**, 456.
- Canaris**, Constantine (1790–1877), Greek politician; forms coalition ministry in Greece (1877), **24**, 237.
- Canaries**, islands in the Atlantic, off coast of Africa; visited by Punic mariners, **2**, 277; in Spanish possession, **10**, 156.
- Canclaux**, J. B. Camille, Count (1740–1817), French soldier; defeated by the Vandals, **12**, 376; in command of the republican army, **12**, 404.
- Cancelliari**, Guelph family in Italy; power of, in Tuscany, **9**, 119.
- Cancello**, Louis (sixteenth century), Dominican missionary; in Florida, **22**, 485.
- Candaules** (*Myrsilus*, Sadyattes) (d. ca. 715 B.C.), last Heracleid king of Lydia; killed by Gyges, **2**, 411, 447–448.
- Candamo**, Manuel, Peruvian statesman; president (1903), **23**, 609.
- Candia**, island of; see Crete.
- Candia**, capital of Crete; siege of (1666), **24**, 386.
- Candish** (sixth century), chief of Avars; ambassador to Justinian, **7**, 120.
- Canea**, a town in Crete; siege of (1645), **9**, 519.
- Canglor**, battle of (1488), **19**, 25.
- Can Grande della Scala**, see Scala.
- Cannæ**, an ancient town of southern Italy; battle of (216 B.C.), **4**, 398; **5**, 254–256.
- Cannibalism**, New Zealand (the Maoris), **22**, 264; ancient Brazil, **23**, 653.
- Canning**, Charles John, Earl Canning (1812–1862), an English statesman; governor-general of India (1856), **22**, 166; attempts to mollify native troops, **22**, 170; action after massacre at Delhi, **22**, 173; proclamation of, **22**, 198; receives new title of viceroy of India, **22**, 202; estimate of, **22**, 203.
- Canning**, George (1770–1827), English statesman; foreign secretary, **21**, 470; trial of Queen Caroline and, **21**, 517; supports Catholic emancipation, **21**, 521; policy toward Spanish-American colonies, **21**, 524–525; proposes joint Anglo-American declaration concerning independence of Latin-American republics, **23**, xx; policy of, toward slavery, **21**, 527; ministry of, **21**, 532; brings about treaty between England, France and Russia concerning Greek independence, **21**, 534; death of, **21**, 534.
- Canning**, Stratford, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe (1786–1880), English diplomatist; assists Layard in archaeological work, **1**, 605; English ambassador at Constantinople, **21**, 615.
- Canonius** (ca. 1565–1647), an American Indian chief; defies Governor Bradford, **22**, 631; friendship of, for Roger Williams, **23**, 96.
- Canopus**, a city of ancient Egypt, near present Abukir; battle of (1801), **24**, 448.
- Canossa**, a castle in northern Italy; humiliation of Henry IV at (1077), **8**, 600.
- Canovas del Castillo**, Antonio (1809–1897), Spanish statesman; forms ministry (Dec. 31st, 1874), **10**, 416; policy, **10**, 417, 418–419; resignation and reappointment, **10**, 419; assassination, **10**, 419.
- Canrobert**, François Certain (1809–1895), French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 154; at battle of the Alma, **17**, 565; as commander-in-chief in Crimea, **17**, 570.
- Cantacuzenus**, see Johannes VI.
- Cantemir**, Demetrius (1673–1723), hospodar of Moldavia; assists Peter the Great in Turkish wars, **17**, 282; **24**, 144.
- Canterac**, José (ca. 1775–1835), Spanish soldier; in South American war of revolution, **23**, 586.
- Canterbury Tales**, a work by Geoffrey Chaucer (fifteenth century), **18**, 478–479, 496–497.
- Canti**, a pre-Roman people in Britain, **18**, 3.
- Cantillon**, Pierre Joseph (1788–1869), French soldier; receives legacy from Napoleon, **12**, 645.
- Canton**, an important commercial city of China; bombardment of (1857), **21**, 618.
- Canudos**, siege of (1897), **23**, 666.
- Canuleian Law**, a Roman law proposed in 445 B.C. by Caius Canuleius, concerning marriage between patricians and plebeians, **5**, 140.
- Canute**, or **Cnut**, or **Knud the Great** (ca. 994–1035), king of England, Denmark, and Norway; main treatment of, **16**, 47–49; **18**, 117–123; introduces Christianity into Denmark, **16**, 48; in Rome, **16**, 48; **18**, 122; invades Norway, **16**, 72, 76; Eadmund (Ironside), divides kingdom with, **18**, 118; development of England under, **18**, 121; character of, **18**, 121; death of, **16**, 77; **18**, 123.
- Canute**, Kings of Denmark and Sweden, see Knud.
- Cao**, Diego, see Cam.
- Cape Ann**, a cape on the northeastern coast of Massachusetts (U. S. A.); colony of (1624), **22**, 639.
- Cape Colony**, or **Cape of Good Hope**, British colony in South Africa; main treatment, **22**, 265–276; first Dutch colonisation (1652), **22**, 265; first English occupation (1795), **22**, 266; second English occupation (1806), **22**, 266; Kaffir wars and the Great Trek, **22**, 266–268; convict agitation and history to 1880, **22**, 268–270; the Afrikander Bond (1880–1889), **22**, 270–272; the Rhodes administration, **22**, 273–274; the Schreiner ministry, **22**, 274–275; the Boer War, **22**, 275–276.
- Cape Fear**, a promontory on Smith Island, North Carolina (U. S. A.); New England settlement at (1630), **23**, 47.
- Cape of Good Hope**, a colony in South Africa; see Cape Colony.
- Cape of Good Hope**, a promontory of southern Africa; discovery of, **22**, 265.
- Cape Town**, capital of Cape Colony; convicts deported to, **22**, 268; Roberts and Kitchener in, **22**, 275, 310.

- Capel, Lord Arthur** (1610–1649), an English royalist; execution of, **20**, 92.
- Capel, Arthur, earl of Essex** (1631–1683), English diplomat and statesman; becomes member of Temple ministry (1679), **20**, 293; resignation of, from treasury, **20**, 297; suicide of, **20**, 304.
- Capelianus** (third century A.D.), governor of Mauretania; defeats Gordian at Carthage, **6**, 410.
- Capello, Bianca** (ca. 1548–1587), an Italian of noble family; wife of Francesco de' Medici, **9**, 480.
- Capet, House of**, royal dynasty in France (987–1328); and Salic Law, **11**, 46.
- Capet, Hugh**, see **Hugh Capet**.
- Capistrano, Giovanni di**, Saint (1386–1456), Italian monk; at siege of Belgrade, **24**, 330 note.
- Capital**, see **Labour, Manufactures and Industry**.
- Capitani**, military commanders in Florence; powers of, **9**, 332, 335.
- Capito, C. Ateius**, Roman tribune (55 B.C.), opposes Crassus, **5**, 509.
- Capito, C. Ateius** (d. 22 A.D.), son of the preceding, Roman jurist; and the secular games of Augustus, **6**, 101.
- Capito, Fonteius**, Roman commander; proclaimed emperor by soldiers (68 A.D.), **6**, 221.
- Capitolinus, P. Manlius** (fourth century B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 171.
- Capo d'Istria, Count Giovanni Anton** (1776–1831), president of Greece; administration of, **24**, 234.
- Cappadocia (Tabal)**, an ancient country in eastern Asia Minor; main treatment of, **2**, 415; under Assyrian sway, **1**, 311, 388, 394, 398, 400, 418–419.
- Capponi, Neri** (1388–1457), one of chief magistrates of Florentine Republic; rival of Cosmo de' Medici, **9**, 357.
- Caprara, Aeneas Sylvius, Count of** (1631–1701), an Italian soldier in the Austrian service; in wars with Turks, **14**, 398.
- Caprara, Giovanni Battista** (1733–1810), Italian cardinal, **12**, 512.
- Caprivi de Caprara de Montecucoli, Georg Leo von** (1831–1899), German statesman; chancellor of the empire; opposed to Bismarck, **15**, 545; as chancellor, **15**, 546–550.
- Caprotinæ nones**, Roman festival, **5**, 73–74.
- Capua**, ancient city in Italy; Romans besiege (211 B.C.), **5**, 267–268; battle of (Vulturnus) (554 A.D.), **7**, 423.
- Car**, ancestor of the Carians, **2**, 419.
- Caracalla, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus** (188–217 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, **6**, 388–393; reforms of, **6**, 404, 406; in Britain, **18**, 21.
- Caracas**, company of, commercial association in Spanish America; founded (1728), **23**, 563, 577.
- Caracciolo, Ser Gianni**, favourite of Joanna II of Naples, **9**, 235, 236.
- Caractacus or Caradoc**, a British king (ca. 50 A.D.), wars of, with Romans, **6**, 169–170, 178; **18**, 13.
- Caraffa, Antonio** (d. 1693), a general in Austrian service; holds tribunal called Slaughter-house of Eperies (1687), **14**, 398.
- Caraffa, Cardinal**, see **Paul IV, pope**.
- Carausius, Marcus Aurelius Valerius** (d. 293 A.D.), Roman insurgent; proclaims himself emperor of Britain (287 B.C.), **6**, 434; **7**, 460; **18**, 22.
- Carbajal or Carvajal, Francisco de** (1464–1548), a Spanish soldier in South America; execution of (1548), **23**, 561.
- Carbo, Caius Papirius**, a Roman tribune; partisan of Gracchus, **5**, 367–371; elected consul (120 B.C.), **5**, 381.
- Carbo, Cneius Papirius**, Roman consul 113 B.C., war with the Cimbrians, **5**, 392–393.
- Carbo, Cneius Papirius** (d. 82 B.C.), son of the preceding, Roman consul 85 B.C., supporter of Marius, **5**, 427, 431, 434–436, 442.
- Carbon**, French royalist, agent of Cadoudal; attempt to assassinate Napoleon, **12**, 509.
- Carbonari**, a political secret society; in Italy, **9**, 581; in France, **13**, 26.
- Carcassonne**, French city; given to Simon de Montfort, **11**, 53; united to the French crown, **11**, 58.
- Carchedon**, a founder of Carthage, **2**, 360.
- Carchemish**, ancient capital of Hittites; battle of (605 B.C.), **2**, 286.
- Cardigan, James Thomas Brudenell, Lord** (1797–1868), English general; leads charge of the Light Brigade, **17**, 572.
- Cardona, Raymond** (fourteenth century), Spanish general; Italian campaign of (1325), **9**, 137–141.
- Cardona, Raymond de** (sixteenth century), Spanish viceroy of Naples; at Ravenna, **9**, 435; restores the Medici in Florence, **9**, 437; made viceroy (1509), **10**, 165.
- Caretta, Colonel**, marquis of Grana, Italian soldier; secret agent in intrigues against Wallenstein, **14**, 363.
- Carew, George, baron Carew and earl of Totnes** (1555–1629), English soldier and statesman; campaign in Ireland (ca. 1599), **21**, 417.
- Carew, John** (d. 1660), English parliamentary leader, one of the regicides; trial and execution, **20**, 236.
- Carew, Thomas** (1598–1639), English poet, **20**, 4.
- Carey, William**, English courtier, marriage of, to Mary Boleyn (1521), **19**, 101 note.
- Cargill, Donald** (1619–1681), a Scotch covenanting preacher; leader of the "Cameronians," **21**, 306.
- Caria**, in ancient geography a division of Asia Minor; history of, **2**, 386, 417.
- Carignan, Thomas François of Savoy**, Prince of (1596–1656), son of Charles Emmanuel, duke of Savoy; at battle of Avein, **11**, 469; claims regency, **9**, 506.
- Carinus, Marcus Aurelius**, Roman emperor 283–285 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 431–433.
- Caristo**, naval battle of (ca. 1350), **9**, 266.
- Carle, François de**, first French ambassador to Moscow (1586), **17**, 227.

- Carlen**, French republican general in revolution, **12**, 366.
- Carleton**, George (1559–1628), bishop of Llandaff; English ambassador at the Hague (1616), **13**, 556; delegate to synod of Dort (Dordrecht), **13**, 563.
- Carleton**, Sir Guy, Lord Dorchester (1724–1808), British soldier and administrator; appointed governor-general of Canada (1766), **22**, 326; administers Canada under Quebec Act, **22**, 326–327; made commander-in-chief of British forces in America (1782), **23**, 280; proclaims cessation of hostilities in America (1783), **23**, 280; second administration of, in Canada (as Lord Dorchester) 1786–1796, **22**, 328.
- Carlisle**, the capital of the county of Cumberland, England; seized by Alexander II (1215), **21**, 51; battle of (1461), **18**, 581.
- Carlisle**, Countess of, mistress of Strafford; reveals to parliament plot of Charles I, **19**, 615, 615 note.
- Carlists**, supporters of the Spanish pretender Don Carlos; rise of, in Spain, **10**, 395; driven from Spain, **10**, 398; insurrection of (1873–1876), **10**, 412–417.
- Carlo**, duke of Mantua, see **Gonzaga**.
- Carloman** (d. 755 A.D.), son of Charles Martel; shares kingdom with Pepin the Short, **7**, 502–503; abdicates and becomes a monk, **7**, 504–505, 522; opposes the pope, **7**, 512.
- Carloman** (d. 884 A.D.), son of Louis the Stammerer, king of West Franks, **7**, 585; **11**, 7.
- Carloman** (d. 880 A.D.), eldest son of Ludwig the German; at war with Ratislaw, prince of Moravia, **7**, 580; as king of Italy, **8**, 576.
- Carloman** (751–771 A.D.), son of Pepin; divides kingdom with Charlemagne, **7**, 518, 522.
- Carloman**, son of Charlemagne; see **Pepin**.
- Carlos I**, king of Portugal; see **Charles I**.
- Carlos**, Don (1545–1568), son of Philip II, and infante of Spain; main treatment, **10**, 251; promised heritage of the Spanish possessions, **11**, 346.
- Carlos**, Don (Carlos Maria Ysidoro de Bourbon) (1788–1855), second son of Charles IV of Spain; pretender to the Spanish crown, **10**, 395–397.
- Carlos**, Don (Carlos Maria de los Dolores Juan Isidoro José Francisco), duke of Madrid (1848–), pretender to Spanish throne; rising in favour of (1872), **10**, 409, 410; in Spain (1873), **10**, 412; policy ruled by church, **10**, 414; Carlist battles, **10**, 415–417; retreats to France, **10**, 417.
- Carlovingian** or **Carolingian** ("descendant of Carl," particularly Charles Martel), a royal Frankish house, furnishing second dynasty of French kings (751–987), a line of German rulers (752–911), and a line of Italian rulers (774–961); main treatment to Treaty of Verdun (843), **7**, 507–573; in France after 843 A.D., **11**, 1–21; in Germany and Italy after 843 A.D., **7**, 574–615.
- Carlson** E., Swedish political leader; forms party of liberals and radicals (1900), **16**, 492.
- Carlsson**, Ketil, bishop of Linköping; denounces Christian I of Denmark, **16**, 213.
- Carmagnola**, Francesco Bussone (1390–1432), Italian general; under Visconti, **9**, 257; in the service of Venice, **9**, 276–289; fall of, **9**, 289.
- Carmania** (Kerman), Persian province, **4**, 366, 369, 371, 381.
- Carmarthen** or **Cærmarthen**, Marquis of, see **Danby**, Earl of.
- Carmen Sylva**, see **Elizabeth**, queen of Romania.
- Carnap**, Lieutenant von, German soldier; leads expedition in West Africa (1894), **15**, 559.
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- Cecil, Sir Thomas** (1542-1622), first earl of Exeter, second lord Burghley; English governor of Briel, Holland (1585), **13**, 517.
- Cecil, William**, see **Burghley, Baron of**.
- Cecilia**, Scandinavian princess; Sigurd (I) the Crusader marries (1130), **16**, 86.
- Cecropians**, ancient name for Athenians, **3**, 161.
- Cecrops**, mythical founder of Athens, **3**, 154-156.
- Cecryphaleia**, battle of (naval) (fifth century B.C.), **3**, 424.
- Cedar Creek**, battle of (1864), **23**, 449.
- Cedar Mountain**, battle of (1862), **23**, 432.
- Celer**, Roman architect; projects plans of Nero's palace, **6**, 200.
- Celer, Metellus**, Roman consul 60 B.C., at trial of Rabirius, **5**, 479; elected consul, **5**, 499; opposes Cæsar, **5**, 502.
- Celer, Sabine chief**, kills Remus, **5**, 62.
- Celestine I or Coelestine** (d. 432 A.D.), bishop of Rome 422-432 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 527.
- Celestine II (Guido di Castello)** (d. 1144), pope 1143-1144, **8**, 509.
- Celestine III (Giacinto Orsini)** (ca. 1106-1198), pope 1191-1198; confirms the foundation of the Teutonic order, **8**, 383; demands liberty of Richard I, **8**, 406; promotes fourth crusade, **8**, 410; and Henry VI, **8**, 607; **9**, 82.
- Celestine IV (Goffredo Castiglione)** (d. 1241), pope 1241; death of, **8**, 615.
- Celestine V (Pietro di Murrhone)** (ca. 1215-1296), pope 1294; pontificate of, **8**, 617; **9**, 115.
- Celestines**, sect of Benedictine monks; founded by Celestine V, **8**, 618.
- Celini, Benvenuto** (1500-1571), Italian sculptor; at siege of Rome, **9**, 452.
- Celsus, Titus Cornelius**, proclaimed emperor of Rome (265 A.D.), **6**, 419.
- Celtiberians**, ancient Spanish tribe; in wars with Rome and Carthage, **5**, 238, 268, 285, 317, 394; **10**, 3, 8.
- Celts**, a race belonging to the Indo-European family; invade Greece (third century B.C.), **4**, 458, 518, 548; characteristics of, **5**, 118; **21**, 23, 57; wars of, with Romans, **5**, 127, 144; migrations of, **5**, 155; **10**, 3; **18**, 2; **21**, 6; **24**, 156.
- Cencio Savelli**, see **Honorius III**.
- Cencius**, see **Crescentius**.
- Cenelm, Saint** (eighth century), king of Mercia; assassination of, **18**, 61.
- Censor**, Roman office; powers and duties of, **5**, 141, 333, 341, 342.
- Censorinus, Lucius Marcius**, Roman consul 149 B.C.; in Third Punic War, **2**, 325; **5**, 305-307.
- Centaur**, Greek mythical race, half horse, half man, **3**, 82, 104, 481.
- Centennial Exhibition** at Philadelphia (1876), illustrates prosperity of the country, **23**, 474.
- Centumviri**, Roman judicial officers, **5**, 172.
- Centwin** (seventh century A.D.), king of Wessex, **18**, 63.
- Cenwahl** (d. 672 A.D.), king of Wessex, **18**, 52, 62.
- Ceolred**, king of Mercia 709- ca. 717 A.D., **18**, 57.
- Ceolric**, king of Wessex 593 A.D., **18**, 42.
- Ceolwulf** (ninth century), king of Mercia, **18**, 61.
- Ceonwulf**, king of Mercia 796 A.D., **18**, 61.
- Cephisodorus**, Athenian captain; killed at Mantinea (362 B.C.), **4**, 193.
- Cephisodotus** (fourth century B.C.), Athenian sculptor, **4**, 177, 200.
- Cephres**, ancient Egyptian king, **1**, 94.
- Ceratia**, battle of (1516), **14**, 243.
- Ceraunus**, see **Ptolemy Ceraunus** and **Seleucus III**.
- Cerchi**, a distinguished Florentine family; in feuds of "Bianci" and "Neri" (ca. 1300), **9**, 119.
- Cerda, Charles de la** (Charles of Spain) (d. 1354), constable of France, favourite of King John the Good, **11**, 125-127.
- Cerda, John de la** (sixteenth century), duke of Medina-Celi; appointed governor of the Netherlands (1572), **13**, 427.
- Cerdic** (d. 534 A.D.), king of Wessex, **18**, 37.
- Cerealis, Petitius** (first century A.D.), Roman general; at Jotapata, **2**, 188; in Britain, **6**, 191, 244; opposes Civilis in the Netherlands, **13**, 274.
- Ceres**, ancient Italian goddess of the harvest, later identified with Greek Demeter; identified with Isis, **1**, 235, 281; worship of, **3**, 114, 139; **4**, 593; temples of, **3**, 267, 368, 370, 371, 376, 631, 632.
- Cerig**, king of Bulgaria, see **Telerig**.
- Cerignola**, battle of (1503), **9**, 428; **11**, 299.
- Cerisoles** or **Ceresole**, a town in Italy; battle of (1544), **9**, 464; **11**, 334.

- Cerro Gordo**, battle of (1847), **23**, 374, 625.
- Cersobleptes** (fourth century B.C.), king of Thracian Chersonesus, **4**, 230, 235.
- Cerularius**, Michael (eleventh century), Greek patriarch; causes rupture between Latin and Greek churches, **7**, 250.
- Cervantes Saavedra**, Miguel de (1547–1616), Spanish writer; heroism of, at Lepanto, **9**, 476.
- Cervera y Topete**, Pascual, count de Jerez and marquis de Santa Ava (1833–); Spanish rear-admiral; defeated at Santiago (1898), **23**, 489.
- Cesare**, Don, see Este, Cesare d'.
- Cesarini**, Giuliano or Julian (1398–1444), an Italian cardinal; invades Bohemia, **14**, 211; in crusade against Turks, **24**, 321; advocates breaking Treaty of Szegedin with Turks, **24**, 322.
- Cestius Gallus** (first century A.D.), Roman governor of Syria, **2**, 179–180.
- Cetewayo** or Cettiwayo, Zulu chief; in war with British (1878–1879), **21**, 642.
- Cethagus**, C. Cornelius (first century B.C.), Roman noble; in Catiline conspiracy, **5**, 484, 487, 488, 490.
- Ceuta**, town in Morocco; capture of (1415), **8**, 250; **10**, 455–459.
- Ceylon**, island of the Indian Ocean; Phoenicians visit, **2**, 334; an Asoka inscription from, **2**, 475; aborigines of, **2**, 489; Aryans conquer, **2**, 492; Buddhism in, **2**, 500, 505, 515, 542; pearl-fisheries of, **2**, 523; Dutch expel Portuguese from (1655), **10**, 516; colonisation of, **22**, 129; annexed to the British Empire (1798), **22**, 129; final conquest of (1848), **22**, 132.
- Chabas**, François Joseph (1817–1883), French Egyptologist, **1**, 109, 253.
- Chabot**, François (1759–1794), French revolutionist; rouses the people, **12**, 259; protests against ceremonial forms, **12**, 282; witness against Girondists, **12**, 326; charges against, **12**, 334.
- Chabot de l'Allier**, Georges Antoine (1758–1819), French jurist; as president of the Assembly moves that Napoleon be made consul for life, **12**, 525.
- Chabot**, Philippe de (1480–1543), French admiral; directs interest of Francis I to new world, **22**, 464.
- Chabrias** (d. 357 B.C.), Athenian general; in service of Egypt, **2**, 620–622, 623–625; aids Evagoras against Persians, **4**, 121, 133; in war against Sparta, **4**, 142, 179.
- Chacabuco**, a pass in the Andes Mountains; battle of (1817), **23**, 585, 592, 610.
- Chærea**, Cassius (d. 41 A.D.), Roman tribune; assassinates Caligula, **2**, 171; **6**, 162, 168.
- Chærilaus**, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens, **4**, 2.
- Chæronea**, battle of (338 B.C.), **4**, 243–246; (86 B.C.), **5**, 433.
- Chaffee**, Adna Romanza (1842–), American soldier; commands United States forces in China (1900), **24**, 568–571.
- Chaleus**, a merchant of ancient Samos, **2**, 288.
- Chalais** (Henri de Talleyrand), Count of (1599–1626); in conspiracy against Cardinal Richelieu, **11**, 451.
- Chalcideus** (d. 412 B.C.), Spartan commander; in Peloponnesian War, **3**, 619.
- Chalcidice**, peninsula of Macedonia; Greek colonisation of, **3**, 203; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 391, 444–448, 534; **4**, 129, 191, 200; Spartan supremacy in, **4**, 132, 136; destruction of its cities by Philip of Macedon, **4**, 255.
- Chalcis**, chief city of Euboea; government of, **3**, 188–189, 434; in war with Eretria, **3**, 189; as maritime centre, **3**, 198; relations of, to Athens, **3**, 254, 255, 258; fleet of, at Salamis, **3**, 337.
- Chaldea**, originally middle Babylonia, later identified with Babylonia; origin of its people, **1**, 446; astronomy of, **1**, 480; religion of, **1**, 474, 518–521; laws of, **1**, 494; records of kings, **1**, 571–580; **2**, 493, 495; in wars with Hebrews, **2**, 120; colonises Samaria, **2**, 128; subject to Persia, **2**, 613, 615; Babylon identified with, **2**, 633; art in, **1**, 518; **2**, 657; see also *Babylonia*.
- Chalier**, Marie Joseph (1747–1793), French revolutionist, **12**, 367.
- Challus** or Challeux, Nicolas le, a French colonist in St. Augustine; escapes from Spanish massacre (1565), **22**, 550.
- Chalmers**, Thomas (1780–1847), Scottish divine; leader in secession from Church of Scotland, **21**, 611.
- Châlons-sur-Marne**, a town in France; battle of (451 A.D.), **6**, 586–591; **10**, 17; capture of (1429), **18**, 555.
- Chalotais**, L. René la (1701–1785), attorney-general of Brittany; fights the Jesuits, **12**, 81; D'Aiguillon and, **12**, 90, 91, 96.
- Chalus Castle**, siege of (1119), **18**, 323.
- Chalybians**, Cappadocian tribe, **2**, 401, 415, 449, 629.
- Chamavi**, Frankish tribe, **6**, 484, 485; **7**, 458, 463.
- Chamberlain**, Joseph (1836–), English statesman; breaks with Gladstone on "Home Rule," **21**, 648; enters Salisbury ministry (1895), **21**, 651; retires from Balfour ministry (1903), **21**, 661; campaign of, for fiscal reform, **21**, 661–661B.
- Chambers**, Richard (1588?–1658); English merchant; resists levy of ship-money (1630), **19**, 569 note.
- Chambord**, Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonné d'Artois, Count de, duke de Bourdeaux (1820–1883), French prince, son of duke de Berry and sometimes called Henry V; birth, **13**, 25; Charles X abdicates in favour of, **13**, 49.
- Chambre Introuvable**, name given to French chamber of deputies (1815–1816), **13**, 18.
- Chambres de Réunion**, see *Reunion*, Chambers of.
- Chamillart**, Michel de (1651–1721), French minister of Louis XIV, **11**, 561, 620, 622.
- Chamilly**, Noël Bouton, Marquis de (1636–1715), French soldier; in war with Holland, **11**, 575.

- Chamlay, Jules Louis (d. 1719), French soldier; in Germany, **11**, 599.
- Champagne, Philip de (1602–1674), Flemish painter, **11**, 438.
- Champagny, Jean Baptiste Nompère de (1756–1834), French minister; Bernadotte and, **16**, 462; concludes treaty at Erfurt, **17**, 465.
- Champaubert, battle of (1814), **12**, 609.
- Champcenetz, Count of (1759–1794), French writer; saved by Orleans, **12**, 160.
- Champ de Mars, public square of Paris; attempted insurrection on the (1791), **12**, 246.
- Champigny, battle of (1871), **13**, 171.
- Champion Hills, a group of hills in Mississippi; battle of (1863), **23**, 441.
- Championnet, Jean Étienne (1762–1800), French soldier; captures Naples and commands army of the Alps, **12**, 475; proclaims Parthenopean Republic, **9**, 558; **12**, 469; **17**, 433.
- Champlain, Samuel de (1567–1635), French explorer; with De Mont, establishes colony at St. Croix, **22**, 322; his voyages to America, **22**, 554–556; founds Quebec (1608), **22**, 323, 556; surrenders Quebec to Admiral Kirke (1629), **22**, 323; explores the Great Lake region, **23**, 65, 66; the Indians and, **23**, 85, 155.
- Champlain, Lake, battle of, see Plattsburg.
- Champollion, Jean François (1790–1832), French orientalist; discovers key to Egyptian hieroglyphics, **1**, 66, 253.
- Chancel, French soldier; at Maubeuge (1794), **12**, 365, 366.
- Chancellor, Richard (d. 1556), English navigator; seeks N.E. passage, **22**, 492.
- Chancellorsville, a town in Virginia; battle of (1863), **23**, 436–437.
- Chandernagor, city of Hindustan; French establish East India Company at (1744), **22**, 45; surrenders to English (1757), **22**, 58.
- Chandala, Hindu caste, **2**, 513–515, 534.
- Chandos, Sir John (d. 1370), English soldier; campaign of, in South France, **11**, 128; at battle of Auray, **11**, 146.
- Chandra, Sanskrit, moon; as a Hindu deity, **2**, 529.
- Chandrabi, ancient Indian king, **2**, 494.
- Chandra Gupta (Sandracottus or Androcottus) (fourth century B.C.), Indian king; reign of, **2**, 494, 504–505; treats with Seleucus Nicator, **4**, 554.
- Chandra Gupta II, ancient Indian king (ca. 347–ca. 379 A.D.), **2**, 499.
- Changarnier, Nicolas Anne Théodore (1793–1877), French soldier; in war with Arabs, **13**, 68.
- Changuion, Dutch liberator; aids in framing constitution of 1813, **14**, 26.
- Channing, William Ellery (1790–1842), American clergyman; comments on repudiation of state debts, **23**, 365.
- Chantilly, a town in Virginia; battle of (1862), **23**, 433.
- Chanzy, Antoine Eugène Alfred (1823–1883), French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 167; imprisoned, **13**, 182; candidate for presidency, **13**, 192; death of, **15**, 52.
- Chaonians (Chaones), Greek tribe of Epirus, **3**, 111, 199, 561.
- Chaplain, Jean (1595–1674), French poet; a founder of the French Academy, **11**, 633.
- Chaperons Blancs, Flemish popular party; insurrection of (1379), **11**, 156; **13**, 328.
- Chapter of Mitton, battle in Yorkshire (1319), **21**, 108.
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- Chararic, king of Franks; subjugated by Clovis (510 A.D.), **7**, 468, 472, 475–476.
- Charbonnerie, see Carbonari.
- Charibert, king of Aquitaine 628–631 A.D., **7**, 479, 480.
- Charicles, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens 403 B.C., **4**, 2.
- Charidemus (fourth century B.C.), Athenian leader; envoy to Philip of Macedon, **4**, 265; flees from Alexander to Persia, **4**, 273; advises Darius, **4**, 298.
- Charette de la Contrie, François Athanase (1763–1796), French Vendean leader; in insurrection of La Vendée, **12**, 375, 376, 403; negotiates peace with the republicans, **12**, 404; massacres republican prisoners, **12**, 406; executed, **12**, 408.
- Charilaus (ninth century B.C.), king of Sparta, **3**, 130–131.
- Charinus (fifth century B.C.), an Athenian; proposes decree to invade Megara yearly, **3**, 532.
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- Assyrian, use of, in war, **1**, 471.
 - British, use of, in war, **18**, 10.
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 - Libyan, in army of Xerxes, **2**, 657.
 - Persian, royal, **1**, 464; scythe-bearing, at battle of Arbela, **4**, 321, 325, 326.
 - Roman, in racing contests, **6**, 372.
- Charité, La, a town in France; besieged by Joan of Arc (1429), **11**, 204.
- Charities, the "Graces" or "vernal goddesses" of Greece, **3**, 479, 487.
- Charitimides (fifth century), Athenian naval commander; in war against Persians, **2**, 616.
- Charlemagne or Charles the Great (742 or 747–814 A.D.), king of the Franks, 768–, and emperor of Holy Roman Empire, 800–814; main treatment, **7**, 520–556; Einhard's biography of, **7**, 520–539; Giesebeck's account of, **7**, 539–554; coronation of, at Rome (800 A.D.), **7**, 219, 554–555; **8**, 564; assists Pope Adrian I in war against Lombards, **7**, 523–524, 541; conquers Saxons, **7**, 524–525, 540, 568; invades Spain, **7**, 525–526; **8**, 201; conquers Bavaria, **7**, 526; in wars with Avars, **7**, 527–528, 544; in wars with Danes, **7**, 528, 553; **16**, 40; public improvements, laws and reforms of, **7**, 580, 546–552; **13**, 312; **15**, 566–573; **16**, 536, 536 note; family, **7**, 530–531; characteristics of, **7**,

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Charles I (1600–1649), king of England, 1625–1649; main treatment, **19**, 534–628, **20**, 1–83; marriage negotiations of, in Spain, **19**, 509–510; coronation, **19**, 534; retains Buckingham as minister, **19**, 534–564; character of, **19**, 534; **20**, 37; marries Henrietta Maria of France, **19**, 535; early differences of, with parliament, **19**, 536–565; assents to the Petition of Right, **19**, 552; and Strafford, **19**, 562–596; and William Laud, **19**, 562, 565 note; **20**, 29; aids Gustavus Adolphus, **19**, 567; **16**, 325; abuses of, **19**, 568; relations of, with Scotland, **19**, 573, 605; **20**, 17, 42, 44, 62, 65; **21**, 292–294; and the Long Parliament (1640), **19**, 582, 589, 597, 614, 616, 621; **20**, 12, 37, 41, 43, 56, 61, 68 seq.; and the Army Plot, **19**, 589; relations of, with Ireland, **19**, 605–610; **20**, 40; **21**, 420; literature and the press under, **20**, 3; prepares for war, **20**, 5; raises his standard on Nottingham Castle (1642), **20**, 5; and Prince Rupert, **20**, 5, 7, 39; at battle of Edgehill, **20**, 7; repulsed at Turnham Green, **20**, 8; besieges Gloucester, **20**, 15; at battle of Newbury, **20**, 16; and the Mongrel Parliament (1644), **20**, 21; defeated at Arundel, Alresford, Winchester (1644), **20**, 22; victorious at Oxford, Donnington and Lostwithiel, **20**, 23, 25; defeated by Cromwell at Naseby, **20**, 36; surrenders to the Scots, **20**, 42; given up to the English parliament, **20**, 44; last years of, **20**, 46–83; abducted by the army, **20**, 51; escapes from Hampton Court to Isle of Wight, **20**, 60; unsuccessful negotiations of, with parliament (1647) **20**, 61, 61 note; makes Treaty of Newport with parliament, **20**, 68; committed to Hurst Castle, **20**, 69; taken to Windsor, **20**, 71; tried for treason (Jan. 19th, 1649), **20**, 73; execution of (Jan. 30, 1649), described by Guizot, **20**, 75; various estimates of the event, **20**, 79–84; relations of with American colonies, **22**, 589, 592, 594, 614, 637; **23**, 109.

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Charles (II) the Bald (823–877 A.D.), Roman emperor, and, as **Charles I**, king of France; kingdom of, **7**, 559, 564, 574; Ludwig the German and, **7**, 566–569, 577, 580; opposes Lothair, **7**, 566–570; in war with Normans, **7**, 578; **9**, 65; Lothair II and, **7**, 578; crowned emperor at Rome, **7**, 582; death of, **7**, 583; as king of France, **11**, 1–7; his ambition, **11**, 6; contests with bishops, **11**, 13.

Charles (III) the Fat (839–888 A.D.), Roman emperor and, as **Charles II**, king of France; intrigues against his father, **7**, 581; kingdom of, **7**, 582, 586, 587; crowned emperor at Rome (881 A.D.), **7**, 587; cedes Friesland to Godfrey, king of the Danes (883 A.D.), **7**, 588; **13**, 285; deprived of crown, **7**, 589; as king of France, **11**, 8–10.

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- Charles III (of Durazzo) (1345–1386), king of Naples; dethrones Queen Joanna and becomes king (1382), **9**, 233, 343, 344.
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- Charles (d. 863 A.D.), son of Lothair I; becomes ruler of Rhône provinces 855 A.D., **7**, 578.
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- Earl of (1694–1773), English statesman and author; ambassador to Holland, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 562; causes reform of calendar in England, **20**, 571.
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- Chiaramonte, Cardinal**, see **Pius VII**.
- Chiari**, the capital of the province of Brescia, Italy; battle of (1701), **14**, 407.
- Chicago**, a city in the state of Illinois, U. S. A.; Marquette on site of, **23**, 75; Republican convention in (1860), **23**, 407; great fire in (1871), **23**, 473.
- Chicheley, Henry** (1362–1443), archbishop of Canterbury; supports Henry V in invasion of France, **18**, 529.
- Chichester, Arthur** (1563–1625) lord-deputy of Ireland under James I; plan of, for colonisation of Ireland, **19**, 491.
- Chickahominy**, a river in Virginia; battles of the; see **Fair Oaks and Seven Days' Battles**.
- Chickamauga**, battle of (1863), **23**, 441–442.
- Childeberit I** (d. 558 A.D.), Frankish king; in war with his brother, **7**, 478, 479; defeats the Gothic king Amalaric (530 A.D.), **10**, 19.
- Childeberit II** (571–596 A.D.), Frankish king; invades Italy, **7**, 439, 448; reign of, **7**, 479, 481.
- Childeberit III** (683–711 A.D.), Frankish king, **7**, 482, 486.
- Childerbrand** (eighth century A.D.), brother of Charles Martel; in war against Saracens, **7**, 498.
- Childeric I** (d. 481 A.D.), Frankish king, **7**, 466.
- Childeric II** (d. 673 A.D.), Frankish king, **7**, 482.
- Childeric III** (d. 754 A.D.), Frankish king; accession of, **7**, 502; deposed, **16**, 536.
- Chili or Chile**, a republic of South America; early history of, **23**, 539–540; conquest of, by Spain, **23**, 552, 565; revolution in, **23**, 584–586; as a republic, **23**, 609–612; war with Spain, **23**, 610; relations with the United States, **23**, 483, 611; with Argentina, **23**, 611; with Colombia, **23**, 611; with Bolivia, **23**, 611–618.
- Chilianwala**, a town in Punjab, British India; battle of (1849), **22**, 157.
- Chiliarchs**, ancient Greek military commanders, **2**, 653, 655.
- Chillon**, a castle on Lake Geneva: Bonnivard imprisoned in (1530), **16**, 638; surrenders, **16**, 638.
- Chillon, The Prisoner of**, see **Bonnivard, François de**.
- Chiloe**, an island of southern Chili; taken by revolutionists (1826), **23**, 610.
- Chilon or Chilo** (sixth century B.C.), a Spartan and one of the Seven Sages of Greece; reforms of, **3**, 11.
- Chilperic I** (d. 584 A.D.), king of Neustria, **7**, 479; **10**, 20.
- Chilperic II**, (Daniel) (d. 720 A.D.), king of Neustria, **7**, 484, 489, 491.
- Chimæra**, Greek legendary monster, **3**, 87.
- Chimay, Jeanne Marie Ignace Thérèse de Cabarrus**, Princess de (1773–1835), influence on Tallien, **12**, 390.
- China**, an empire in eastern Asia; main treatment, **24**, 523–578; the land and the people, **24**, 523–525; Confucius and Confucianism, **24**, 525–529; religious sects, **24**, 529, 530; the rôle of the state, **24**, 530–533; education and social organisation, **24**, 534–536; literature, science and art, **24**, 536–541; early dynasties, **24**, 542–543; from the Han to Ming dynasties, **24**, 543–544; the Manchu conquest, **24**, 544–545; Opium War with Great Britain (1840–1842), **24**, 546; the Taiping rebellion, **24**, 546–552; accession of Kwang Su, **24**, 552; extension of imperial authority, **24**, 553–555; war with France (1884–1885), **24**, 556–557; war with Japan (1894–1895), **24**, 558–559, 575–578; territorial dispute with France (1894–1895), **24**, 560–561; establishment of foreign powers in China, **24**, 561–562; **15**, 563–564; "open door" and "spheres of influence," **24**, 562–564; internal reforms, **24**, 564–565; the Boxer uprising, **24**, 567–572; Russia in Manchuria, **24**, 673–674; during Japanese-Russian War, **24**, 576; effects of war on China, **24**, 577–578; conquest of, by Jenghiz Khan, **7**, 53; **24**, 278–280; relations with Byzantium, **9**, 312; wars of, against the Turks, **24**, 263–264.
- Chin-chau**, a town in Manchuria; taken by Japanese (1894), **24**, 577.
- Chindaswind**, see **Cindasuinto**.
- Chinese Exclusion**, in Australia, **22**, 251; in the United States, **23**, 481, 482.
- Chinese Wall**, built by the Tsin dynasty (third century B.C.), **24**, 543.
- Chinsura**, a town in Bengal, British India; Dutch defeated at, by Clive (1758), **22**, 41.
- Chintella or Chintila**, a Gothic king (seventh century A.D.), **10**, 25.
- Chinzeroo**, king of Babylon, see **Ukinzer**.
- Chioggia**, a seaport in Italy; battle of, **9**, 267; captured by the Genoese (1379), **9**, 267; retaken by the Venetians (1380), **9**, 268.
- Chionides** (fifth century B.C.), a Greek comic poet, **3**, 504.
- Chios**, a Turkish island in the Aegean Sea; joins the Delian Confederation (477 B.C.), **3**, 391; revolts (412 B.C.), **3**, 619; comes under Roman dominion (146 B.C.), **5**, 317.

- Chippenham, a town in Wiltshire, England; Treaty of (878), **18**, 80.
- Chippewa, a place near Niagara Falls on the Canadian side; battle of (1814), **23**, 334.
- Chippewas (Ojibwas), a North American Indian tribe; confederacy of, **22**, 520; Father Claude Allouez's peace mission to, **23**, 71; in Pontiac's conspiracy, **23**, 224.
- Chipping Barnet, see Barnet.
- Chirac, Pierre (1650–1732) a French physician; at the death of Dunois, **12**, 21.
- Chirisophos, a Lacedæmonian (fourth and fifth centuries B.C.); with Xenophon as nominal commander, **4**, 60, 61.
- Chiron (Cheiron), the most famous of the legendary Greek centaurs; instructs Achilles, **3**, 90.
- Chiun, Phoenician god; identified with the planet Saturn, **2**, 351.
- Chlamydia, see Delos.
- Chlodwig, see Clovis.
- Chlopické (Chylopické), Joseph (1771–1854), Polish general; dictatorship of, **17**, 547; **24**, 116.
- Chorus the Pole, see Constantius.
- Chlum, a village in Bohemia; taken by the Germans (1866), **15**, 490.
- Chlyopicke, see Chlopické.
- Chnodomar, a king of the Alamanni (fourth century A.D.); defeated and taken prisoner by the Romans (357 A.D.), **6**, 483–484.
- Choctaws, a North American Indian tribe; treat with settlers of Georgia, **23**, 61.
- Chodkiewicz, Jan Karol (1560–1621), a Polish soldier; defeated at Kremlin (1612), **17**, 236, 237.
- Chœrius, Athenian dramatist (fifth and sixth centuries B.C.), **3**, 497–498.
- Choiseul or Choiseul-Amboise, Étienne François, Duke de, count de Stainville (1719–1785), French statesman; gains the king's favour for the encyclopædia, **12**, 63, 64; supports the legists, **12**, 72; secretary of state, **12**, 75; negotiates alliance with Spain, **12**, 79; banishes the Jesuits, **12**, 80–81; political policy, **12**, 83–85; gains Corsica for Louis XV, **12**, 84, 85; negotiates the dauphin's marriage, **12**, 85; Madame Du Barry and, **12**, 92–94; his banishment, **12**, 97; urges non-interference in the war between England and the American colonies, **12**, 135; attitude toward Turkey and Russia (1768), **24**, 414.
- Choisy, François Timoléon (1644–1724), a French littérateur; his characterisation of Lionne, **11**, 541.
- Cholet, a town near Angers in France; royalists defeated at (1793), **12**, 376.
- Chones, Italian tribe, **3**, 111, 199, 200.
- Chosartes, Babylonian goddess, **1**, 313.
- Chosroes, king of Parthia; see Arsaces XXV.
- Chosroes I, "Nurshirvan," a Persian king 531–579; disputes with the Greeks, **2**, 376; his reception of Greek philosophers, **7**, 86; invades Syria, **7**, 123, 143; reign of, **8**, 88–90; death, **7**, 144.
- Chosroes II, "Parvin," grandson of Chosroes I, Persian king 591–628; invades Roman empire, **2**, 376; his flight and restoration, **7**, 146; wars with the Byzantines, **7**, 155–158; dethrones dynasty of Hira, **8**, 13; reign of, **8**, 92–93; vices of, **8**, 93–94; invades Palestine, **8**, 324.
- Chotin, a town in Russia, situated on the Dniester; taken by the Russians (1739), **24**, 410.
- Chotusitz, a village near Czaslav, Bohemia; battle of (1742), **14**, 451; **15**, 170–174.
- Chouans, a name given the royal insurgents of Brittany during the French revolution; agitation by, **12**, 299, 404; flight from Quiberon, **12**, 406; chiefs of, summoned to Paris by Napoleon, **12**, 496.
- Chow, emperor of China (twelfth century B.C.), **24**, 543.
- Chremo, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens, **4**, 2.
- Chremonidean War (ca. 270 B.C.), **4**, 460, 461.
- Christ, Soldiers of; see Brothers of the Sword.
- Christ, Knights of: founded (1202), **24**, 46; reduce Livonia and Courland, **24**, 46.
- Christal, Sir Henry, see Castide.
- Christensen, Jens C., Danish premier, **16**, 450.
- Christersson, Sten (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries), a Scandinavian senator; convicted of treason, **16**, 223.
- Christiaansen, Hendrick (seventeenth century), Dutch explorer; in America, **22**, 611.
- Christian I (1426–1481), king of Denmark 1448–1481; acknowledged king, **16**, 210; wages war against Norway and Sweden, **16**, 211; relation of, to the church, **16**, 213–214; conflicts of, with rivals, **16**, 214–218; elected duke of Schleswig and count of Holstein, **16**, 216; strife with brothers, **16**, 217; pilgrimage of, to Rome, **16**, 218; reconciles the duke of Milan with Emperor Frederick III, **16**, 218.
- Christian II (1481–1559), king of Denmark and Norway 1513–1523; administration as prince in Norway, **16**, 220, 222; succeeds to the throne (1513), **16**, 229; wages war with Sweden, **16**, 229–239; crimes of, **16**, 241–242; deposition and exile of, **16**, 242–243, 287; return of, **16**, 247–248; imprisonment of, **16**, 243, 249; invades Norway, **16**, 287; intercession of, between Luther and Henry VIII, **19**, 99; death of, **16**, 287.
- Christian III (1503–1559), king of Denmark and Norway 1534–1559; accession of, **16**, 259; destroys influence of the Hanse towns in his dominions, **16**, 260–261, 290; relation of, to the church, **16**, 265–267; consents to purchase Ötel and Vick, **16**, 350; death of, **16**, 268.
- Christian IV (1577–1648), king of Denmark and Norway 1588–1648; places himself at the head of the Protestant movement, **14**, 338; encroaches upon Germany, **14**, 339–340; aids Stralsund against Wallenstein, **14**, 342; concludes peace with Ferdinand II of Germany, **14**, 343; exiles Tycho Brahe, **16**, 304; at war with Charles IX

- of Sweden (Kalmar War, 1611), **16**, 308–309, 555–556; accession of, **10**, 355; founds Iceland Company and East India Company, **16**, 356; laws of, **16**, 357; establishes standing army, **16**, 357; in the Thirty Years' War, **16**, 358–359; at the battle of Colberg, **16**, 359–360; character of, **16**, 361; death of, **16**, 361.
- Christian V** (1646–1699), king of Denmark and Norway 1670–1699; code of (1683), **16**, 365; creates new order of nobility, **16**, 365–366; war of, with Sweden (1675–1679), **16**, 368–369; death of, **16**, 369.
- Christian VI** (1699–1746), king of Denmark and Norway 1730–1746; reign of, **16**, 413.
- Christian VII** (1749–1808), king of Denmark and Norway 1766–1808; accession of, **16**, 414; character of, **16**, 415; Denmark during the reign of, **16**, 416–426.
- Christian VIII** (1786–1848), king of Denmark 1839–1848, and of Norway, May to October, 1814; ruler of, in Schleswig-Holstein, **15**, 443–444; election of, as king of Norway, **16**, 432, 469; attitude of, towards Schleswig-Holstein, **16**, 439–440; rejects dispositions of Peace of Kiel, **16**, 469; resigns crown of Norway, **16**, 470.
- Christian IX** (b. 1818), king of Denmark 1863–, before accession Prince Christian of Glücksburg; succession of, secured by London Protocol, **15**, 458; **16**, 441; accession of, **16**, 442; pedigree of, **16**, 444; contest of, with Prussia and Austria, **16**, 444–448; surrenders Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg (1864), **16**, 448–449; death of (1906), **16**, 450.
- Christian** (1568–1630), duke of Anhalt, directs policy of Palatinate, **14**, 323; plots fall of house of Habsburg, **14**, 332–333; defeated at the battle of White Mountain, **14**, 333–334.
- Christian** (1798–1869), duke of Augustenburg; resigns claim to Danish throne, **16**, 441, 444.
- Christian**, duke of Brunswick, see Brunswick.
- Christian** (d. 1183), a German prelate; as archbishop of Mainz represents Frederick Barbarossa in Italy, **9**, 56.
- Christian** (d. 1245), first bishop of Prussia; feud of, with the Prussians, **14**, 119.
- Christian of Glücksburg**, see Christian IX.
- Christian** (Chrestien or Chrétiens) de Troyes, French troubadour, **11**, 71.
- Christians**, persecution of, ordered by Diocletian, **6**, 436; **18**, 23; capitulation tax imposed upon, by the Saracens, **7**, 190; Spanish Christians persecuted by Diocletian, **10**, 11–12; defeated at Alarcon (1195), **10**, 61; at war with Muhammed al-Nasir, **10**, 62; victorious at Las Navas de Tolosa, **10**, 62; atrocities of, in Spain, **10**, 249–250; massacre of, in Lisbon, **10**, 487; in Mongol empire, **24**, 285–286; favoured by Hulagu, **24**, 290; treatment of, under Selim I, **24**, 339; massacre of, in China, **24**, 567; persecution of, in Japan, **24**, 588.
- Christ's Soldiers**, see Brothers of the Sword.
- Christina** (1626–1689), queen of Sweden; reign of, **16**, 329–330; abdication of, **16**, 330; later life, **16**, 331–333; authority of, limited by the diet, **16**, 342; death of, **16**, 333.
- Christina of Saxony** (1481–1513), consort of John (Hans), king of Denmark; in war with Sweden, **16**, 221–222.
- Christina**, duchess of Savoy; regency of 1637–1648, **9**, 506.
- Christina, Maria**, see **Maria Christina**.
- Christina**, a fort founded by the Swedes on the Delaware Bay (1638), **23**, 9.
- Christison**, Wenlock, a Massachusetts quaker; trial of (1659), **23**, 119.
- Christopher I**, king of Denmark 1252–1259; reign of, **16**, 172–173.
- Christopher II**, king of Denmark 1320–1334; reign of, **16**, 177–180.
- Christopher III** (1418–1448), king of Denmark 1439–1448, as Christopher I, king of Sweden; chosen king of Norway and Sweden, **16**, 209; alliance of, with the Dutch, **16**, 210; death of, saves the Hanse towns, **16**, 210.
- Christopher**, pope 903 A.D.; driven from Rome, **8**, 579.
- Christopher**, count of Oldenburg (1502 or 1504–1566), a German Protestant leader; supports Christian II of Denmark in war with Holstein and Denmark, **16**, 258–259.
- Chronicles**, Book of, part of the Old Testament; circumstances of its composition, **2**, 137.
- Chrysaphius**, favourite of Theodosius the Younger; conspires to assassinate Attila (ca. 449 A.D.), **7**, 58–60.
- Chrysippus**, a physician of Rhodes (third century B.C.), **4**, 569.
- Chrysoloras**, Emmanuel (1355–1415), a Greek scholar; influence of, in Italy, **9**, 352.
- Chrysostom**, St. John (347–407 A.D.), a celebrated father of the Greek church; intercedes for Eutropius, **6**, 545; **7**, 36, 37; conspiracy against, **7**, 39–40; exile of, **7**, 40–41; importance cf., for Roman church, **8**, 522.
- Chrzanowsky**, Adalbert (1788–1861), a Polish soldier in Sardinian service; commander-in-chief in war with Austria, **14**, 658–659; at the battle of Novara (1849), **14**, 569.
- Chthonophyle**, Greek tribal name, **3**, 120.
- Chun**, a Chinese prince; tour of (1886), **24**, 557; at Berlin, **24**, 575.
- Chunar**, a town in Mirzapur, British India; taken by the English, **22**, 70.
- Chur**, see Coire.
- Church**, Benjamin (1639–1718), American colonial soldier; in King Philip's War, **23**, 146; expedition of, against Indians at Lewiston, **23**, 188; attacks French settlements on bay of Fundy, **23**, 189.
- Church History** (National), see Religion, section B.
- Churchill**, Arabella (1648–1730), sister of John Churchill, duke of Marlborough; mistress of James II, **20**, 385.

Churchill, George (1654–1710), English admiral, **20**, 482.

Churchill, Lord Randolph Henry Spencer (1849–1895), an English politician; in Salisbury's second ministry, **21**, 648.

Churchill, John, see Marlborough.

Churubusco (Cherebusco), battle of (1847), **23**, 375.

Chuzistan, see Uxians.

Cialdini, Enrico (1811–1892), duke of Gaeta; in the Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 24, 25, 26.

Chiampas; kingdom of, in Annam, **24**, 518.

Cibola, Pueblo Indian settlement; visited by Coronado, **22**, 486, 490.

Cicala, an Italian renegade (sixteenth century); rôle of, in Persian war, **24**, 372.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius (106–43 B.C.), Roman orator and philosopher; early career as an advocate, **5**, 462; attacks Verres, **5**, 463; defends Cornelius, **5**, 477; made prætor, **5**, 477; as a speaker, **5**, 494, 496, 498; elected consul, **5**, 484; attitude of, toward Catiline, **5**, 481, apprised of Catiline's schemes, **5**, 484; attacks Catiline before the senators, **5**, 486; drives Catiline from Rome, **5**, 487; attitude toward Crassus, **5**, 497; exiled, **5**, 505; recalled to Rome, **5**, 506–507; defends Milo, **5**, 513; goes as pro-consul to Cilicia, **5**, 514; remains in Rome after Pompey's defeat, **8**, 562; justifies Cæsar's murder, **5**, 588; opposes Antony, **5**, 615, 616; death of, **5**, 617, 619–621; as a man of letters, **5**, 614, 643, 645, 647.

Cicerone, Quintus Tullius (102–43 B.C.), a Roman commander, brother of the above; favours Cæsar, **5**, 489; as Roman legate in Gaul, **5**, 526; fellow student of Horace, **5**, 650; death of, **5**, 619.

Cicester, see Cirencester.

Cicones (Ciconians), Greek tribe of Thrace, **3**, 301, 316.

Cid, The (Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar) (1040–1099), a national hero of Spain; Burke's estimate of, **10**, 52; exploits of, **10**, 52–58; receives surname of Compeador, **10**, 54, 54 note; marriage (1074), **10**, 55; takes service with the Moors, **10**, 55; and Alfonso I, of Castile, **10**, 56; captures Valencia (1094), **8**, 464; **10**, 57; death of, **10**, 57.

Cilicia (Que, Karak), an ancient country in southeastern Asia Minor; limit of Hittite dominion, **1**, 142; conquered by Egypt, **1**, 151; by Assyria, **1**, 387–388, 393, 419; invaded by Mita, **1**, 399; wars with Assyria, **2**, 285, 411, 416; Greek civilisation in, **2**, 288; relations of, with Persia, **2**, 290, 609, 616, 653; **4**, 64, 133, 134; wars of, with Athenians, **2**, 291, 617, 621; wars with Persia, **2**, 292–293, 449, 570, 597; relations of, with Alexander, **2**, 300, 416; **4**, 295–297, 299, 300, 331, 337, 339; history of, **2**, 386, 416; Hittite sculpture in, **2**, 396–397; pirates in, **2**, 416; coins of, **2**, 416; map of, **2**, facing 666; Greeks repulsed from, **3**, 206; under Demetrius Poliorcetes, **4**, 451, 499; re-

lations of, with the Ptolemies, **4**, 565, 566–569.

Cimabue, Giovanni (1240–1302), a Florentine artist; works of, **9**, 208.

Cimbrians (Cimbri), an ancient Teutonic tribe of central Europe; at war with Rome, **5**, 392–399.

Cimber, Lucius Tillius, a Roman; in the conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 581–586.

Cimmerians, (Gimirrae, Gimir, Gomer, Kimmirri), an ancient people dwelling north of the Black and Mæotian seas; connection with Ummam-Manda, **2**, 585; **7**, 422; invade Asia Minor, **2**, 405, 410, 411, 414, 429, 430, 582, 584, 585; **3**, 87, 198, 292; at war with the Scythians, **2**, 410, 415, 576.

Cimon, "Coalemos," (sixth century B.C.) an Athenian, half-brother of Miltiades, the son of Cypselus, father of Miltiades the Great; at the Olympic games, **3**, 226, 230, 246, 270.

Cimon (d. 449 B.C.), an Athenian commander, son of Miltiades; campaigns of, against the Persians, **2**, 291, 617; **3**, 407–409, 430; opposes Themistocles, **3**, 396, 397; prosecution of, **3**, 412; attitude of, toward Sparta, **3**, 421; ostracism of, **3**, 423–424; recalled to Athens, **3**, 427.

Cimonian Treaty, The, a truce between the Peloponnesians and Athens (453–448 B.C.), **3**, 430, 432.

Cinadon, a Spartan; plot of, against Agesilaus (398–397 B.C.), **4**, 79, 90, 91.

Cincinnatus, Lucius Quinctus (b. 519 B.C.), Roman dictator; exploits of, **5**, 150–153.

Cinco de Mayo, battle of the (1862), **23**, 631.

Cindasuinto (Chindaswind), king of the Goths 642–653; reign of, **10**, 25.

Cinderella, Egyptian story of, **1**, 104.

Cineas (d. 277 B.C.), a Thessalian politician; minister and ambassador for Pyrrhus, **5**, 205–208, 357.

Cinna, Gaius Helvius (d. 44 B.C.), Roman tribune and poet, **5**, 590, 611, 648.

Cinna, Lucius Cornelius (d. 84 B.C.), a Roman general and statesman; opposes Sulla, **5**, 424, 427–432, 434; daughter of, marries Cæsar, **5**, 477.

Cinna, Lucius Cornelius, Roman prætor 44 B.C.; reviles Caesar, **5**, 610, 611.

Cino da Pistoja (1270–1336), Italian poet; friend of Dante, **9**, 190.

Cinq-Mars, Henri Coiffier de Ruzé, Marquis of (1620–1642), a favourite of Louis XIII; conspiracy of, **11**, 479–480; imprisonment and execution of (1642), **11**, 480–481.

Cinque Ports, name applied to five English channel ports (Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich), which furnished chief part of English naval power up to sixteenth century; mariners of, harry fleet of Prince Louis of France (1216), **18**, 359; furnish fleet for Herbert de Burgh (1217), **18**, 366; support De Montfort and the barons in struggle with Henry III, **18**, 380; maltreat expelled Jews (1290), **18**, 394.

- Cintra, Convention of, a convention concluded between France and England relative to Portugal (1808), **10**, 540.
- Cinyras, a Greek tragedy, **4**, 251.
- Ciompi, plebeians in Italy; Macchiavelli's account of the insurrection of, **9**, 331-343.
- Circassians or Tcherkesses, a term applied to the northwestern group of peoples inhabiting the region of the Caucasus; planted in Bulgaria (1864), **24**, 178; origin of, **24**, 407; as mameluke sultans, **24**, 443.
- Circles, Army of the, a German army in the Seven Years' War, **12**, 73.
- Cirencester or Cicester, town in Gloucestershire, England; battle of (635 A.D.), **18**, 62.
- Cisalpine Republic, a state in northern Italy, including the Cispadane and Transpadane republics; established by Napoleon (1797), **9**, 555; oppressed by France, **9**, 557; reorganised by Napoleon, **9**, 564; converted by Napoleon into the Italian Republic (1802), **9**, 566.
- Cisjuran, Kingdom of, see Burgundy, *Cisjurane*.
- Cisneros y Latorre, Baltazar Hidalgo de (1755-1829), Spanish general; viceroy of Buenos Ayres, **23**, 591.
- Cispadane Republic, a state formed (1796) by Napoleon between the Po and Rome, **9**, 552; **12**, 435.
- Cisplatine State, the official name of Uruguay from 1821 to 1828, **23**, 594.
- Cissey, Ernest Louis Octave Courtot (1811-1882), French general and politician; becomes president of cabinet, **13**, 188.
- Cities, Free, see Free Cities.
- Citra, a town in the district of Lisbon, Portugal; reduced by Alfonso VI of Leon (1093), **10**, 428; taken by Alfonso I of Portugal, **10**, 431.
- Citra, Convention of (1808), **10**, 341, 540; **12**, 569; **17**, 459; **21**, 474.
- Ciudadela, a town in Minorca, Balearic Islands, Spain; seized by the French, **12**, 67.
- Ciudad Rodrigo, a Spanish town and fortress, situated on the Agueda; taken by the French under Masséna (1810), **10**, 353; stormed and taken by Wellington (1812), **10**, 358; **21**, 478.
- Ciullo d'Alcamo, Sicilian poet of the twelfth century, **9**, 185.
- Civic Oath, Louis XVI's oath of adherence to constitution of France, **12**, 227.
- Civil Rights Bill, a bill to protect persons in the United States in their civil rights (1866), **23**, 462.
- Civil Service Reform (in United States), the first reform act passed (1871), **23**, 472; Pendleton Act passed, **23**, 479; under Cleveland, **23**, 480.
- Civil War, The, the war between Charles I of England and the party of parliament; preparations for (1642), **19**, 627-628; the outbreak of the war, **20**, 4-6; first engagements, **20**, 7-9; Gloucester and Newbury, **20**, 13-18; further course of, **20**, 18-45.
- Civil War in America (1861-1865); main treatment, **23**, 407-453; election of Lincoln and Secession, **23**, 407-409; the Confederate states, **23**, 409-412; fall of Sumter, **23**, 413-416; North and South at outbreak of hostilities, **23**, 416-420; early months of the war, **23**, 420-423; Bull Run and the Trent affair, **23**, 423-424; campaigns in the West (1861-1862), **23**, 424-430; campaigns in the East (1862), **23**, 430-434; emancipation of the slaves, **23**, 435; Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, **23**, 436; Gettysburg, **23**, 437-439; Vicksburg campaign, **23**, 440-441; Chickamauga and Chattanooga, **23**, 441-443; Sherman's final campaigns (1864-1865), **23**, 444-446; Grant's Virginia campaigns (1864-1865), **23**, 446-451; death of Lincoln, **23**, 451-453.
- Civilis, Claudius, a chief of the Batavi (first century A.D.); heads Batavian revolt, **6**, 231; exploits of, **13**, 273-275.
- Civitella, a small Italian town, in the province of Teramo; Normans defeat Leo IX at (1053), **9**, 69; siege of (1557), **11**, 347.
- Clairborne, see Claybourne.
- Clairaut, Alexis Claude (1713-1765), a celebrated French mathematician; visits arctic regions to determine the measuring of a degree and shape of the earth, **12**, 122.
- Claifair, see Clerfayt.
- Clam-Gallas, Eduard, Count (1805-1891), an Austrian general; in Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 23.
- Clanricarde, Ulick de Burgh, Marquis of and earl of St. Albans (1604-1657), Irish soldier; relation of, to the protestants of Ireland, **19**, 609; obliges the nuncio to flee, **20**, 96; succeeds Ormonde in Ireland, **20**, 116; rejects demands of the duke of Lorraine, **20**, 116-117.
- Clare, a maritime county of Munster, Ireland; election of O'Connell for, **21**, 541; returns O'Connell, a second time, **21**, 545.
- Clare, earl of, see Fitzgibbon.
- Clare, Richard de, see Pembroke, earl of.
- Clarence, George, Duke of (1449-1478), a younger brother of Edward IV; marries daughter of Warwick, **18**, 586; character of, **18**, 590; returns to the king, **18**, 590; joins Edward IV, **18**, 593; death of, **18**, 593.
- Clarence, Lionel, Duke of (1338-1368), second son of Edward III; proposed as heir to Scottish throne, **21**, 144; marries daughter of earl of Ulster, **21**, 385; appointed governor of Ireland, **21**, 386.
- Clarence, William Henry, Duke of, see William IV of England.
- Clarendon, a county in colonial Carolina; settlement of, **23**, 48; annexed to Carteret, **23**, 53.
- Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of (1608-1674), an English historian and chancellor of Charles II; his estimate of the execu-

- tion of Charles I, **20**, 79; his opinion of Cromwell, **20**, 181; as an author, **20**, 217; his impeachment and alienation from the king, **20**, 262; fall of (1667), **20**, 262–264, 390; **21**, 301; charges against, **20**, 263; banishment of, for life, **20**, 263; at Montpelier, **20**, 263; characterisation of, **20**, 233–234, 262.
- Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 3d Earl of (1661–1723), Viscount Cornbury; deserts cause of James II (1688), **20**, 408; colonial governor of New York and New Jersey 1702–1708, **23**, 165, 168.
- Clarendon, George William Frederick, 4th Earl of (1800–1870), an English statesman; in Aberdeen ministry, **21**, 614; reply to Count Walewski's dispatch, **21**, 620.
- Clarendon, Assize of, see Assize of Clarendon.
- Clarendon, Constitutions of, ordinances adopted at the Council of Clarendon to limit the abuses of the Vatican (1164), **18**, 267.
- Clark, George Rogers (1752–1818), American soldier and frontiersman; leads expedition against British posts in the Northwest (1778–1779), **23**, 269.
- Clark, William (1770–1838), American soldier and explorer; part of, in the Lewis and Clark expedition, **23**, 318.
- Clarke, George (d. 1763), an English governor of New York; contest of, with Van Dam, **23**, 167.
- Clarke, John (1609–1676), an English physician and one of the founders of Rhode Island; gets charter from Charles II (1662), **23**, 141.
- Clarotæ, Dorian serfs; condition of (ca. 1000 B.C.), **3**, 126.
- Clary, Count (1844–), an Austrian statesman; ministry of (1899), **15**, 61.
- Claude or Claudia (1499–1524), queen of Francis I of France; marriage of, with Charles V stipulated in treaty of Blois, **11**, 300; **14**, 242; marriage of, with Francis agreed upon, **11**, 300; residence of Anne Boleyn with, **19**, 102; Henry VIII dines with (1520), **11**, 312; relations to king, **11**, 314.
- Claudii, Roman family, **5**, 136–137.
- Claudius I (Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus) (10 B.C.–54 A.D.), Roman emperor; main treatment, **6**, 168–183; accession of, **2**, 171; adds Judea, Samaria, and part of Lebanon to Agrippa's kingdom, **2**, 172–174; character of, **6**, 179, 183; reforms of, **6**, 210; cost of the purple to, **6**, 213; sends Aulus Plautius against Britain, **18**, 13; death of, **6**, 181.
- Claudius II (Marcus Aurelius Claudius) (214–270 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, **6**, 420–421.
- Claudius (Appius Claudius Cæcus), (d. after 280 B.C.), a Roman statesman; consul (296 B.C.), **5**, 195; in Samnite War, **5**, 195; speech of, against Pyrrhus, **4**, 509; **5**, 206; constructs Appian Way and Apian Aqueduct, **5**, 357.
- Claudius (Appius Claudius Caudex), a Roman consul (264 B.C.) and brother of Cæcus Appius; defeats Hiero, **5**, 218.
- Claudius (Appius Claudius Sabinus Regillensis, a Sabine, later Roman consul (495 B.C.); joins the Romans, **5**, 123.
- Claudius (Appius Claudius Crassus Regillensis Sabinus), Roman consul (451 B.C.); heads the decemvirate, **5**, 132; character of, **5**, 132; attempt of, against Virginia, **5**, 132–137.
- Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (212 B.C.); lays siege to Capua, **5**, 267.
- Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (143 B.C.); relation of, to Scipio, **5**, 320; marries daughter to Tiberius Gracchus, **5**, 360; appointed commissioner to execute new law (133 B.C.), **5**, 363; death of, **5**, 368.
- Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (54 B.C.); elected consul, **5**, 509, 511.
- Claudius (Caius Claudius Appius Pulcher), (d. 167 B.C.), Roman consul (177 B.C.); mission of, to Achaea, **4**, 539.
- Claudius (Claudius Cossus) (first century A.D.), a Helvetian; saves Helvetia, **16**, 532.
- Claudius (Publius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (249 B.C.); defeated by the Carthaginian fleet, **5**, 231.
- Claudius, see Clodius.
- Clauseau, Bertrand (1772–1842), French marshal; succeeds Marmont in Spain, **10**, 365; pursued by Wellington, **10**, 365; in war with Arabs, **13**, 67, 68.
- Clausewitz, Karl von (1780–1831), a Prussian soldier and military writer; work of, **15**, 302.
- Claverhouse, John Graham of, see Dundee.
- Clavering, Sir John (d. 1777), English general; appointed member of new council for India (1772), **22**, 79; arrival in India, **22**, 86; position in council, **22**, 86–88; attempts to seize government of India by force, **22**, 89; death, **22**, 89.
- Clavière, Etienne (1735–1793), French Girondist politician, minister of finance (1792); restored to office, **12**, 267; suicide, **12**, 328.
- Clavijo, Don Ruy Gonzalez de (d. 1412), a Spanish traveller; at court of Timur, **24**, 301.
- Clay, Green (1757–1826), American soldier; defends Fort Meigs against British, **23**, 330.
- Clay, Henry (1777–1852), American statesman; as speaker of House of Representatives a leader of war party (1812–1813), **23**, 328; instrumental in securing admission of Missouri, **23**, 349; defeated candidate for presidency (1824), **23**, 354–355; brings about tariff compromise (1833), **23**, 359; defeated for presidency by Jackson (1832), **23**, 360; moves resolution of censure of Jackson in senate (1834), **23**, 360; defeated for the presidency by Polk (1844), **23**, 369; proposes compromise on slavery question (1850),

23, 379; in debate on the compromise measures, **23**, 380; urges acquiescence in compromise, **23**, 387-388; death of (June 29th, 1852), **23**, 389.

Claybourne or Claiborne, William (1589?-1676?), an American colonial politician; seeks shelter in Virginia, **22**, 591; establishes trading colony on Kent Island, **22**, 598; harasses Maryland, **22**, 601; investigates Indian war, **22**, 602; excites rebellion in Maryland, **22**, 602; claims Maryland, **22**, 606; appoints ten commissioners to govern Maryland, **22**, 606-607.

Claypole, Elizabeth (1629-1658), a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, **20**, 176.

Clayton, John Middleton (1796-1856), an American jurist and politician; as secretary of state, **23**, 383.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, to facilitate the construction of a canal across the American isthmus; signed (1850), **23**, 383; abrogated by Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901), **23**, 490, 603.

Cleander (d. 325 B.C.), a Macedonian general; reinforces Alexander with troops from Greece, **4**, 310; at Arbela, **4**, 325, 326; kills Parmenion, **4**, 345, 370; excesses in Ecbatana, **4**, 383.

Cleander (second century A.D.), a Phrygian slave and favourite of the Roman emperor Commodus; succeeds Perennis, **6**, 379; sells offices, **6**, 380; death of (189 A.D.), **6**, 381.

Clearchus (d. 401 B.C.), Lacedæmonian adventurer; commands army of Cyrus the Younger, **4**, 51-58; seized and slain by Tissaphernes, **4**, 60.

Clémenceau, Eugène (1841-), a French politician; brings about Ferry's resignation (1885), **13**, 193; secures the nomination and election of Carnot, **13**, 194.

Clement I or Clemens Romanus, pope first century A.D., **2**, 176.

Clement II (Suidgar), pope 1046-1047; pontificate of, **8**, 591.

Clement III (Paolo Scolari), pope 1187-1191; relation of, to the senate and people, **8**, 607; founds a bishopric, **14**, 118; exhorts Danes to a crusade, **16**, 156.

Clement III, anti-pope, see *Guibert*.

Clement IV (Guy Foulques), pope 1265-1268; secures treaty between Baldwin II and Charles of Anjou, **7**, 312; pontificate of, **8**, 616; invests Charles of Anjou with kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 109; intervenes in Denmark, **16**, 174; contest following death of, **8**, 616; **9**, 111.

Clement V (Bertrand d'Agoust), pope 1305-1314; pontificate of, **8**, 624-625; transfers papal court to Avignon, **8**, 619; condemns Templars, **8**, 457; suppresses order of Knights Templars, **8**, 459, 625; sends missionaries to China, **24**, 293; death of, **8**, 626.

Clement VI (Pierre Roger), pope 1342-1352; pontificate of, **8**, 628; requested

to return to Rome, **9**, 213; begins to oppose Rienzi, **9**, 220; confides the government of Rome to four cardinals, **9**, 223; cedes Bologna to John Visconti, archbishop of Milan, **9**, 243; feud with Ludwig of Brandenburg, **14**, 176-178; issues the bull *Unigenitus*, **14**, 255.

Clement VII, anti-pope, see *Robert of Geneva*.

Clement VII (Giulio de' Medici), pope 1523-1534; rules Florence while cardinal, **9**, 438, 446; election of, **9**, 448; in war against the French, **9**, 448, 449; in war against Charles V, **9**, 450; **11**, 323-324; **19**, 93; escapes to the French, **9**, 455; **11**, 324; bribed by Francis I of France, **11**, 332; difficulties of, relative to Henry VIII's divorce, **19**, 107; commission of, to Wolsey and Campeggio, **19**, 108, 113; vacillation of, toward Henry VIII, **19**, 108, 125; opposition of, to Henry VIII, **19**, 111, 129; annuls sentence of Cranmer, **19**, 142, 143; excommunicates Henry, **19**, 156.

Clement VIII (Ippolito Aldobrandini), pope 1592-1605; absolves Henry IV, **9**, 481; **11**, 405; Italy during pontificate of, **9**, 481-483.

Clement VIII (Ægidius Nuncios), anti-pope 1425-1429; succeeds Benedict XIII, **8**, 635; resigns government to Martin V, **8**, 635.

Clement IX (Giulio Rospigliosi), pope 1667-1669, **9**, 497.

Clement X (Emilio Altieri), pope 1670-1676, **9**, 497.

Clement XI (Giovanni Francesco Albani), pope 1700-1721; persecutes the Camisards, **11**, 617.

Clement XII (Lorenzo Corsini), pope 1730-1740, **8**, 518; **9**, 541.

Clement XIII (Carlo della Torre di Rezzonico), pope 1758-1769, **8**, 518.

Clement XIV (Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Gangarelli), pope 1769-1774, **8**, 518; **9**, 539.

Clement of Alexandria, Saint (d. 217 A.D.), a father of early Christian church; an Alexandrian catechist, **1**, 572.

Clement, Jacques (1567-1589), a fanatical French monk; assassinates Henry III of France, **4**, 266; **11**, 394.

Clements, Gregory (d. 1660), English parliamentary leader, one of the regicides; trial and execution, **20**, 236.

Cleobis and Bito, sons of Cydippe, a priestess of Hera at Argos; story of, **2**, 450.

Cleocritus, an Athenian herald of the initiated; address of (404 B.C.), **4**, 12.

Cleombrotus I (d. 371 B.C.), king of Sparta; invades Thebes, **4**, 142, 156; checks expedition against Phocis, **4**, 144; remains with army in Phocis, **4**, 155-156; military skill of, **4**, 156; breaks true with Thebans, **4**, 158; killed at Leuctra, **4**, 157.

Cleombrotus (ca. 480 B.C.), son of Anaxandrides, king of Sparta; regency of, after death of Leonidas, **3**, 334; defends the isthmus of Corinth against Xerxes, **3**, 334.

- Cleomedes, an Athenian; one of the Thirty (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.
- Cleomenes I, king of Sparta (ca. 520–491 B.C.), expels the Pisistratidæ, **3**, 235; makes himself master of Athens, **3**, 251–252; Plateans surrender Thebes to, **3**, 253; incensed at Athens, **3**, 253, 256; allies of, **3**, 253; declines an alliance with Ionia, **3**, 265; Thebans solicit protection of, **3**, 271; utilises sacrilege of Megacles, **3**, 517, 518; Plateans ask protection from, **4**, 68; death of, **3**, 267, 305.
- Cleomenes II (d. 309 B.C.), king of Sparta; degraded condition of Sparta during the reign of, **4**, 487; 579.
- Cleomenes III, king of Sparta 236–220 B.C.; promises liberty to helots, **4**, 79; condition of Sparta on accession of, **4**, 523; character of, **4**, 523, 606; wars and reforms of, **4**, 523–526, 571.
- Cleomenes (third century B.C.), an Egyptian Greek of Naucratis; as monarch in Egypt under Alexander, **4**, 318, 389, 428, 563; put to death by Ptolemy, **4**, 563.
- Cleon (d. 422 B.C.), an Athenian demagogue; opposes system of Pericles, **3**, 546, 584; victory of, at Sphaeraria, **3**, 577–578; banishes Thucydides, **3**, 581; increases pay of jurors, **4**, 26; persecutes Aristophanes, **4**, 28; satirised by Aristophanes, **4**, 29.
- Cleon (second century B.C.), a Cilician slave; leads slave revolt in Sicily, **5**, 325.
- Cleonymus, Spartan prince (flourished about 300 B.C.); leads unsuccessful expedition against the Romans, **3**, 12; **4**, 450, 488; claims Spartan throne, **4**, 488; aided by Pyrrhus, attempts conquest of Sparta, **4**, 512.
- Cleopatra (69–30 B.C.), last queen of Egypt; reign of, **4**, 576–577; **5**, 546–551; personal relations of, with Julius Caesar, **4**, 576; **5**, 547, 550, 551, 590, 603; visits Caesar in Rome, **5**, 569, 578; Caesar's attachment to, denounced, **5**, 576; relations of, with Antony, **5**, 624–625, 628–636; character of, **5**, 632; death of, **5**, 631.
- Cleopatra, a niece of Attalus; marries Philip of Macedon (337 B.C.), **4**, 251.
- Cleopatra, sister of Alexander the Great; marries Alexander, king of Epirus (336 B.C.), **4**, 251; intrigues for throne, **4**, 433–435, 467; assassinated, **4**, 493.
- Cleopatra, wife of Ptolemy (III) Euergetes, see Berenice.
- Cleopompus, Athenian naval commander; in the Peloponnesian war (431), **3**, 531, 543.
- Cleph, a Lombard chief; besieges Rome (574 A.D.), **7**, 439; murdered, **7**, 439.
- Clérac, a small French town, upon the Lot; taken by Condé (1621), **11**, 446.
- Clerfayt or Clairfait, François Sébastien Charles Joseph de Croix, Count of (1733–1798), an Austrian general; repulses Dampierre, **12**, 362; defeated by Pichegru, **12**, 377; succeeds Coburg in command, **14**, 508; victories of, on the Rhine, **12**, 409; **14**, 512; resigns command of army, **14**, 513; defeats Jourdan at Höchst (1795), **15**, 280.
- Clergy Acts, The (1789), **12**, 224.
- Clericis Laicos, papal bull (1296), **11**, 77.
- Clermont, city in France; council of (1095), **8**, 332, 333.
- Clermont, Louis de Bourbon-Condé, Count of (1709–1770), French general; defeated at the battle of Dettingen, **12**, 38; supersedes Richelieu as general-in-chief (1758), **12**, 75; **15**, 203; at Crefeld, **12**, 75; replaced by Count Contades, **12**, 75.
- Clermont, Charles I, Duke de Bourbon, Count of, French nobleman; at battle of the Herrings (1429), **11**, 192.
- Clermont, Count of (d. 1235), French nobleman; kills Floris IV, **13**, 292.
- Clermont-Tonnerre, Aimé Marie Gaspard, Duke of (1780–1865), French statesman; minister of war (1827), **13**, 43.
- Clermont-Tonnerre, Stanislas, Count of (1747–1792), a French orator; opposes joint constituent assembly (1789), **12**, 162.
- Cléry, Jean Baptiste Auguste (1759–1809), attendant of Louis XVI of France in captivity 1792–1793; during last hours of Louis XVI, **12**, 294.
- Cleveland, Grover (1837–), American statesman; nominated by Democratic party for president, **23**, 479; elected president over James G. Blaine (1884), **23**, 479; attitude of, toward civil service reform, **23**, 480; tariff message of (December, 1887), **23**, 481; defeated for reëlection (1888) by Benjamin Harrison, **23**, 481; renominated, and again elected president (1892) over Harrison, **23**, 483; attitude in regard to Hawaii, **23**, 483–484; Venezuela message of (December 17th, 1895), **23**, 484–485, 599; refuses to sign Wilson-Gorman Tariff Act (1894), **23**, 485; recommends currency reform to Congress, **23**, 485; sends federal troops to suppress Chicago riots (1894), **23**, 486; Cuban message (December, 1896), **23**, 487.
- Cleveland or Cleaveland, John (1613–1659), English poet; supports Charles I in conflict with commons, **20**, 4.
- Cleveland, Sir Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of, fourth baron Wentworth, (1591–1667); royalist leader; taken prisoner at Worcester by Cromwell (1651), **20**, 109.
- Cleves, Anne of, see Anne of Cleves.
- Cleves, Henry V, Duke of (1539–1592), German prince; alliance of, with Francis I of France, **14**, 276; punished and pardoned by Emperor Charles V, **14**, 277.
- Cleves, an ancient duchy of Germany; dispute over succession in, after death of John William (1609), **14**, 325.
- Clichy, Club of, French parliamentary organisation in opposition to Directory (1797); establishment of, **12**, 445; efforts of, against revolutionists, **12**, 446.
- Clifford, Sir Robert de (1273–1314), 5th Baron Clifford, English military commander; campaigns of, against Scots (1297), **18**,

- 410; **21**, 75; (1306), **21**, 89; at battle of Bannockburn, **21**, 99–100; death of, **21**, 102.
- Clifford, Sir Robert**, an English nobleman, secret agent of Yorkists; assistance of, to Perkin Warbeck (1493), **19**, 28; deserts Yorkists and accuses Sir William Stanley of treason (1494), **19**, 29.
- Clifford, Rosamond ("Fair Rosamond")** (d. 1176), ancestor of great Clifford family, and mistress of Henry II of England; story of, **18**, 289–290.
- Clifford, Sir Thomas** (1630–1673), English politician; member of Cabal ministry (1667), **20**, 264; made Lord Clifford of Chudleigh and lord-treasurer (1672), **20**, 277; resignation of, **20**, 279.
- Clinchant, Justin** (1820–1881), French soldier; commander-in-chief of the army of the east (1871), **13**, 170.
- Clinias** (d. 447 B.C.), an Athenian commander, father of Alcibiades, **3**, 584.
- Clinias** (d. 264 B.C.), father of Aratus of Sicyon, **4**, 519.
- Clinton, Edward Fiennes de** (1512–1585), ninth Lord Clinton and Say, English admiral: attempts to relieve garrison of Havre, **19**, 333.
- Clinton, George** (1739–1812), American statesman; elected vice-president (1804), **23**, 319; re-elected vice-president (1808), **23**, 324.
- Clinton, George** (d. 1761), English admiral and colonial governor; makes peace with the Six Nations, **23**, 168; liberality of, in expedition against Louisburg, **23**, 196.
- Clinton, Sir Henry** (1738–1795), English soldier; becomes commander-in-chief of British troops in America, **20**, 627; arrives at Boston, **23**, 246; at Charleston, **23**, 255; at New York, **23**, 256; captures American forts and fleet on the Hudson, **23**, 265; evacuates Philadelphia, **23**, 268; campaigns in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274; Arnold betrays West Point to, **20**, 629; **23**, 275; attempts to save André, **20**, 629.
- Clinton, Sir William Henry** (1769–1846), British soldier; commands British forces sent to Portugal (1827), **10**, 547.
- Clisson, Olivier de** (ca. 1332–1407), a constable of France; Peter de Craon attempts to assassinate, **11**, 162–163.
- Clisthenes**, an Athenian statesman, one of the Alcmaeonidæ; helps to rebuild temple at Delphi, **3**, 234, 235; establishes democracy (510 B.C.), **3**, 235–252, 257, 260, 307, 395, 517, 626; makes overtures to Persia, **3**, 252, 263.
- Clisthenes** (d. 570 B.C.), tyrant of Sicyon, **3**, 169, 184.
- Clitarchus** (ca. 300 B.C.), Greek historian; on Alexander's expedition, **2**, 299; on Themistocles in Persia, **3**, 399.
- Clitus**, king of Illyria; defeated by Alexander the Great (335 B.C.), **4**, 269.
- Clitus, Melas ("The Black")**, (d. 328 B.C.), a Macedonian general; commands Alexander's body-guard, **4**, 279; kills Spithridates, thus saving Alexander's life at the Granicus, **4**, 287–288; as division commander, **4**, 324, 346, 348; slain by Alexander, **4**, 348–350, 352, 403–404.
- Clitus** (d. 318 B.C.), a Macedonian admiral; victorious over the Athenians, **4**, 468; conveys Phocion to Athens, **4**, 482; repudiates torture, **4**, 483; defeated by Nicanor, **4**, 486.
- Clive, Robert** (1725–1774), British soldier and statesman; early years of, **22**, 49–50; escapes from Pondicherry (1746), **22**, 47; rise of, **22**, 50; captures Arcot, **22**, 50; besieged in Arcot (1751), **22**, 51; defeats Raja Sahib at Arni, **22**, 51; marriage and visit to England (1753), **22**, 53; returns to India as governor of Fort St. David (1755), **22**, 54; becomes commander of expedition against Siraj-ud-Daula (1756–1757), **22**, 56–57; commands land forces in expedition against Chandernagar, **22**, 58; duplicity of, toward Omichund, **22**, 58–59, 61; defeats Siraj-ud-Daula at battle of Plassey (1757), **22**, 59–61; installs Mir Jafar as nawab of Bengal, **22**, 61; made governor of Calcutta, **22**, 61; repulses Dutch, **22**, 62; second visit to England, **22**, 62–63; created Lord Clive, baron of Plassey, **22**, 62; personal wealth of, **22**, 61, 63; intrigues in management of East Indian affairs in England, **22**, 71; made governor and commander-in-chief in Bengal (1764), **22**, 71–72; last administration in India, **22**, 72–73; refuses personal gifts from native princes, **22**, 73; reforms of, **22**, 73; defends himself in Parliament, **22**, 79; censured by Parliament, **22**, 79; commits suicide (1774), **22**, 80; Macaulay's estimate of, **22**, 80.
- Cloaca Maxima**, a great drain of ancient Rome, built about 600 B.C.; description of, **5**, 105.
- Clodia**, second wife of Octavian; repudiated by her husband, **5**, 630; **6**, 116.
- Clodii**, old Roman family, traditionally of Trojan origin, **5**, 70.
- Clodion** (d. 447 A.D.), king of the Franks; conquests of, **6**, 583; **7**, 464–465.
- Clodius, Albinus**, Roman general in Britain; proclaimed emperor (193 A.D.), **18**, 19; defeat and death of, **18**, 20.
- Clodius Pulcher, Publius** (d. 52 B.C.), Roman demagogue; impeaches Catiline (69 B.C.); **5**, 471; accused of violating sacred mysteries of Bona Dea, **5**, 497–499; made tribune, **5**, 503–504; exiles Cicero, **5**, 504–506; death of, **5**, 512–513.
- Clœlia**, Roman maiden of sixth century B.C.; legend concerning, **5**, 92.
- Clœlius**, king of Alba, see Cluilius.
- Clontarf**, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland; battle of (1014), **21**, 18, 354–355.
- Clootz, Jean Baptiste du Val de Grâce, Baron of**, usually called Anacharsis Clootz (1755–1794), French revolutionist; arrest and execution of, **12**, 335, 336.
- Closter-Seven or Kloster-Zeven**, Convention of; a compact between the duke of Cum-

- berland and the due de Richelieu concluded at Zeven, a village in Prussia (1757), **12**, 73; **15**, 201; **20**, 588.
- Clotaire I** (497–561 A.D.), king of Franks, fourth son of Clovis I; marriage of, **7**, 431; conquers Thuringia, **7**, 477; usurpation of throne and reign of (558–561), **7**, 478–479; invades Spain, **10**, 19.
- Clotaire II** (584–628 A.D.), king of the Franks, son of Chilperic I of Soissons; accession and reign of, **7**, 480; state of Helvetia under, **16**, 535.
- Clotaire III** (652–670 A.D.), king of the Franks, son of Clovis II; reign of, **7**, 481–482.
- Clotaire (Clotaric)**, Frankish prince, son of Sigebert; killed by Clovis (508 A.D.) **7**, 475.
- Clotilda (Clothildis, Hlothehild)**, Saint (ca. 475–545 A.D.), queen of the Franks, daughter of Chilperic, king of Burgundy; marries Clovis, **7**, 469; instigates her sons to take vengeance on Sigismund, **7**, 478.
- Clotilda** (d. 531 A.D.), daughter of St. Clotilda; marries Amalaric, king of the Visigoths, **10**, 19.
- Clotosuinda or Flutswinda**, daughter of Clotaire I; marries Alboin (ca. 551 A.D.) **7**, 433, 448.
- Clovis I (Chlodwig, Hlodowig)** (ca. 465–511 A.D.), founder of Merovingian line of Frankish kings; main treatment of, **7**, 466–477; defeats Syagrius, **7**, 467–468; defeats Alamanni, **7**, 469; **16**, 534; accepts Christianity, **7**, 469–471; defeats Burgundiones (500 A.D.), **7**, 472; conflict of, with Visigoths, **7**, 472–473; **10**, 18; receives titles from Byzantine emperor, **7**, 473; unifies kingdom, **7**, 475–476; death of, **7**, 476.
- Clovis II** (ca. 633–656 A.D.), king of Neustria and Burgundy, son of Dagobert I, king of the Franks; reign of, **7**, 480, 481.
- Clovis III** (d. 695 A.D.), king of the Franks 691–695 A.D., son of Thierry I; reign of, **7**, 486.
- Cluentii**, old Roman family, claiming to be of Trojan origin, **5**, 70.
- Cluentius**, a Samnite general in the Social war; defeated by Sulla (89 B.C.), **5**, 417; name of, ranks among aristocracy of Rome, **5**, 418.
- Clugny de Nuis, Jean Étienne Bernard** (d. 1776), a French financier; succeeds Turgot as minister of finance (1776), **12**, 129.
- Cluius** or **Clœlius** (seventh century B.C.), said to be last king of Alba; war of, with Rome, **5**, 76–77.
- Cluny** or **Clugny**, a town in France; abbey of, **8**, 591; **14**, 92.
- Cnemus** (fifth century B.C.), Spartan naval officer; admiral in Peloponnesian war, **3**, 544; commands Lacedæmonian hoplites in Zacythus, **3**, 561; gains victory over Athenians at Naupactus, **3**, 563 seq.
- Cnidus**, ancient city of Asia Minor; battle of (394 B.C.), **4**, 74, 107.
- Cniva** (ca. 250 A.D.), Gothic king; defeats Romans under Decius, **6**, 413.
- Cnut**, see **Canute** (king of England) and **Knud** (kings of Denmark and Sweden).
- Coalemos**, see **Cimon**.
- Coalitions against France:**
- First, 1792–1797 (England and all continental powers, except Russia, Sweden, and Denmark), **12**, 362–364; **15**, 272–274.
 - Second, 1799–1801 (Russia, Austria, England, Portugal, Naples, and Turkey), **12**, 496–508.
 - Third, 1805 (England, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Naples), **12**, 543–548; **15**, 290–293.
 - Fourth, 1806–1807 (Prussia, Russia, England, and Sweden), **12**, 550–562; **15**, 293–297.
 - Fifth, 1809 (Austria and England), **12**, 571–575.
 - Sixth, 1813–1815 (Russia, Sweden, Austria, England, and Prussia), **12**, 599–643; **15**, 309–331.
- Cobb, Howell** (1815–1868), American politician; secretary of the treasury under Buchanan, **23**, 402.
- Cobbett, William** (1762–1835), English political writer and reformer; influence of, **21**, 498; publications of, **21**, 498–499; in the Hampden Club, **21**, 500; withdraws to America, **21**, 507.
- Cobden, Richard** (1804–1865), English reformer and statesman; associated with Anti-Corn-Law League, **21**, 600; proposes enquiry into agricultural distress (1845), **21**, 602; lauded by Sir Robert Peel for services to cause of free trade, **21**, 605; opposes Palmerston's Chinese policy (1857), **21**, 619; declines to enter second Palmerston ministry (1859), **21**, 623; negotiates commercial treaty with France, **21**, 624; supports cause of the North in American Civil War, **23**, 424.
- Cobenzl, John Louis Joseph, Count** (1753–1809), Austrian statesman; negotiates treaty of Campo-Formio (1797), **12**, 452; **14**, 527; protests against French operations in Tuscany, **12**, 509; negotiates Austro-Russian alliance (1781), **14**, 486; dismissed from St. Petersburg (1800), **17**, 437; negotiates with Talleyrand about the French imperial title, **14**, 533–535.
- Cobenzl, Philip, Count** (1741–1810), Austrian statesman; favours Austro-Prussian alliance (1792), **14**, 507; ambassador to Paris (1804), **14**, 533–536.
- Cobham, Eleanor** (d. ca. 1443), wife of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester; prosecuted for treason, **18**, 562.
- Cobham, Henry Brooke, 10th Lord** (d. 1619), tried with Sir Walter Raleigh for treason, **19**, 472–474.
- Cobham, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord**, see **Oldcastle**.
- Coblenz**, capital of the Rhine province of Prussia; siege of (1688), **11**, 600.
- Coburg or Saxe-Coburg, Friedrich Josias, Prince of** (1737–1815), Austrian soldier; in war of First Coalition (1794), **12**, 362–

- 366, 377, 379; defeats French at Alden-hoven, **14**, 507.
- Cocalus**, in Greek legend, king of Sicily; daughters of, kill Minos, **3**, 194.
- Cocherel**, battle of (1364), **11**, 145–146.
- Cochin China**, a French colony in Indo-China; Duarte Coelho discovers (1516), **10**, 486; see French Indo-China.
- Cochlaeus, Johannes** (1479–1552), a German Roman Catholic theologian; appointed to write confutation of the Augsburg confession (1530), **14**, 269.
- Cochrane, Sir Alexander Forester Inglis** (1758–1832), English soldier; in British attack on Washington (1814), **23**, 336.
- Cochrane, Sir John** (d. 1695), son of Lord Dundonald; pardon of, for his treason against James II purchased by his father (1685), **20**, 378.
- Cochrane, Thomas**, 10th Earl of Dundonald (1775–1860), an admiral in the British navy, distinguished for his exploits in revolutions in Spanish-America and his command of the Greek navy in 1827 and 1828; appointed commander of the Chilian navy (1818), **23**, 585; quarrels with Chilian authorities, **23**, 585; ineffectual efforts of, in Greece, **21**, 534.
- Cockburn, Sir Alexander James Edmund** (1802–1880), British jurist; as member of Geneva tribunal (1871), **23**, 471.
- Cockburn, Sir George** (1772–1853), English naval officer; in attack on Washington (1814), **23**, 336.
- Coddington, William** (1601–1678), an American colonist; governor of Rhode Island 1640–1647, **23**, 115; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641.
- Codes**, see Jurisprudence.
- Codemannus**, see Darius III.
- Codrington, Sir Edward** (1770–1851), an English admiral; commander-in-chief of allied fleet in Greek revolution (1827), **21**, 536; **24**, 232–233.
- Codrus**, king of Athens (1068 B.C.); title abolished at death of, **3**, 162; ancestor of Solon, **3**, 209.
- Cods and Hooks, Wars of the**, a name given in Holland to the struggle in the middle ages between the nobles and the towns, **13**, 336–338.
- Coehoorn, Menno van** (1641–1704), a Dutch military engineer; defends Namur (1692), **11**, 605.
- Cœle-Syria**, Southern Syria; conquered by Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), **2**, 294, 296; **4**, 380; under the Ptolemies, **2**, 135; **4**, 443–445, 564 seq.
- Cœlestius** (ca. 400 A.D.), collaborator of Pelagius; in Ireland, **21**, 337.
- Coelho Pereira, Duarte** (1485–1554), a Portuguese soldier; discovers Cochin China, **10**, 486.
- Cœnred**, king of Mercia 704–705 A.D.; reign of, **18**, 57.
- Cœnus** (d. ca. 326 B.C.), a Macedonian general of Alexander the Great; at siege of Tyre, **2**, 299; **4**, 301; marries Parmenion's daughter, **4**, 218; at Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 324; at trial of Philotas, **4**, 344; in India, **4**, 357–359, 361.
- Cœsyla** (sixth century B.C.), wife of Pisistratus, **3**, 222, 223.
- Cœur, Jacques** (ca. 1400–1456), French financier; at court of Charles VII, **11**, 229, 242.
- Coffinhal, J. B.** (1754–1794), French revolutionist, **12**, 343.
- Coffinière, Chevalier de la**, French naval officer, cruises along New England in King William's War (1690), **23**, 185.
- Cognac**, Holy League of, a league concluded between Pope Clement VII, Francis I of France, Milan and Venice, against Charles V (1526), **11**, 322.
- Coigny, François de** (1670–1759), French soldier; at battle of Parma (1734), **12**, 29.
- Coimbra**, city in Portugal; captured by Ferdinand I of Castile (1058), **10**, 48, 428.
- Coimbra**, duke of, see Pedro.
- Coins and Coinage**, see Numismatics and Finance.
- Coire** (Chur), capital of the Grisons, Switzerland; in Swiss struggle with Austria (seventeenth century), **16**, 647, 648; bishopric of, **16**, 587, 647.
- Cok**, supposed successor of Crum, king of Bulgaria (815 A.D.), **24**, 161.
- Coke, Sir Edward** (1552–1634), English jurist; at trial of Raleigh, **19**, 472–473; fall of, **19**, 499; defends parliamentary privilege, **19**, 508; opposes Buckingham, **19**, 540; proposes the Petition of Right, **19**, 550.
- Colaxais**, mythical king of the Scythians, **2**, 404.
- Colberg**, see Kolberg.
- Colbert, Jean Baptiste** (1619–1683), French statesman; becomes minister of finance (1661), **11**, 529–530; reorganises finance, **11**, 532–534; advances art, science, literature, **11**, 535; estimate of, by Michelet, **11**, 535–538, 540, 541, 542.
- Colbert, Jean Baptiste**, marquis de Seignelay (1651–1690), French statesman; secretary of navy (1676), **11**, 538; at siege of Genoa, **11**, 598.
- Colbert de Croissi, Charles** (1629–1696), French diplomat; ambassador of Louis XIV in England, **11**, 572; French plenipotentiary at Nimeguen (1678), **11**, 589.
- Colborne, Sir John (Lord Seaton)** (1778–1863), British soldier and colonial governor; appointed lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (1830), **22**, 335; quells revolt in Lower Canada (1837), **22**, 336; succeeds Lord Durham as governor-general of Canada, **22**, 339.
- Cold Harbor**, town of Virginia, U. S. A.; battle of (1864), **23**, 447.
- Coldstream**, small town in Scotland; treaty of (1488), **21**, 205.
- Colenso**, town in Natal, South Africa; battle of (1899), **22**, 309.
- Colesberg**, district in Cape Colony; French's operations in, **22**, 310.
- Coleshill (Cynsylt) Forest**, in Wales; battle of (1157), **18**, 261.

- Colfax, Schuyler** (1823-1885), American statesman; charged with complicity in Crédit Mobilier scandal (1872), **23**, 472.
- Coligny, Gaspard de** (1517-1572), French general and Huguenot leader; at St. Quentin, **11**, 347; at battle of Dreux (1562), **11**, 358; raises insurrection against Guises, **11**, 360; as Huguenot leader in the Religious War, **11**, 362, 364-365; favours Huguenot settlement in America, **11**, 367; **22**, 547; Catherine de' Medici plots against, **11**, 368-370; plans conquest of Spanish Netherlands, **11**, 364, 367; **13**, 426; murder of, **11**, 374, 375.
- Coligny, Louise de** (d. 1620), wife of William I of Orange, **13**, 501, 509.
- Coligny-Saligny, Jean, Count of** (1617-1686). French soldier; in command at the battle of St. Gotthard (1664), **11**, 566; **24**, 386.
- Collamer, Jacob** (1791-1865), American statesman; in debate on Kansas question (1854), **23**, 397.
- College, Stephen** (1635?-1681), English demagogue; victim of the Whig persecution, **20**, 301, 302.
- College of Princes**, a division of the diet of the Holy Roman Empire; origin of, in twelfth century, **14**, 135, 136.
- Colleges**, see Universities and Colleges.
- Collegium Germanicum**, a theological school founded by the Jesuits (sixteenth century), **9**, 472.
- Colleton, James**, colonial governor of South Carolina 1686-1690; unpopular rule of, **23**, 58.
- Collett, Jonas** (1772-1851), Scandinavian minister of finance; becomes minister, **16**, 474; becomes president of Norwegian government, **16**, 476; dismissal of, **16**, 477.
- Colley, Sir George Pomeroy** (1835-1881), a British soldier; in Boer War (1881), **21**, 643; **22**, 291.
- Colli, Baron** (1760-1812), a Piedmontese general; commands Piedmontese army, **12**, 409; commands Sardinian army, **12**, 426-427.
- Colline Gate**, a gate at the northeastern extremity of ancient Rome; Sulla defeats Samnites at battle of (82 B.C.), **5**, 437; slaughter of prisoners after battle, **5**, 438.
- Collingwood, Cuthbert, Lord** (1750-1810), British naval commander; at battle of Trafalgar, **21**, 467.
- Colloredo, Hieronymos** (d. 1632), Austrian general; at battle of Lützen (1632), **14**, 358; death of, **14**, 361.
- Colloredo, Rudolf von** (1585-1657), Austrian general; at battle of Lützen (1632), **14**, 358.
- Colloredo, Rudolf Joseph** (1706-1788), Austrian general; campaign of, in Italy (ca. 1743-1747), **14**, 433.
- Collot-d'Herbois, Jean Marie** (ca. 1750-1796), a French revolutionist; deputy to convention (1792), **12**, 282; conspires against Robespierre, **12**, 338, 339, 345; ferocity of, **12**, 368; accused by Lecointre, **12**, 391; trial and conviction of, **12**, 392, 393.
- Cologne (Köln)**, capital of the German governmental district of Cologne, on the Rhine; buildings of (thirteenth century), **14**, 144; cathedral of, burned (1248), and rebuilt, **14**, 144; cathedral of, completed (1880), **15**, 416; assembly of (1367), **14**, 187; diet of (1505), **14**, 240-241; university of, hostile to reform, **14**, 283.
- Cologne**, Electorate of, a former electorate of the German Empire; joins coalition against France (1672), **11**, 580.
- Colombey**, a town in Lorraine; battle of (Aug. 14th, 1870), **13**, 154.
- Colombia**, Republic of, a republic in South America; vice-royalty of New Granada incorporated with, **23**, 563; revolution in, **23**, 581 seq.; republic of, established (1819), **23**, 584; separated into Venezuela, New Granada and Ecuador (ca. 1830), **23**, 597; republic of New Granada becomes the United States of Colombia (1863), **23**, 601; history of, from 1861 to 1903, **23**, 601-604; signs treaty with Chili, **23**, 611.
- Colonia or Colonia del Sacramento**, a seaport in Uruguay; given to Portugal (1715), **10**, 520.
- Colonial Defence Committee**, a committee created in England for aiding colonial administration (1879), **22**, 19.
- Colonies and Colonial Systems**:
- Denmark: question of sale of West Indies to United States, **16**, 450.
 - England: plantation of Ireland under Mary I, **21**, 405; beginnings of colonisation in America, **19**, 457-459, 489-490; in Virginia, to 1660, **22**, 557-598; in Virginia after 1660, **23**, 121-138; in New England, to 1630, **22**, 608-651; New England to 1660, **23**, 91-120; New England after 1660, **23**, 139-151, 156-161, 169-178; in Maryland, to 1660, **22**, 598-608; Maryland after 1660, **23**, 136-138; in New York and New Jersey, to 1681, **23**, 24-32; New York and New Jersey to the Revolution, **23**, 151-156, 161-169; in Pennsylvania, **23**, 32-46; in the Carolinas and Georgia, **23**, 46-64; contrast between English and French colonists, **23**, 66-68; rivalry between English and French in America, **23**, 179-229; **20**, 589-590; relations between England and American colonies after French and Indian war (main treatment), **23**, 230-241; the Stamp Act, **20**, 602-604; its repeal, **20**, 606-608; colonial policy (1768-1770), **20**, 615-617; events leading to Revolution, **20**, 619-625; the Revolution, **23**, 241-281; **20**, 624-630; loss of the colonies, **20**, 637-641; **23**, 281; in Australia, **22**, 233-259; in Canada, **22**, 325-348; in Egypt, **21**, 646; in India (main treatment), **22**, 40-223; **20**, 589-590; **21**, 619-620; in New Zealand, **22**, 259-264; in South Africa, **22**, 266-320; in West Indies: abolition of slavery attempted, **21**, 527-528; slavery abolished,

21, 568–569; present extent of British colonial empire, **22**, 1–5; detailed enumeration, **22**, 5–9; theories of colonial government, **22**, 9–14; imperial commerce, **22**, 14–17; imperial defense, **22**, 17–20.

France: attempted colonisation of Carolina (sixteenth century), **22**, 547–552; colonies in Canada (seventeenth century), **22**, 553–556; condition of American colonies (eighteenth century), **23**, 64–89; loss of American colonies (1763), **12**, 79–80; **23**, 233; struggle with England in India, **12**, 45–48; beginning of conquest of Algeria, **13**, 42–44; beginning of conquests in Indo-China, **13**, 138; progress in Indo-China, **13**, 197; the conquest of Madagascar, **13**, 198; the Fashoda affair, **13**, 198.

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Greece: nature of Greek colony, **3**, 198–206; Athenian colonies, **3**, 254–255, 450, 451; the founding of cities by Alexander, **4**, 315–317, 360.

Italy: colonisation in the East following the Crusades, **8**, 472; failure of attempted colonisation on Red Sea and in Abyssinia, **9**, 632.

Netherlands: rivalry between Dutch and Portuguese in India (sixteenth century), **10**, 504–506; **13**, 550–551; Dutch in Japan, **24**, 597–601; in South Africa, **22**, 265–266; in Australia, **22**, 233–234; in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, **23**, 4–9, 10–25; colonial policy in seventeenth century, **13**, 574–575; partial loss of colonies (eighteenth century), **14**, 11; colonial progress in nineteenth century, **14**, 64.

Phoenicia: plantation of cities on Phoenician coast, **2**, 255; in the Mediterranean, **2**, 270–274.

Portugal: beginning of conquest of India, **10**, 479–484; conquest of Moluccas, **10**, 491; acquisition of Brazil, **10**, 492; conflict with Dutch in the Indies and Brazil, **10**, 504–506; progress in Africa, **10**, 506; decline of Portuguese power in India (seventeenth century), **10**, 519; decline in eighteenth century, **10**, 521; enormous wealth derived from Brazil, **10**, 521; loss of Brazil, **10**, 543; dispute with England in south-east Africa, **10**, 559; establishment in China, **24**, 544.

Rome: plantation of military colonies in conquered territory, **5**, 212–214; colonies in the provinces, **5**, 451; military colonies as a defense against barbarian invasion, **7**, 176–177.

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Scotland: establishment in the north of Ireland, **21**, 292, 418–419; the failure of the Darien colony, **21**, 316.

Spain: beginning of colonisation in America, **10**, 205–207; earliest colonial methods (fifteenth century), **22**, 535–540; in Florida, **22**, 547–552; in New Mexico, **22**, 552–553; in Mexico, **23**, 505–535; in Peru, **23**, 536–561; administrative methods, **23**, 568–576; revolt of American colonies, **10**, 283–284; **23**, 586–596; end of Spanish colonial empire (1898), **10**, 420; **23**, 489.

Sweden: establishment on the Delaware River (seventeenth century), **23**, 9–10; expelled by the Dutch, **23**, 17–18.

United States: beginning of colonial policy, **23**, 489–490.

Colonna, an Italian family, prominent at Rome from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries; in thirteenth century, **9**, 114 seq.; in fourteenth century, **9**, 151; expelled from Rome by Rienzi (1347), **9**, 214; defeated by Rienzi, **9**, 221.

Colonna, Marco Antonio (1535–1584), Italian commander; at battle of Lepanto (1571), **9**, 474 seq.

Colonna, Otto, see Martin V, pope.

Colonna, Prospero (1452–1523), an Italian soldier; wins battle of Bicocca, **11**, 314.

Colonna, Sciarra (d. 1329), Roman baron; contest of, with Stefano Colonna, **9**, 151; opposes Boniface VIII, **11**, 81 seq.

Colonna, Stefano, the Elder (d. ca. 1348), Roman baron, brother of Sciarra; flees before Rienzi (1347), **9**, 214; imprisoned by Rienzi, **9**, 220; death of, **9**, 223.

Colorado, one of the United States of America; admission of, to the Union (July 4th, 1876), **23**, 474.

Colorados, one of the two great political parties in Uruguay, **23**, 618.

Colepeper, see Culpeper.

Columba, Saint (521–597), a Celtic missionary in Scotland; work of, in Scotland, **21**, 8–10, 341; founds monastery of Iona, **21**, 9; protects bards, **21**, 9, 343; reforms orders of druids, **21**, 341; relics of, removed to Dunkeld, **21**, 13.

Columban or Columbanus, Saint (ca. 540–615), an Irish missionary; preaches in Helvetia, **8**, 532.

Columbian Exposition, an international exposition held at Chicago (U. S. A.) in 1893, **23**, 486.

Columbus, Christopher (1446?–1506), Genoese navigator; importance of, as discoverer of America, **22**, 411; characterisation of, **22**, 412; early life of, **22**, 415–416; voyage of, to north of Europe, **22**, 416 seq.; at Portuguese court, **22**, 417–420; at Spanish court, **10**, 156; **22**, 420 seq.; at council of Salamanca, **22**, 421–424; receives invitation to England from Henry VII, **22**, 424; at convent of Sta. Maria de Rabida, **22**, 425–426; returns to Spanish court, **22**, 426–427; first voyage of (1492), **22**, 427 seq.; in San Salvador, **22**, 432–435; prayer used by, preserved by Clemente, **22**, 432; letter of, giving account of discovery, **22**,

- 435 seq.; discovers Cuba and Haiti, **22**, 439; return and triumph of, **22**, 440 seq.; project of, for rescue of Holy Sepulchre, **22**, 444; honoured by sovereigns of Spain, **22**, 446; second voyage of, **22**, 446 seq.; return of, to Haiti, **22**, 447; imposes *ripartimiento*, **22**, 539; returns to Spain to answer accusations, **22**, 448; third voyage of, **22**, 448; discovers Trinidad, **22**, 448; returned in chains to Spain, **22**, 449; fourth voyage of, **22**, 450; on Isthmus of Darien, and in Jamaica, **22**, 450; death of, **22**, 451.
- Columbus, Diego** (ca. 1476–1526), son of Christopher Columbus; as governor of Hispaniola, **22**, 469.
- Columbus, Fernando** (1488–1539), son of Christopher Columbus; as biographer of his father, **22**, 417, 418, 418 note.
- Columbus**, a town in western Kentucky; a strategic point of the Confederates in American Civil War, **23**, 425.
- Colville, Sir Charles** (1770–1843), British soldier; at Badajoz (1812), **10**, 364; at battle of Waterloo (1815), **12**, 629.
- Colvin, Sir Auckland** (1838–), English colonial official; financial counsellor of Khedive of Egypt (1882–1883), **24**, 460.
- Comans**, see *Kumani*.
- Combalet, Madame de**, niece of Richelieu; on Day of Dupes (1630), **11**, 462 seq.
- Combermere, Stapleton Cotton, Viscount** (1773–1865), an English soldier; in Peninsular War, **17**, 459; as commander-in-chief of the army in India, **22**, 135.
- Comely Beard**, see *Baldwin IV*.
- Comgall, Saint**; an Irish saint of Bangor, of second half of sixth century, **21**, 341.
- Cominius, Pontius** (fourth century B.C.), a Roman youth; floats down Tiber and carries despatches, **5**, 162.
- Commagene**, in ancient geography, a district in Syria, **6**, 136, 139, 162.
- Commerce**, see *Trade and Commerce*.
- Committee of Public Safety**, see *Public Safety, committee of*.
- Committees of Correspondence**, organisations formed on the eve of the revolution in North America to facilitate intercourse between the colonies; in New York, **23**, 234; in Boston, **23**, 240.
- Commodus, Lucius Aurelius (Marcus Lucius Aelius Aurelius Commodus Antoninus)** (161–192 A.D.), emperor of Rome, son of Marcus Aurelius; early life of, **6**, 301, 303; reign of, **6**, 378–382.
- Common Penny**, name given to a form of poll tax; imposition of, in Germany (1471), **14**, 234; under Emperor Maximilian I, **14**, 238 seq.
- Common Sense**, political pamphlet by Thomas Paine (1776), **23**, 251.
- Commonwealth of Australia**, see *Australia*.
- Commonwealth of England**, title generally given to the government of England from the death of Charles I (1649) to the restoration of Charles II (1660); the victorious commonwealth, **20**, 84–112; during struggle of Cromwell against Parliament (1651–1653), **20**, 113–143; during protectorate of Cromwell (1653–1658), **20**, 144–191; end of (1658–1660), **20**, 192–221.
- Communes**, see *Towns and Cities*.
- Commune of Paris** (1792), the revolutionary municipal government established in 1792; rise of, **12**, 259; gathering of, **12**, 260; takes direction of affairs, **12**, 265; the king's execution and, **12**, 267–296.
- Commune of Paris** (1871), the insurrectionary body which held control of Paris from March 18th to May 27th, 1871; organisation of, **13**, 183 seq.
- Comnenus**, a family, members of which occupied the throne of the Byzantine empire, Trebizond, and of Epirus; rise of, **7**, 251–253; in Eastern Empire to capture of Constantinople (1204), **7**, 251–281; after division of Byzantine empire (1204), **7**, 287–288; **8**, 416; see also Alexius I and II, Andronicus I, Anna Comnena, David Comnenus, Isaac I, Manuel I, and Michael Angelus.
- Comnenus, Joannes**, see *Joannes*.
- Comnenus, Manuel** (ca. 1048–ca. 1070), Byzantine soldier; in campaign against Turks (1070), **7**, 254 note.
- Comonfort, Ignacio** (1812–1863), Mexican soldier and statesman; acting president of Mexico, **23**, 628–629; elected constitutional president (1857), **23**, 629.
- Company of the Indies**, see *Mississippi Bubble*.
- Companies of Adventure**, troops of Italian mercenaries in fourteenth century, **9**, 241.
- Compass, Mariners'**, invented at Amalfi, **7**, 440.
- Compiègne**, a town in France; siege of (1430), **11**, 204–205; **18**, 556.
- Compitalia**, a yearly festival at Rome, **5**, 113–114.
- Complutensian Polyglot**, the Bible of Cardinal Ximenes, showing the text in different ancient languages, **10**, 201.
- Compromise of 1850**, also called *Omnibus Bill*, a series of measures passed by the United States Congress in 1850, aiming at a general settlement of disputes over the slavery question; as proposed by committee, **23**, 379; discussion of, **23**, 380 seq.; effected, **23**, 383.
- Compton, Henry** (1632–1713), an English bishop; in struggle between church and king, **20**, 384–385.
- Compton, Sir Spencer** (ca. 1673–1743), English politician, son of third earl of Northampton; character and abilities of, **20**, 540.
- Comuneros**, Castilian name for "commoners"; revolt of, under Charles V, **10**, 218, 219.
- Comyn, Alexander** (d. 1288) 2nd earl of Buchan; constable of Scotland, **18**, 401.
- Comyn, John** (d. ca. 1300), Scottish noble, lord of Badenoch; at battle of Lewes (1264), **18**, 380; **21**, 55; marries sister of John Baliol, **21**, 85.
- Comyn, John, "the Red"** (d. 1306), Scottish noble, son of John Comyn; chosen

- guardian of Scotland, **18**, 419; **21**, 78; commander at Roslin, **18**, 420; **21**, 78; title of, to throne, **21**, 85; rival of Bruce, **21**, 86-87; killed by Bruce, **18**, 422; **21**, 87-88.
- Comyn, John** (d. 1313?), 3rd earl of Buchan; opposes Robert Bruce (1307), **21**, 94.
- Comyn, Walter**, earl of Menteith (d. 1258), Scottish noble; at coronation of Alexander III of Scotland, **21**, 54; conflict of, with government, **21**, 54.
- Conall Crimthand** (fifth century), an Irish king, son of Niall; stem-father of southern Hui Neill, **21**, 342.
- Conall Gulban** (fifth century), Irish king, son of Niall; ancestor of O'Donnells, **21**, 342.
- Conan**, count of Brittany; submits to Henry II (1157), **18**, 262.
- Conant, Roger** (1593-1679), English pioneer in America; made general manager of Cape Ann colony, **22**, 639.
- Concentration Camps** (British), in South Africa (1900-1901), **22**, 315.
- Concha, Manuel de la**, marquis of Duero (1808-1874), Spanish soldier; defeated by Carlists, **10**, 415.
- Concini, Concino**, Baron de Lussigny, Marquis d'Ancre (d. 1617), a Florentine courtier, marshal and prime-minister of France; favourite of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 414; assassination of, **11**, 441, 443.
- Concise**, an aquatic village in Lake Neuchâtel, Switzerland; relics of lake-dwellers from, **18**, 521.
- Concord**, a town in Massachusetts; provincial congress adjourns to, **23**, 240; battle of (1775), **23**, 241-243.
- Concordat of 1801**, *The*, an agreement concluded between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII concerning the relations of church and state in France; reestablishes state religion, **12**, 511-512; presentation of, to legislative body, **12**, 522-523.
- Concordat of 1855**, *The*, an agreement concluded at Vienna between Austria and the pope; conclusion of, **15**, 9-10; revocation of, **15**, 34.
- Concordat of Francis I or Concordat of Bologna**, an agreement concluded in 1516 at Bologna, between France and the pope; discussion of, **11**, 309-310.
- Concordat of Worms**, see *Worms, Concordat of*.
- Concordia**, Viennese club; a political and literary club founded in Vienna (1842), **14**, 606.
- Congressault, Lord of**, a French soldier and politician; commands guard of honour allotted Perkin Warbeck in France, **19**, 28; ambassador to James II of Scotland (1496), **19**, 320.
- Concupinage**, in Ireland, pre-Norman period, **21**, 361.
- Cond (Con, Conn, Conla) of the Hundred Battles**, Irish king of the second century; divides Ireland with Mug Nuadat, **21**, 335.
- Condé, Henri I de Bourbon**, Prince of (1552-1588), a French Protestant leader, son of first prince of Condé; recants, **11**, 377; escapes from France, **11**, 378; at battle of Coutras (1587), **11**, 386-387.
- Condé, Henri II de Bourbon**, Prince of (1588-1646), son of Henri I, and father of the "Great Condé"; marriage of, **11**, 414; granted privileges by Marie de' Medici, **11**, 438; arrested (1616), **11**, 440-441; liberated, **11**, 443-444; makes war on Marie de' Medici, **11**, 445; on royalist side in war with Huguenots, **11**, 446; viceroy of New France, **22**, 556; death of, **11**, 495 note.
- Condé, Louis I de Bourbon**, 1st Prince of (1530-1569), a leader in conspiracy of Amboise, **11**, 353-354; condemned to death, and saved by Catherine de' Medici, **11**, 355; attempts to seize Lyons, **11**, 355; leader of Huguenot army, **11**, 357; **19**, 329-330; capture and imprisonment of, **11**, 358-359; liberation of, **11**, 360; in second religious war, **11**, 361-363; capture (at Jarnac) and death of, **11**, 363.
- Condé, Louis II de Bourbon**, Prince of (the "Great Condé") (1621-1686), a French soldier, called during his father's lifetime the duke d'Enghien; defeats the Spaniards at Rocroi (1643), **11**, 489-491; **13**, 581; campaigns of (1644-1648), **11**, 494-496; representative at Congress of Westphalia, **11**, 496; mediator in the Fronde, **11**, 501; invests Paris, **11**, 502-503; arrest of, **11**, 505; liberation of, **11**, 508; allies himself with Spain, **11**, 509; makes war on Louis XIV, **11**, 511-514, 516, 518; **20**, 173; defeated at the Dunes, **11**, 518; **20**, 173; restored to favour in France, **11**, 522; becomes courtier of Louis XIV, **11**, 550; campaign of, in Franche Comté, **11**, 569-570; in war with Holland (1672), **11**, 575-576; campaign on Upper Rhine (1672), **11**, 578; commands allies of Louis XIV in war with Holland, **13**, 632; wins battle of Seneffe for the French (1674), **11**, 584; last years of, **11**, 585; death of, **11**, 588.
- Condé, Louis Joseph de Bourbon**, Prince of (1736-1818), a French soldier, son of Louis Henri, duke of Bourbon; in Seven Years' War, **12**, 73; leaves France, **12**, 208; fights in Russian service against France, **12**, 475-476; leads emigrés against France, **15**, 269.
- Condé, Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon**, see Enghien, duke d'.
- Condorcet, Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat**, Marquis of (1743-1794), a French philosopher and mathematician; a leader of Girondists in convention (1792), **12**, 251; poisons himself, **12**, 392.
- Conegliano, Duke of**, see Moncey.
- Conestoga**, a town on the Susquehanna River (U. S. A.); massacre of Indians at (1763), **23**, 225.
- Confederate States of America**, a confederacy of eleven states which seceded from the United States in 1860-1861; organisation of, **23**, 409; theory of secession of, **23**, 410; constitution of, **23**, 411-412;

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- Confirmatio Cartarum**, confirmation of the Charters (1297), 18, 416, 418.
- Confiscation Acts**, acts relating to slaves passed by American Congress (1861-1862), 23, 435.
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- Confians**, Treaty of, a treaty between Louis XI of France and the dukes of Bourbon, Brittany, and Burgundy, ending the "War of the Public Weal"; concluded (1465), 11, 252-253.
- Confians, Hubert de Brienne, Count of** (1690-1777), a French marshal; defeated at battle of Quiberon Bay (1759), 12, 77-78, 78 note; 20, 590-591.
- Confucianism**, the system founded by Confucius; see Confucius and Religion.
- Confucius**, a celebrated Chinese philosopher (550 or 551-478 B.C.); life of, 24, 525; teachings of, 24, 526-529; influence of, in Japan, 24, 582, 624.
- Congesta Menvedi**, a collection of public acts of Denmark, 16, 177.
- Congo**, French, see French Congo.
- Congo Free State**, history of, 14, 58.
- Congregation, The**, a French secret society, instituted (early nineteenth century), 13, 25-26.
- Congregation of the Lord**, a private religious association in Scotland (1557), 19, 284-285.
- Congress**, Federal frigate, destroyed by "Merimac" in Hampton Roads (March 9th, 1862), 23, 427.
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- Connaught, the westernmost province of Ireland; rebellion in (1595), **21**, 441.
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- Conon (d. 688 A.D.), pope, 686–688, **8**, 542.
- Conon (d. ca. 400 B.C.), an Athenian commander; defeats Spartans, **2**, 291, 620; takes Cythera, **2**, 619; wins battle at Arginusae (406 B.C.), **3**, 634–636; loses battle of Egospotami, **3**, 639; wins battle of Cnidus (394 B.C.), **4**, 107, 133; restores Long Walls, **3**, 426; **4**, 117–119.
- Conrad I (d. 918 A.D.), king of Germany 911–918 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 595–598.
- Conrad II (the Salian) (d. 1039), king of Germany 1024–1039, and Holy Roman emperor 1027–1039; lays foundation of feudal law, **9**, 21; absorbs Arles into German Empire (1033), **13**, 350; renounces claims to Schleswig, **16**, 48.
- Conrad III (1093–1152), king of Germany, and Holy Roman emperor 1138–1152, duke of Franconia; in second crusade (1147–1149), **8**, 360–361; **9**, 42; **14**, 94–95; returns to Europe, **8**, 363; chosen emperor (1138), **14**, 91; wars of, with Henry the Proud beginning the struggle of Ghibellines and Guelphs, **14**, 91; inroad of, into Poland, **14**, 91–92; rule of, in Italy, **9**, 42; death of, **14**, 95.
- Conrad IV (1228–1254), king of Germany 1250–1254; reign of, **9**, 99; **14**, 124; made king of Romans (1237), **14**, 116; rival of William of Holland, for imperial title, **14**, 118; death of, **9**, 99; **14**, 124.
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- Conrad, marquis of Montferrat, lord of Tyre (d. 1192), a famous captain of the crusaders, **2**, 305; defends Tyre against Saladin, **2**, 305–306; marries Isabel of Jerusalem, **8**, 385; alliance of, with Saladin, **8**, 394 seq.; killed by Assassins, **8**, 395.
- Conrad, bishop of Hildesheim, and chancellor of German empire; in fourth crusade (1197), **8**, 412.
- Conrad, bishop of Utrecht; governs Holland (1075), **13**, 289.
- Conrad of Waldhausen, German reformer; attacks Roman abuses (1379), **14**, 197.
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- Conrart, Valentin (1603–1675), one of the founders of French Academy, **11**, 633.
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- Conservatives, a name applied since 1832 to the English Tories (q. v.), **21**, 566; see Wellington; Peel, Sir Robert; Stanley, 14th earl of Derby; Disraeli; Salisbury, 3d Marquis; Balfour, Arthur James.
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- Constance, Council of; an important council of the Roman Catholic church (1414–1418); main accounts of, **8**, 634–637; **14**, 200–207; significance of, **11**, 185; attendance at, **14**, 200–207; and the papal schism, **16**, 584.
- Constance, Treaty of; a peace concluded by Frederick Barbarossa with the Lombard League (1183), **9**, 59–60; **14**, 106.
- Constans I (Flavius Julius) (ca. 320–350 A.D.), Roman emperor, son of Constantine the Great; youth of, **6**, 460–461; **10**, 15; receives Italy, Africa and Western Illy-

- ricum, **6**, 466–467; war of, with his brother Constantine, **6**, 469; assassination of, **6**, 470.
- Constans II** (Flavius Heraclius) (630–668 A.D.), emperor of the East 641–668, son of Constantine III; reign of, **7**, 182–186.
- Constant**, Benjamin, Brazilian revolutionist; see *Magalhães*.
- Constant de Rebecque**, Henri Benjamin (1767–1830); a French political writer, orator and politician; opposes legislative measures of Napoleon, **12**, 519; is retired from senate, **12**, 523; accepts office under Napoleon, **12**, 624; denounced as member of Carbonari, **13**, 27; a liberal leader in the chamber of deputies, **13**, 27.
- Constantia** or **Constantina**, Flavia Valeria (ca. 300–ca. 330 A.D.), half-sister of Constantine the Great; marries Licinius (313), **6**, 441; intercedes for her husband, **6**, 449; intercedes for her son, **6**, 459.
- Constantia**, widow of Raymond of Antioch (twelfth century); marries Rainald de Chatillon, **8**, 364.
- Constantina** or **Constantia** (sixth century), wife of emperor Maurice, **7**, 149, 154.
- Constantina**, Julia, daughter of Constantine the Great; marriage of (351 A.D.), **6**, 474; death of (354 A.D.), **6**, 476.
- Constantine**, capital of the department of Constantine, Algeria; captured by the French, (1836), **13**, 68–69.
- Constantine I**, the "Great" (Flavius Valerius Aurelius Constantinus) (272–337 A.D.), Roman emperor; main treatment of, **6**, 437–465; founds Constantinople, **2**, 375; religion of, **6**, 441, 629, 642; laws of, **6**, 445–446; effect of conversion on church, **8**, 521–522; pretended donation of, to church, **8**, 559–560; succeeds Constantius I, **18**, 24.
- Constantine II**, (312–340 A.D.), Roman emperor; receives part of the empire (337 A.D.), **6**, 466; war with Constans, **6**, 469; death, **6**, 469.
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- Constantine (IV)** Flavius, surnamed Pogonatus, a Byzantine emperor 668–685 A.D.; main treatment of, **7**, 186–189; in wars with Saracens, **7**, 187, 188.
- Constantine (V)** Copronymus (719–775 A.D.), a Byzantine emperor; main treatment of, **7**, 207–215; **8**, 548–551; quells rebellion led by Artavasdes (743 A.D.), **7**, 211, 211 note; in wars with Bulgarians and Saracens, **7**, 211–213; and the church councils of 746 A.D., **8**, 549; and 754 A.D., **7**, 214.
- Constantine (VI)** Flavius (771–ca. 797 A.D.), a Byzantine emperor; main treatment of, **7**, 215–219; holds general church council at Nicæa (787 A.D.), **7**, 217.
- Constantine (VII)** Porphyrogenitus (905–959 A.D.), a Byzantine emperor; main treatment of, **7**, 228–230; throne of, usurped (919–944 A.D.), by Romanus Lecapenus, **7**, 229.
- Constantine VIII**, son of the usurper Romanus Lecapenus, a Byzantine emperor 944 A.D., **7**, 229.
- Constantine IX** (962–1028), a Byzantine emperor with his brother Basil II, **7**, 230, 242–248.
- Constantine (X)** Monomachus (d. 1054), a Byzantine emperor; reign of, **7**, 249–251; separation of Greek and Roman church under, **7**, 250–251; imprisons Harold Hardrada, **16**, 135.
- Constantine (XI)** Ducas (1059–1067), Byzantine emperor; reign of, **7**, 253.
- Constantine XI**, another name given to the Byzantine emperor, Constantine XIII, which see.
- Constantine (XII)** Ducas (d. 1082?), Byzantine emperor; reign of, with his two brothers, **7**, 253, 257.
- Constantine (XIII)** Palæologus, sometimes called Constantine XI, (1394–1453), Byzantine emperor 1448–1453; main treatment of, **7**, 338–355; defends Constantinople against Turks, **7**, 340–355; **24**, 327 seq.; falls in battle, **7**, 355.
- Constantine** (d. 411 A.D.), a spurious Roman emperor; receives the purple in Britain, **6**, 547–548, 566–568; **18**, 28.
- Constantine**, king of Bulgaria 1258–1277; reign of, **24**, 174; conflict of, with Greek empire, **7**, 314.
- Constantine** (d. 820 A.D.), king of the Picts; founds Church of Dunkeld, **21**, 12.
- Constantine I**, king of Scotland 863–877 A.D.; conflicts with Norsemen, **21**, 15.
- Constantine II**, king of Scotland 900–940 A.D.; reign of, **21**, 16–17; alleged submission of, **21**, 27; at war with Æthelstan of England, **18**, 96, 97.
- Constantine I (Peter Constantine)**, pope 708–715 A.D.; relations of, with Lombards; journey of, to Constantinople, **8**, 543.
- Constantine II**, pope 767–768 A.D.; holds power through influence of Totona, **8**, 558.
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- Constantine Africanus** (1020–1087), Moorish physician; at head of medical school at Salerno, **8**, 280.
- Constantine Angelus** (twelfth century), Greek citizen of Philadelphia; weds daughter of Emperor Alexius, **7**, 271.
- Constantine Nikolaievitch** (1827–1892), grand duke of Russia, brother of the czar Alexander II; sent as viceroy to Poland (1862), **24**, 122.
- Constantine Pavlovitch** (1779–1831), Russian grand duke; at Austerlitz, **12**, 546 seq.; administration of, in Poland, **17**, 491–492, 546; renounces crown of Russia, **17**, 534; declines to be present at accession of Nicholas I, **17**, 538; death of, **17**, 548.
- Constantine Phaulcon** (seventeenth century), prime minister of Siam under Narai, **24**, 515.
- Constantinople** (Turkish Stambul or Istanbul), the capital of the Ottoman empire; foundation of (330 A.D.), **2**, 375; **6**, 450–454; description of (fourth century),

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Constantius II, Flavius Julius (317–361 A.D.), Roman emperor 337–361 A.D., third son of Constantine the Great; main treatment of, **6**, 466–497; made governor of Gaul, **6**, 458; made cæsar, **6**, 460; massacre of Flavians, **6**, 466; in Persian War, **6**, 467–468; war of, with his brother Constantine, **6**, 469–470; conquers Magnentius, **6**, 470–472; becomes sole emperor, **6**, 472; relations of, with Gallus, **6**, 473–477; makes Julian cæsar and commander in Gaul, **6**, 478; policy of, toward subjects and allies, **6**, 479; rivalry of, with Julian, **6**, 489, 492–497; death of, **6**, 497; funeral of, **6**, 498.

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Conti, François Louis, Prince of (1664–1709), French soldier; valour of, at Steenkerke and Neerwinden, **11**, 605; candidate for Polish throne, **11**, 609.

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Continental System, a policy inaugurated (1807) and enforced by Napoleon to shut off England from Continental commerce; international complications caused by, **12**, 579–581; causes war between Napoleon and Portugal, **10**, 324; disastrous effect of, on Holland, **12**, 581; **14**, 25–26.
Contreras, battle of, in Mexican War (1847), **23**, 375.

Conventicle Act, an act passed in England (1664) in favour of Church of England, **20**, 245.

Convention, National, the third national legislative assembly of deputies of the French people (Sept. 21st, 1792, to October 26th, 1795); election and first meeting of, **12**, 281; factional groups and leaders in, **12**, 281; fusion of, with legislative assembly, **12**, 281; declares abolition of kingship and proclamation of the republic, **12**, 282; struggles between Jacobins and Girondists, **12**, 283–288; speech of Marat in, **12**, 285; accusation and defense of Robespierre in, **12**, 287; determines to bring King Louis to trial, **12**, 289; trial of Louis by, **12**, 290–292; Dumouriez declares against, **12**, 299; establishes committees of general security and public safety, **12**, 299–300; orders arrest of Girondists, **12**, 300; proclaims constitution of the year III, **12**, 308; legislation of, **12**, 311; reorganises revolutionary tribunal, **12**, 313; organises and directs the Terror, **12**, 314–315; decrees Marie Antoinette's trial, **12**, 317; acts against Hébertists, **12**, 335; procures condemnation of Danton and Desmoulins, **12**, 337; decrees existence of a supreme being, **12**, 339; coalition against Robespierre in, **12**, 340; Robespierre accused in, **12**, 341–342; decrees Robespierre's arrest, **12**, 342; appoints Barras commander-in-chief, **12**, 343; part of, in fall of Robespierre, **12**, 344–345; orders Kellerman to Lyons, **12**, 367; condemns Houchard after battle of Hondschoote (1793), **12**, 365; passes Barrère's decree against Lyons, **12**, 369; directs suppression of revolt at Toulon, **12**, 371–374; issues decree during war in La Vendée, **12**, 380; quarrels in, after Robespierre's fall (1794), **12**, 389, 391; orders Jacobin Club closed, **12**, 391; sits in judgment on Billaud-Varennes, Collot d'Herbois, and Barrère (1795), **12**, 393; appoints Pichegru to command of Paris, **12**, 393; insurrection of the first Prairial against, **12**, 394–397; causes fall of "the Mountain," **12**, 398; France weary of, **12**, 410; looks to army for support, **12**, 413; precipitates civil war, **12**, 414; dissolves itself into an electoral assembly, **12**, 415; résumé by Duruy, **12**, 415 seq.; character and methods, **12**, 416 seq.; reorganisation of (1795), **12**, 418 seq.

Convention of Moss, see Moss, Convention of. Convention of the Straits (1840), international agreement to close the Dardanelles to warships of all nations, and make Egypt subject to Turkey, **13**, 73.

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- nation of John Bell by Constitutional Union party, **23**, 407.
- Buffalo: (1848), nomination of Martin Van Buren by Free-Soil party, **23**, 378.
- Charleston: (1860), first meeting of Democratic national convention, **23**, 405–406; secession of southern delegates, **23**, 406.
- Chicago: (1860), nomination of Abraham Lincoln by Republicans, **23**, 407; (1864), nomination of George B. McClellan by Democrats, **23**, 450; (1868), nomination of U. S. Grant by Republicans, **23**, 466; (1880), nomination of James A. Garfield by Republicans, **23**, 478; (1884), nomination of James G. Blaine by Republicans, **23**, 479; (1884), nomination of Grover Cleveland by Democrats, **23**, 439; (1888), nomination of Benjamin Harrison by Republicans, **23**, 481; (1892), nomination of Grover Cleveland by Democrats, **23**, 483; (1896), nomination of William J. Bryan by Democrats, **23**, 486; (1904), nomination of Theodore Roosevelt by Republicans, **23**, 491.
- Cincinnati: (1856), nomination of James Buchanan by Democrats, **23**, 399.
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- New York: (1868), nomination of Horatio Seymour by Democrats, **23**, 466.
- Philadelphia: (1848), nomination of Zachary Taylor by Whigs, **23**, 377; (1856), nomination of Millard Fillmore by Know-Nothings, **23**, 399; (1856), nomination of John C. Frémont by Republicans, **23**, 399–400; (1900), nomination of William McKinley by Republicans, **23**, 491.
- Pittsburg: (1852), nomination of J. P. Hale by Free-Soil party, **23**, 389; (1856), preliminary Republican convention, **23**, 399.
- St. Louis: (1888), nomination of Grover Cleveland by Democrats, **23**, 481; (1896), nomination of William McKinley by Republicans, **23**, 486; (1904), nomination of Alton B. Parker by Democrats, **23**, 491.
- Convict system, in New South Wales, **22**, 235–238; in Van Diemen's Land, **22**, 242–244; agitation against, in South Africa, **22**, 268–270; in early Virginia, **22**, 582–584.
- Convito, The, of Dante; quality of its prose, **9**, 195.
- Conway, Henry Seymour (1721–1795), an English soldier and politician; in first Rockingham ministry, **20**, 605; moves repeal of Stamp Act, **20**, 605; appointed secretary of state, **20**, 609; in Grafton ministry (1766), **20**, 609; leads attack on Lord North's administration, **20**, 638; in new ministry (1782), **20**, 638.

- Conway, Thomas (1733–1800), an Irish soldier in American continental service; head of notorious Conway cabal (1777), **23**, 266–267.
- Conway Cabal (1777), a cabal against Washington to deprive him of command, **23**, 266–267.
- Conyers, battle of (1315), **21**, 382.
- Conync, Peter de, Flemish weaver, leads citizens of Bruges in attack on French (Bruges Matins) (1302), **13**, 317.
- Conyngham, William, see Plunkett.
- Coode, John, leads Protestant opposition to government in Maryland (1681), **23**, 137.
- Cooenheit, Dirk Volckersten (1522–1590), a Dutch writer, **13**, 593.
- Cook, Captain James (1728–1779), English navigator; discoveries of, in Australia, **22**, 234; explores coast of New Zealand (1769), **22**, 259.
- Cook or Coke, John (d. 1660), English lawyer, one of council at trial of Charles I; trial and execution of, **20**, 236.
- Cooke, Jay (1821–1905), American financier; banking house of, suspends during panic of 1873, **23**, 473.
- Cooke, John Esten (1830–1886), American novelist; defends story of Pocahontas, **22**, 575.
- Cooper, Anthony Ashley, see Shaftesbury, earl of.
- Coote, Sir Charles (d. 1661), Irish soldier and judge; campaign in Ulster (1652), **20**, 116.
- Coote, Sir Eyre (1726–1783), British soldier; at battle of Hooghly (1757), **22**, 57; defeats French at Wandewash, **22**, 65; captures Pondicherry (1761), **22**, 66; in command at Calcutta (1779), **22**, 94; defeats Hyder Ali at Porto Novo (1781), **22**, 97, 98; death of, **22**, 102.
- Coote, Richard, see Bellamont.
- Cope, Sir John (d. 1760), British soldier; commands army in Scotland in rebellion of 1745, **20**, 563.
- Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark; taken by Hanseatic cities (1361), **14**, 187; besieged by Swedes (1523), **16**, 245; (1654), **13**, 623 seq.; (1658), **16**, 339–340; and battle of the North (1801), **16**, 421 seq.; **21**, 461; bombarded by the British (1807), **12**, 567; **16**, 423; **17**, 457.
- Copenhagen, Diet of (1536), **16**, 262–265, (1660), **16**, 364.
- Copenhagen, Treaties of (1308), **16**, 176, (1660), **16**, 340–341.
- Copenhagen, University of, **16**, 413.
- Copernicus (1473–1543), Prussian astronomer, the founder of modern astronomy; astronomical work of, **9**, 494; predecessor of Bacon, **19**, 525; life of, **24**, 47.
- Copley, John Singleton, see Lyndhurst, Baron.
- Copper, as a unit of value in Rome, **5**, 112.
- Copperheads, name applied to radical Democrats during Civil War in America, **23**, 449.
- Copronymus, see Constantine V.
- Copt (Egyptian), one of the Afro-Semitic races, **10**, **3**.
- Coptic, language of Egypt in use until late seventeenth century; akin to hieroglyphic language, **1**, 251–252.
- Coptos (Qoqt), ancient Egyptian city, **1**, 89.
- Coradin (thirteenth century), second son of Saphedin, prince of Syria, **8**, 426.
- Corbie, town in Somme, France; siege of (1635), **11**, 469.
- Corbière, Jacques, Count of (1767–1853), French politician; minister of interior (1822), **13**, 28.
- Corbitant, Indian chief; conspires against colonists of Plymouth (1621), **22**, 631.
- Corbulo, Cn. Domitius (d. 67 A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 170, 216, 274.
- Corcyra, ancient name for the island of Corfu, *q. v.*
- Corday d'Arman, Marie Anne Charlotte, known as Charlotte Corday (1768–1793), French heroine; kills Marat, **12**, 302; execution of, **12**, 303–306.
- Cordeliers, French revolutionary society; founded (1790), **12**, 246, 305, 333.
- Cordero, Luis, president of Ecuador 1892–1895, **23**, 615.
- Cordova, capital of province Cordova. Spain; Phoenicians in, **10**, 4; taken from the Christians by Arabs, **8**, 193; seat of Arab caliphate in Spain, **8**, 196; decline of Saracen power in, **8**, 239; taken by Ferdinand III of Castile (1236), **8**, 253; **10**, 65; Pedro I of Castile unsuccessful against, **10**, 89; stormed by French (1808), **10**, 339.
- Cordova, Treaty of, treaty made at Cordova, Mexico, between Iturbide and the Spanish viceroy, **23**, 623.
- Cordova, Francisco Hernandez de (1475–1526), Spanish soldier and explorer; success of, in Nicaragua, **23**, 641.
- Cordova, Gonsalvo de, see Gonsalvo.
- Cordova, Don José de, Spanish admiral; defeated by Sir John Jervis (1797), **10**, 317–318.
- Cordus, Aulus Cremitius (d. ca. 25 A.D.), Roman historian; accused of treason, **6**, 145; suicide of, **6**, 146, 159.
- Core, see Persephone.
- Corea, see Korea.
- Corfu (Corcyra), the most northerly of the Ionian islands; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 308, 312, 439–444, 525, 570–575, 607; **4**, 144–148; relations of, with Corinth, **3**, 192, 201, 440–444; Spartan expedition against (374 B.C.), **4**, 144–149; naval battles of Robert Guiscard and Venetians off (1084), **9**, 76.
- Corinth (the modern Gortho), a city of Greece, on the isthmus and gulf of Corinth; traditions of, **3**, 75; early settlement of, **3**, 113, 120; government of, under Periander (ca. 600 B.C.), **3**, 191; relations with Athens, **3**, 257; wars with Athens, **3**, 424, 443–447; war with Corcyra, **3**, 439–442; Corinthian architecture, **3**, 478, 482; part of, in the Peloponnesian War (431–404 B.C.), **3**, 508–583; relations with Syracuse, **3**, 593, 604; refuses alliance with Persia, **4**, 183; aids Syracuse, **4**, 206;

- relations with Macedonia at time of Philip, **4**, 248–250, 529; at war with Rome, **4**, 529; destroyed by the Romans, **4**, 545–546; **5**, 316–317; besieged by Venetians, **9**, 294.
- Corinth**, a village in northeastern Mississippi; battle of (1862), **23**, 434.
- Corinthian War**, The (395–387 B.C.), **4**, 104–125.
- Coriolanus**, Caius Marcius (fifth century B.C.), Roman patrician; legend of, **5**, 145–150.
- Cork**, capital of the county of Cork, Ireland; surrenders to Marlborough (1690), **20**, 427; **21**, 434.
- Cormac**, king of Ireland ca. 254–277 A.D., son of Art; insulted by Fiacha Srabtine, **21**, 335; conquers Alba, **21**, 335.
- Cormac** (836–908), a king of Ireland, 900–908 A.D., **21**, 349, 350.
- Cormac** (sixth century A.D.), Irish navigator; first missionary to the Orkneys, **21**, 9; discovers Iceland before the Northmen, **21**, 341.
- Cornaro**, Catherine (1454–1510), queen of Cyprus; Venice adopts, **9**, 296.
- Cornaro**, Girolamo (seventeenth century), Venetian commander; in campaign against Turks, **9**, 522.
- Cornavii**, pre-Roman nation in Britain, **18**, 3.
- Cornbury**, Viscount, see Clarendon, 3rd Earl of.
- Corneille**, Pierre (1606–1684), French dramatist; life and works of, **11**, 550, 643–644; part of, in founding French Academy, **11**, 633.
- Cornelia** (second century B.C.), daughter of Scipio Africanus and mother of the Gracchi; refuses to share throne of Egypt, **5**, 360; devotes herself to the education of her sons, **5**, 360; rumours against, **5**, 370; retires to Misenum, **5**, 379.
- Cornelia** (first century B.C.), daughter of Metellus Scipio; marries Pompey, **5**, 514; at Pompey's death in Africa, **5**, 542–543.
- Cornelia** (first century B.C.), daughter of Cinna; marries Julius Cæsar, **5**, 477–478.
- Cornelius**, Caius, Roman tribune of the plebs (67 B.C.); law against usury proposed by, **5**, 476–477.
- Cornelius**, Cnæus (Cornelius Cnæus Scipio Asina), Roman consul (260 B.C.); defeated by the Carthaginians, **5**, 220, 226.
- Cornelius Neps**, see **Neps**.
- Cornelius**, see **Dolabella**.
- Cornelius**, see **Tacitus**.
- Cornish**, Henry (d. 1685), a whig merchant in London; arrested, tried, and executed, **20**, 380.
- Cornish**, Sir Samuel (d. 1770), English sailor; commands British fleet at taking of Manila (1762), **20**, 600.
- Corn Laws**, The, a series of laws in England, extending from 1436 to 1842, regulating the grain trade; repeal of (1846), **21**, 601–605.
- Cornwall**, a southwestern county of England; uprising in, **19**, 33–34.
- Cornwall**, Richard Plantagenet, Earl of, see **Plantagenet**.
- Cornwallis**, Charles, Lord (1738–1805), English soldier and statesman; in New Jersey (1779), **23**, 259–261; in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274; routs Gates at Camden, **23**, 274; at battle of Guilford, **23**, 278; surrenders at Yorktown (October 17th, 1781), **20**, 638; **23**, 279; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **21**, 442–443; governor-general of India (1786), **22**, 110–114; in war with Tipu, **22**, 110–112; return to India and death of, **22**, 121.
- Cornwallis**, William (1744–1819), English admiral; defeats French fleet off Cape Finisterre (1805), **21**, 466.
- Corona**, Heights of, in Italy; battle of (1797), **12**, 438–439.
- Coronado**, Francisco Vasquez de (ca. 1500–1542), Spanish soldier; great march of, in New Mexico, **22**, 452, 485–491.
- Coronea**, ancient town of Boeotia; battles of (447 B.C.), **3**, 433–434, 642; (394 B.C.), **4**, 108–110.
- Corporation Act**, an act passed by the British parliament (1661), aimed against the Dissenters, **20**, 240; agitation against (1790), **20**, 651.
- Corsica**, an island in the Mediterranean and a department of France; Saracen colonies in, **9**, 36; possession of, disputed by Pisa and Genoa (twelfth century), **9**, 36; as an independent state (eighteenth century), **9**, 541–542; struggle of, with Genoese (eighteenth century), **12**, 84–85; receives Jesuits expelled from Spain (1767), **10**, 307; ceded to France by Genoa (1768), **9**, 542; **12**, 85; occupied by the British (1793), **9**, 548; birthplace of Napoleon, **12**, 85; English driven out of (1796), **12**, 431.
- Corso**, head of the Donati family in Florence (ca. 1300); joins Neri against the Bianchi, **9**, 121 seq.
- Cortemberg**, Charter of, a charter granted by John II of Brabant (1312), **13**, 309, 309 note.
- Cortenuova**, a village in Italy; battle of (1237), **9**, 93, 94.
- Cortereal**, Gasper (ca. 1450–1501), a Portuguese navigator; discovers Labrador, **10**, 486; claimant to discovery of America, **22**, 401; voyage of (1501), **22**, 457.
- Cortereal**, Miguel (d. ca. 1502), a Portuguese navigator, brother of Gasper Cortereal; voyage of, **22**, 457.
- Cortes or Cortez**, Hernando (Hernan, Fernando) (1485–1547), a Spanish soldier, the conqueror of Mexico; main treatment of, as conqueror of Mexico, **23**, 508–535; expedition of, to Mexico, **23**, 508; embassy of, to Montezuma, **23**, 509–510; opposition to, of Diego de Ordaz, **23**, 510; founds Vera Cruz, **23**, 511; meets and imprisons Montezuma, **23**, 514–516; leaves Mexico City to encounter Narvaez, **23**, 517; fight of, with Mexicans (La Noche Triste), **23**, 519–521; retreat of, **23**, 521–522; second march of, upon

- Mexico City, **23**, 523 seq.; takes Tezcoco, **23**, 523; his remarkable transport overland of vessels to Tezcoco, **23**, 525 seq.; conspiracy against, **23**, 526; captures Mexico (1521), **23**, 530 seq.; as governor of Mexico, **23**, 534-535; conquests of, in Central America, **23**, 642 seq.; takes part in expedition against Algiers, **24**, 478.
- Corti**, Count Luigi (1823-), Italian statesman and diplomat; minister of foreign affairs in Cairoli cabinet (1878), **9**, 630; Italian representative at Congress of Berlin, **9**, 630; resignation of, **9**, 630.
- Coruncanus**, Caius, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.), **5**, 235.
- Coruncanus**, Lucius, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.) **5**, 235.
- Coruncanus**, Tiberius (ca. 280 B.C.), Roman plebeian consul; in wars against Pyrrhus, **5**, 204, 206.
- Corunna** (da Coruña), a seaport in Galicia, Spain; battles of (1589), **19**, 409; (1809), **21**, 474.
- Corupedion**, a place in Phrygia; battle of (281 B.C.), **4**, 505, 555.
- Corvée**, service in the form of labour on the public roads and bridges; exacted from the French peasants (1738-1740), **12**, 34-35.
- Corvinus**, see **Matthias I.**
- Corvus**, Manius Valerius (ca. 349 B.C.), Roman consul and dictator; legend of, **5**, 166, 177; in war with Samnites (343 B.C.), **5**, 180 seq.
- Corylas**, see **Cotys**.
- Corzuola** (Corcyra the Black), town at extremity of Adriatic Gulf; naval battle off (1298), **9**, 128.
- Cosa**, Juan de la (ca. 1460-1509), a Spanish navigator; discovers Terra Firma (ca. 1507), **22**, 468; conflicts of, with natives, **22**, 471.
- Cosby**, William (d. 1736), English soldier, colonial governor of New York; prosecutes John Zenger, a printer, **23**, 166-167; death of, **23**, 167.
- Cosmas**, Greek leader in revolt against the emperor Leo (727 A.D.), **7**, 205.
- Cosmo (I) de' Medici**, "The Great" (1519-1574) grand duke of Tuscany; proclaimed duke of Florence (1537), **9**, 461; furthers peace between Paul IV and Philip II, **9**, 470; works of, **9**, 472; becomes grand duke of Tuscany (1569), **9**, 461, 477.
- Cosmo (II) de' Medici** (1590-1621) grand duke of Tuscany 1609-1621, **9**, 501.
- Cosmo (III) de' Medici** (d. 1723), grand duke of Tuscany 1670-1723; unfortunate rule of, **9**, 502, 526.
- Cossæi**, see **Kossæans**.
- Cossacks**, a military people of Russia, of whom two main groups were formerly distinguished—Cossacks of the Ukraine, including the Zaporogian Cossacks and the Cossacks of the Don; origin of name, **24**, 260; services of, to Poland, **24**, 50-51; oppression of, under Wladislaw IV, **24**, 54; reduced by John III of Poland, **24**, 62; connected with Poland, **24**, 387; depredations of, under Murad IV, **24**, 375; Turkish intervention in behalf of (1672), **24**, 387; persuaded to revolt by Krim Girai, **24**, 415; submit to Russia (1549) **24**, 387; (1654), **24**, 55; republic of, formed on the Don (1320), **17**, 147; dominion over, disputed by Poland, Russia, and Turkey, **24**, 387; uprisings of, against Russia (1627), **17**, 239, 242; (1658), **17**, 245; (1706), **17**, 277; and Little Russia, **17**, 92.
- Cossus**, Aulus Cornelius (fourth century B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 168, 181.
- Costa Cabral**, Antonio Bernardo da, Count de Thomar (1803-1889), a Portuguese statesman; rise of, under Maria II, **10**, 553; fall of, **10**, 554.
- Costa**, Edward da (sixteenth century), Portuguese soldier; becomes governor general of Brazil (ca. 1553), **23**, 654.
- Costa Rica**, a republic of Central America; as part of old Guatemala, **23**, 639; revolution in, **23**, 650.
- Costume**, see **Dress**.
- Cotgrave**, English naval officer; defeated by the French at Boulogne (1801), **12**, 515.
- Cotrigurs**, a tribe of Huns; invade the Eastern empire (559 A.D.), **7**, 127-129.
- Cotta**, Lucius Aurelius, Roman consul 119 B.C.; opposes Marian law, **5**, 389.
- Cotta**, Lucius Aurelius, Roman prætor 70 B.C.; jury law of, **5**, 462; moves the recall of Cicero, **5**, 506; Caesar and, **5**, 599.
- Cotta**, Marcus Aurelius, Roman consul 74 B.C.; defeats Mithridates, **5**, 467-469.
- Cotta**, Lucius Aurunculeius, Roman soldier; with Caesar in Gaul (54 B.C.), **5**, 525, 600.
- Cottenham**, Charles Christopher Pepys, Earl of (1781-1851). English statesman and jurist; favours Prisoners' Counsel Bill (1836), **21**, 579; as lord chancellor administers oath to Queen Victoria (1837), **21**, 588.
- Cottreau**, Jean (1757-1794), French leader of the insurgent Bretons (chouans), **12**, 299, 299 note.
- Cotton**, John (1585-1652), a Puritan clergyman; arrives in Massachusetts, **22**, 647.
- Cotton**, John (1640-1699), American colonial clergyman, son of preceding; assists Eliot in revising Indian testament, **23**, 149.
- Cotton**, Sir Robert Bruce (1571-1631), English historian; remonstrates against policy of Charles I, **19**, 547.
- Cotton**, Sir Stapleton; see **Combermere**.
- Cotton**, Sir Willoughby (1783-1860), English soldier; in Afghan War of 1838-1842, **22**, 139.
- Cotton States and International Exposition**, at Atlanta, Georgia (1895), **23**, 486.
- Cotys** (Corylas), a king of Paphlagonia in the fourth century B.C.; alliance of, with Sparta, **4**, 101.
- Cotys**, a king of Thrace 382-358 B.C.; murderer of, **4**, 200.
- Coucy**, Edict of, an edict ordering the suspension of religious persecution (1535), **11**, 335.

- Coucy, Enguerrand de (late fourteenth century) French nobleman; Bern invaded by (1375), **16**, 575.
- Coudray, Tronson du (d. 1797), a French lawyer; defends Marie Antoinette, **12**, 319; condemned, **12**, 448.
- Coulioure, a small place in France; battle of (1794), **10**, 315.
- Council of Five Hundred, see Five Hundred, Council.
- Council of Forty (the Criminal Forty), governmental body of Venice, **9**, 269–273.
- Council of the Indies, a body created in 1511 for the regulation of Spanish colonial affairs; established, **23**, 568.
- Council of Princes (1742), **15**, 177–178.
- Council of Ten, at Venice (1310–1797); established, **9**, 271; power of **9**, 271 seq.; despotic power of, in later times, **9**, 299–300; crushes conspiracy of duke of Osuna, marquis of Bedmar, and Don Pedro de Toledo (1618), **9**, 516–517.
- Council of Troubles (Blood Council), main treatment, **13**, 416–419; suppression of, **13**, 446.
- Councils and Synods (Ecclesiastical):
 Arles: (314), **18**, 23.
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 Constantinople: (680), **8**, 541–542; (692), **8**, 542; (746), **8**, 549–550; (867), **8**, 570–571; (869), **24**, 162.
 Copenhagen: (1537), **16**, 264.
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 Iliberis: (305), **10**, 12.
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 Meaux: (846), **11**, 10.
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 Paris: (829), **8**, 572; (846), **11**, 10.
 Pisa: (1409), **8**, 631, 632, 634; **14**, 194.
 Placentia: (1095), **8**, 332.
 Rheims: (1049), **8**, 591.
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 Saragossa: (380), **10**, 12.
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 Vatican: (1869–1870), **9**, 621.
 Vienne: (1307), **11**, 83–84; (1311), **8**, 458–459, 625.
- Country Party, a political party in England in the reign of Charles II; leaders of, **20**,
- 281; proposes to deprive Charles of support of Louis XIV, **20**, 286.
- Counts' Feud, a war between Lübeck and Denmark in 1534, **16**, 258–259, 289.
- Courbet, Amédée Anatole Prosper (1827–1885), French admiral; career and death of, in China, **13**, 197.
- Courbière, Guillaume René, Baron de l'Homme de (1733–1811), Prussian soldier; bravery of, **15**, 297.
- Courland, one of the Baltic provinces of Russia; annexed to Poland under Sigismund, **24**, 46; annexation of, to Russia (1795), **17**, 420–421.
- Courcelles, Daniel de Rémy (seventeenth century), French soldier; appointed governor of Canada (1665), **23**, 71; expedition of, against Indians, **23**, 155.
- Courtalais, Amable Gaspard Henri de (1786–1877), French soldier; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97.
- Courtenay, Edward (ca. 1526–1556), an English noble; created earl of Devon by Henry VII, **19**, 15.
- Courtenay, Peter, bishop of Exeter; flees to France after failure of Buckingham's revolt (1485), **18**, 618.
- Courtenay, William (ca. 1342–1396), archbishop of Canterbury 1381–1396; quarrel with Richard II, **18**, 499.
- Courtenay or Courtenai, Pierre de (d. 1220), a French noble; elected emperor of the Latin Empire, **7**, 298.
- Courtin, Antoine (1622–1685), French diplomatist and moralist; as French ambassador to England, **11**, 586.
- Courtrai or Courtray, a city in Belgium, scene of first Battle of the Spurs (1302), **11**, 76; **13**, 317; conference at (1679), **11**, 593; investiture of, by French (1683), **11**, 597.
- Cousin, Victor (1792–1867), a French philosopher and statesman; lectures of at Sorbonne, suppressed (1822), **13**, 28.
- Cousin Montauban, Charles Guillaume Marie Apollinaire Antoine (Count de Palikao) (1796–1878), a French general; commands expedition against China (1860), **13**, 138.
- Couthon, Georges (1756–1794), French revolutionist; partisan of Robespierre, **12**, 338; at siege of Lyons (1793), **12**, 368; arrest of (1794), **12**, 342; execution of, **12**, 345.
- Coutinho, Ruy Pereira (sixteenth century), Portuguese explorer; discoveries of, in Madagascar (1506), **10**, 486.
- Coutras, town in France; battle of (1587), **11**, 386.
- Covadonga Heights, in Asturias, Spain; battle of (718 A.D.), **10**, 39–40.
- Covenant, National, an agreement signed by all classes in Scotland against introduction of episcopacy (1638); outburst of St. Giles' prepares the way for, **19**, 574; **21**, 293; terms of, **19**, 575; signing of, **21**, 293; defended in peace of 1641, **19**, 603.
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Cowley, Abraham (1618–1667), an English poet and essayist; estimate of, 20, 218.

Cowley, Henry Richard Charles Wellesley Earl of (1804–1884), and Viscount Dangan an English diplomatist; sent to Vienna to prevent a rupture between Austria and Piedmont (1859), 15, 15.

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Cowpens, a town in South Carolina, U. S. A.; battle of (1781), 20, 637; 23, 278.

Cowper, Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th Earl (1834–), lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1880–1882), 21, 645.

Cowper, William, Earl (ca. 1664–1723), an English judge and the first lord chancellor of Great Britain; made keeper of the great seal (1705), 20, 480; reappointed chancellor under George I of England, 20, 507.

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Crassus Dives, Marcus Licinius (105–53 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; wealth of, 3, 294–295; 5, 496, 498, 530; defeated by the Parthians at the battle of Carrhae, 4, 320; 5, 509–511; 8, 63–68; first consulship of, 5, 41, 461–464; joins Sulla, 5, 435; defeats Spartacus, 5, 460, 461; relations of with Caesar, 5, 479, 497–498, 508; in first triumvirate, 5, 530; second consulship of, 5, 508–509.

Crassus Dives, Publius Licinius (first century B.C.), younger son of the triumvir; as Caesar's legate in Gaul, 5, 520; makes war in Gaul, 5, 521.

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Crassus, Publius Licinius (d. ca. 87 B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; as consul and pontifex maximus (131 B.C.), 5, 367–369; in the Social War, 5, 413–414; death of, 5, 429.

Craterus (d. 321 B.C.), Macedonian general; commands division in Alexander's army in Asia, 4, 278, 310, 324, 332–333; jealous of Parmenion, 4, 343; suppresses a rebellion, 4, 369, 370; marries Amastris, a niece of Darius, 4, 377; made governor of Macedonia, Thrace, and Thessaly, 4, 383; made regent in Europe, 4, 424; relations of, with Antipater, 4, 424, 468–471, 475–476.

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- Cratinus** (ca. 520–423 B.C.), Athenian comic poet, **3**, 250, 461, 505–507, 548, 552; rival of Aristophanes, **4**, 29.
- Cravant**, see Crévant.
- Craven**, Charles (d. 1754), English colonist in America; colonial governor of South Carolina (1712–1716), **23**, 60.
- Crawford**, General, English soldier; in expedition of 1807 against Buenos Ayres, **23**, 579–580.
- Crawford**, William Harris (1772–1834), American statesman; candidate for the presidency (1824), **23**, 355.
- Crayer**, Gaspar de (1584–1669), Flemish painter, **13**, 599, 601.
- Crayford** (Creceanford), village in Kent, England; battle of (457 A.D.?), **18**, 35.
- Crécy**, village in the department of Somme, France; battle of (1346), **11**, 113–119; **18**, 461–464.
- Crécy**, French plenipotentiary; at Ryswick, (1697), **11**, 608.
- Crécy**, Louis of, see Louis of Nevers, Count of Flanders.
- Crédit Mobilier**, a banking corporation chartered in Pennsylvania (1863); connection of congressmen with, **23**, 472.
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- Crefeld**, town in Prussia; battle of (1758), **12**, 75; **15**, 204.
- Crema**, a town in Cremona, Italy; siege of, by Frederick Barbarossa (1160), **9**, 50; **14**, 100.
- Cremer**, Camille (1840–1876), a French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169.
- Cremer**, William Randal (1838–), English labour leader; wins Nobel prize (1903), **16**, 493.
- Cremona**, a town in Lombardy, Italy; battle of (1702), **11**, 615–616; see also Bedriacum.
- Creoda** (sixteenth century A.D.), a chieftain of the Angles, **18**, 39.
- Creondæ**, a Thessalian noble family, **3**, 189.
- Crépy-en-Laonnois** or Crespy, a village in France; treaty of (1544), between Francis I of France and the emperor Charles V, **9**, 464; **14**, 277.
- Créqui**, Marshal de François de Bonne), duke of Lesdiguières (ca. 1624–1687), a French general; in War of the Queen's Rights, **11**, 568–569; reduces Lorraine, **11**, 573–574; defeated at Conscarbruck (1675), **11**, 585; succeeds Turenne in Germany, **11**, 587; captures Luxemburg (1684), **11**, 597.
- Créqui de Blanchemort**, Charles, Duke of (ca. 1624–1687), a French general; ambassador to Rome, **9**, 496.
- Crescent**, see Half Moon.
- Crescentius** or Cencius (d. 998), a leader of the popular faction at Rome; main treatment of, **8**, 580; usurps government at Rome (980 A.D.), **7**, 622; overthrown by Otto, **7**, 624; executed, **7**, 625.
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- Crespo**, Joaquin (ca. 1845–1898), a Venezuelan politician; president of Venezuela, **23**, 599; leads rising against Palacio, **23**, 599; mortally wounded, **23**, 600.
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- Cressingham**, Hugh de (thirteenth century); made treasurer of Scotland, **18**, 408; exactions of, **21**, 68; at battle of Stirling Bridge (1297), **21**, 72–74.
- Crete** (or Candia), an island in the Mediterranean; main treatment of early history, **3**, 194–206; traces of Mycenaean civilisation in, **3**, 35, 43, 45, 48, 50, 57; prehistoric inhabitants of, **3**, 50–51, 56 seq.; Arcadians in, **3**, 122; Dorians in, **3**, 124–127, 153; traditions of, **3**, 111, 122; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 72, 308 309, 312, 562, 564, 579; Arab exiles from Cordova found government in, **8**, 204; purchased by Venice (1205), **9**, 34; invaded by Turks (1645), **9**, 519; ceded to Turkey by Venice (1669), **24**, 387; revolt of, against Turkey, supported by Greece (1866), **24**, 236; made subject to Turkey (1868), **24**, 236; leads to Greco-Turkish War (1897), **24**, 237; autonomy under Prince George (1898), **24**, 238; Prince George resigns (1906), **24**, 238.
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- Crèvecœur**, a fort in Holland; taken by Pichegru (1794), **14**, 17.
- Crichton**, Sir William (d. 1454), Scottish nobleman; regent for James II of Scotland, **21**, 180, 181; displaced by the earl of Douglas, **21**, 183; regains power, **21**, 184.
- Crillon-Mahon**, Louis, Duke de (1718–1796), French soldier in service of Spain; at Gibraltar, **20**, 639.
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- Criminal Forty**, The, see Council of Forty.
- Crimthand**, king of Ireland 366–379; reign of, **21**, 336.
- Crispi**, Francesco (1819–1901), an Italian

- statesman; becomes minister of the interior (1877), **9**, 628; character of, **9**, 628–629; ensures tranquil accession of Humbert, **9**, 629; relations of, to papacy, **9**, 629–630; resignation of (1878), **9**, 630; return of, to power (1887–1891), **9**, 632; again premier (1893), **9**, 633; resigns office after Italian defeat at Adowa (1896), **9**, 633; death of, **9**, 633.
- Crispina**, wife of Commodus, Roman emperor (180–192 A.D.), **6**, 303, 379.
- Crispinus**, T. Quintius (third century B.C.), Roman consul, **5**, 272–273.
- Crispus**, Flavius Julius (d. 326 A.D.), son of Constantine I; declared *cæsar* (317 A.D.), **6**, 444, 446; defeats Licinius, **6**, 448–449; character and fate of, **6**, 457–460.
- Crispus** (early seventh century A.D.), a Byzantine nobleman, **7**, 154, 155, 176.
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- Critias** (d. 404 B.C.), Athenian orator and politician; as one of the thirty tyrants, **3**, 458; **4**, 1–20; story of Plutarch concerning, **4**, 24; pupil of Socrates, **4**, 37.
- Critodemus** (flourished late fourth century B.C.), Greek physician; operates upon Alexander the Great, **4**, 365.
- Critolaus** (second century B.C.), Achæan demagogue; as strategus, **4**, 543.
- Crittenden**, George Bibb (1812–1880), American soldier in Confederate service, son of J. J. Crittenden; defeated at battle of Mill Spring (1862), **23**, 425.
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- Croghan**, George (d. 1782), American pioneer and Indian agent; holds conference with Pontiac (1764), **23**, 226–227.
- Croghan**, George (1791–1849), American soldier; defends Fort Stephenson against British (1813), **23**, 330.
- Croia**, a fort in Albania, Turkey; besieged by the troops of Muhammed (1477), **9**, 295.
- Croix**, Charles Joseph de, see *Clerfayt*.
- Croker**, John Wilson (1780–1857), British politician; warns Sir Robert Peel, **21**, 605.
- Cro-Magnon**, a prehistoric European race; settlements of, in Spain, **10**, 2.
- Cromarty**, George Mackenzie, Earl of (1630–1714); trial of (1746), **20**, 565, 566.
- Cromer**, Evelyn Baring, 1st Earl of (1841–), English statesman; reforms of, in India, **22**, 220; influence and reforms as consul-general in Egypt, **24**, 460, 461; conflict of jurisdiction with Nubar Pasha, **24**, 464; recent administrative reformer, **24**, 464; raised to the peerage (1892), **24**, 465; succeeded by Gorst (1907), **24**, 466.
- Cromwell**, Henry (1628–1674), son of Oliver Cromwell; lord deputy and lord lieutenant in Ireland, **20**, 192; retires from Irish command (1659), **20**, 200.
- Cromwell**, Henry, nephew of Oliver Cromwell; in Parliament (1657), **20**, 165.
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- Cromwell**, Oliver (1599–1658), lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland; main treatment of, **20**, 18–191; in parliament (1629), **19**, 559; organises the "iron-sides," **20**, 18; at Marston Moor, **20**, 24, 24 note; **21**, 294; appointed lieutenant-general, **20**, 35; at Naseby (1645), **20**, 36–37; captures Winchester and Basing-house (1646), **20**, 41; defends army against charges of parliament, **20**, 50–51; implicated in abduction of the king, **20**, 52; votes against negotiation with Charles, **20**, 59, 62–63; suppresses Welsh insurrection, **20**, 64–65; at Preston (1648), **20**, 66–68; signs death warrant of Charles I, **20**, 74; aids reconciliation of parties, **20**, 91; cruelty of, in Ireland, **20**, 97–101; **21**, 423–425; made commander in chief of parliamentary forces, **20**, 102; at Dunbar (1650), **20**, 104; at Worcester (1651), **20**, 108; against parliament, **20**, 113–141; dissolves the Long Parliament (1653), **20**, 130; appoints a new council of state, **20**, 135; "Barebones" parliament and, **20**, 137–142; made protector (1653), **20**, 142; subdues and incorporates Scotland with England, **20**, 146; **21**, 296; concludes war with the Dutch (1654), **20**, 146–150; **13**, 623; summons parliament (1654), **20**, 151; dissolution of parliament, and despotism, **20**, 157–159; in dealings with the Royalists, **20**, 159; sends Blake against the Barbary states, **20**, 160; signs treaties with France, **20**, 161, 170; **11**, 517; in alliance with Charles Gustavus and Mazarin, **15**, 137; policy of, toward Spain, **20**, 150, 160, 161; refuses title of king, **20**, 167; inaugurates protector (1657), **20**, 167; establishes board of (church) commissioners, **20**, 226; New England under, **23**, 116; Virginia and Maryland under, **22**, 595, 605; calls and dissolves his fourth parliament, **20**, 171; last days and death of, **20**, 174–178; various estimates of, **20**, 178–191; funeral obsequies of, **20**, 194–195; revenge on corpse of, **20**, 224, 237.

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Crown Point, a town in Essex County, N. Y.; expedition against in French and Indian War (1755), **23**, 211–212; taken by Americans in Revolutionary War (1775), **23**, 245.

Croy, Philip de (d. 1595), duke of Aerschot, Flemish statesman; heads council of state, **13**, 458.

Croy, Charles Eugene, Duke of (1651–1792), a Flemish officer; commander-in-chief of Russian army at Narva, **16**, 374–375; **17**, 266–267.

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Crumm, king of Bulgaria 802–815 A.D.; reign of, **24**, 160; assails Constantinople, **7**, 221.

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- Cuestas, Juan Luis (1837-), a South American politician; succeeds to presidency of Uruguay (1897), **23**, 619; declares himself dictator (1898), **23**, 619.
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- Cumanus, Ventidius (ca. 50 A.D.), Roman procurator in Galilee; accusations against for bribery, **2**, 173.
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- Cumberland, William Augustus, Duke of (1721-1765), an English general, younger son of George II; at battle of Dettingen (1743), **20**, 560; in command at Fontenoy (1745), **12**, 41; **20**, 562; at siege of Tournay (1745), **12**, 41; at battle of Culloden (1746), **20**, 564; defeated at Lawfeld (1747), **12**, 43 seq.; **14**, 434; **20**, 569; defeated at battle of Hastenbeck (1757), **15**, 200; capitulation of, at Closter-Seven (1757), **20**, 588.
- Cumberland, Army of the, a Union army in the American Civil War; army of the Ohio merged with (1862), **23**, 434.
- Cumberland, a United States sloop-of-war; sunk by the *Merrimac* (1862), **23**, 427.
- Cunaxa, town in Mesopotamia; battle of (401 B.C.), **2**, 619; Xenophon's account of, **4**, 53-59.
- Cuneiform Writing, see Writing.
- Cunha, Leonora da, see Leonora Tellez.
- Cunha, Tristan da (1460-ca. 1540), a Portuguese navigator; discoveries of, **10**, 486.
- Cunimund (d. 566 A.D.), king of Gepids; war of, with Lombards, **7**, 433-434; Alboin slain for using his skull as drinking cup, **7**, 437.
- Cunincbert, king of Lombards 686-700 A.D., **7**, 445, 446.
- Cunobelín (Cymbeline), British king (ca. 5-ca. 40 A.D.); father of Caractacus, **18**, 12-13.
- Curiatii, The, in Roman legend, three brothers from Alba Longa; combat of, with the Horatii (ca. 650 B.C.), **5**, 77-79.
- Curio, C. Scribonius (d. 49 B.C.), Roman politician; a partisan of Caesar, **5**, 490, 531; sent against Cato, **5**, 535; death of, **5**, 536.
- Curius Dentatus, Manlius (d. 270 B.C.), Roman consul, defeats Pyrrhus, **4**, 511.
- Curle, Elspeth, a maid of Mary Queen of Scots; during Mary's last hours (1587), **19**, 372.
- Curnan (sixth century A.D.), son of king of Connaught; slays nobleman at assembly of Tara (554), **21**, 343.
- Curran, John Philpot (1750-1817), Irish orator; defends Tone, **21**, 443 note.
- Curran, Sarah, daughter of John Philpot Curran; betrothed to Robert Emmet, **21**, 445.
- Cursor, L. Papirius (fourth century B.C.), a Roman soldier and statesman; Livy's eulogy of, **4**, 395-396; made dictator (325 B.C.), **5**, 186-187; made consul for second (or third) time (320 B.C.), **5**, 189; at war in Apulia, **5**, 190; made dictator to conduct Samnite War (309 B.C.), **5**, 193.
- Cursor, L. Papirius (third century B.C.), son of L. Papirius Cursor, Roman soldier and statesman; as consul, at war with Samnites (293 B.C.), **5**, 197; again made consul in fourth Samnite War (272 B.C.), **5**, 209; sets up sun dial at Rome, **5**, 356.
- Curtatone, a village in the province of Mantua, Italy; battle of (1848), **14**, 644.
- Curtis, Benjamin Robbins (1809-1874), justice of United States Supreme Court; dissents from Dred Scott decision, **23**, 402.
- Curtis, George William (1824-1892), an American journalist; leader of independent republicans (1884), **23**, 480.
- Curtis, Samuel Ryan (1807-1866), an American soldier; wins battle of Pea Ridge (1862), **23**, 427.
- Curtius, Mettus (ca. 753 B.C.), a Sabine chief; legend of, **5**, 65, 66.
- Curzon, George Nathaniel, Baron Curzon of Kedleston (1859-), an English statesman; viceroy of India, **22**, 222, 224.
- Cush (Kush, Ethiopia, Melukhha, Nubia), Egyptian campaign against, **1**, 72; defeated by Assyria, **1**, 408; king of, invades Egypt, **1**, 425-426, **2**, 17; see also Ethiopia and Nubia.
- Cushan, a Jerahmeelite king, **2**, 7.
- Cushan-rish-athaim, king of Mitanni, **2**, 381.
- Cuschi, see Shashang I.
- Cushing, Caleb (1800-1879), American statesman and diplomat; enters Pierce's cabinet as attorney-general (1854), **23**, 390.
- Cushing, Frank H. (1857-1900), American ethnologist; researches in Zuñi Pueblos, **22**, 490.
- Cushites, confusion of term, **1**, 86; prehistoric home of, **1**, 110.
- Cushman, Robert (1580-1625), New England colonist; treats with Virginia Company for grant of land to Pilgrims, **22**, 623.
- Cussal (d. 900 A.D.), Hungarian leader; defeated and slain, **7**, 594.
- Custine, Adam Philippe, Count of (1740-1793), French soldier; guillotined at Paris (1793), **12**, 315.
- Customs Tariff, see Tariff.
- Custoza, a village in the province of Verona, Italy; first battle of (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 644; second battle of (1866), **9**, 614; **15**, 25-26.
- Cuthred (d. 754 A.D.), king of Wessex, **18**, 65.
- Cuttack, a district in Bengal, British India; ceded to the British (1804), **22**, 121.
- Cuyck (eleventh century), a count of Flanders; kills Floris I (1061), **13**, 288.
- Cuza, Alexander John (1820-1873), first ruler of united Rumania, **24**, 150.
- Cuzco, a city of Peru; taken by the Spaniards

- (1533), **23**, 548; besieged by the Peruvians (1636), **23**, 548–550.
- Cwichelm** (seventh century A.D.), king of Wessex 611 A.D.; governs Wessex with Cynegils, **18**, 48; reign of, **18**, 62.
- Cyaxares** (Astibaras) (ca. 635–ca. 585 B.C.), king of the Manda; founder of the Median empire; in war with Lydians, **2**, 457–458, 582; conquers Assyria and destroys Nineveh (607 B.C.), **1**, 439, 443–444; **2**, 575, 581–583; nationality of, **2**, 583–586.
- Cybele** (Rhea), Greek goddess, mother of the gods; in Phrygia, **2**, 414; in Lydia, **2**, 422, 424, 436.
- Cybiosactes**, Alexandrian name for the emperor Vespasian, **6**, 246.
- Cychreus**, Greek mythical hero, **3**, 211.
- Cyclopean** (Pelasgian) relics in Greece, **2**, 274; **3**, 37, 42, 58, 59, 64; see Pelasgi.
- Cyclops**, fabled race of one-eyed giants in Sicily, **3**, 200.
- Cycnus**, in Greek mythology, son of Ares, **3**, 107.
- Cydonians**, ancient inhabitants of Crete, **2**, 64.
- Cylon**, an Athenian conspirator; attempts to make himself tyrant (630 B.C.), **3**, 165–166; massacre of, **3**, 166, 222, 223, 252, 517, 518.
- Cymbeline**, see **Cunobelini**.
- Cymri**, a main division of the Celtic race, **5**, 155–156.
- Cymric**, see **Gallo-Brythonic**.
- Cynane** (Cyna, Cynna) (d. ca. 323 B.C.), daughter of Philip of Macedon, half-sister of Alexander the Great; marries Amyntas, son of Perdiccas, **4**, 215; intrigues and fall of, **4**, 434–435, 439, 475.
- Cynegils** (d. 642 A.D.), Anglo-Saxon ruler; succeeds Ceolwulf, jointly with his brother Cwichelm, as king of Wessex (611 A.D.), **18**, 48, 62; defeats Britons in Devonshire, **18**, 62; conflicts and relations with Eadwine, king of Northumbria, **18**, 62; war with Penda, **18**, 62.
- Cynewulf** or **Cynwulf** (ca. 750–825), Anglo-Saxon writer; literary work of, **18**, 164.
- Cynewulf** (d. 785 A.D.), Anglo-Saxon ruler; succeeds Sigebert as king of Wessex (754 A.D.), **18**, 65; defeated by Offa of Mercia at Bensington, **18**, 59, 65.
- Cynoscephale**, town in Thessaly; Philip V of Macedonia defeated by Romans at (197 B.C.), **4**, 558.
- Cynossema**, Greece; Athenians under Alcibiades defeat Spartans at (411 B.C.), **3**, 630.
- Cynric** (sixth century A.D.), king of the West Saxons in England, son of Cerdic; associated in kingship by his father, **18**, 37.
- Cynsylt Forest**, see **Coleshill**.
- Cyprian**, Saint (d. 258 A.D.), a Carthaginian bishop, **8**, 522.
- Cypriotes**, see **Cyprus**.
- Cyprus**, a large island in the eastern Mediterranean, subject to Turkey; under early Egyptian sway, **1**, 138, 188, 189, **2**, 288, 600, 620; subject to Assyria, **1**, 312, 421; colonised by Phoenicians and Greeks,
- 2**, 270, 275; **4**, 106; conquered by Persia, **2**, 620–621; **3**, 265; subject to Alexander the Great, **2**, 295, 297–300; **4**, 307; under the Ptolemies, **2**, 302; **4**, 445, 446, 565–569, 575; archaeology of, **3**, 43, 44, 49, 53; English gain possession of, under Richard I, **8**, 387; given to Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, **8**, 389; made tributary to Genoa (ca. 1369), **9**, 267; conquered by Venice (1489), **9**, 296–297; taken from Venice by Selim II of Turkey (1574), **24**, 368.
- Cypselid**, dynasty of Corinth, **3**, 185, 227.
- Cypselus** (ca. 655–625 B.C.), tyrant of Corinth, founder of Cypselid dynasty, **3**, 191, 257.
- Cyril or Constantine**, Saint (829–869?), called the “Apostle of the Slavs,” a scholar and prelate; missionary labours of, **24**, 161.
- Cyrrheans**, a Greek tribe; attacked by Solon, **3**, 212.
- Cyrus** (Kurush) the Great (d. 529 B.C.), king of Persia 559–529 B.C.; main treatment, **2**, 576–600; birth and early life of, **2**, 576–580; reign of, **2**, 587–600; Croesus and Aahmes II allied against, **1**, 76, 190; conquers Babylon (538 B.C.), **1**, 319, 336, 458, 578–579; cylinder inscription of, **1**, 447–448, 458–459; aids Babylonians against Medes, **1**, 454; character of, **1**, 459; builds hanging garden, **1**, 586–587; subjugates Cyprus, **2**, 621.
- Cyrus the Younger** (d. 401 B.C.), ruler of Asia Minor, son of Darius Nothus; main treatment, **4**, 49–65; aids Sparta, **2**, 618–619; rebels against Artaxerxes II, **2**, 619; **4**, 50; character of, **4**, 51; Clearchus raises troops for, **4**, 51–52; marches from Sardis, **4**, 53; addresses his army, **4**, 54; defeated and slain at Cunaxa, **4**, 56–57.
- Cyzicenus**, see **Antiochus IX**.
- Czartoriski**, Adam Casimir, Prince (1734–1823), Polish soldier and politician; opposes court party, **17**, 376; **24**, 80; complains of administration of czarevitch (1815), **17**, 492.
- Czlaslau**, battle of; see **Chotusitz**, battle of.
- Czechs**, a Slavic people, living chiefly in Bohemia and Moravia; at war with Ludwig the German, **7**, 576–577, 580; fight to preserve national identity, **14**, 197, 209–210; separated from German Bohemia, **14**, 637–638; “Young Czechs” form political party, **15**, 48.
- Czernowitz**, Arsenius (seventeenth century), Servian patriarch; leads emigration into Austria, **24**, 197.
- Czerni**, George, or Kara George (1766–1817), Servian patriot; leads the Servians against the Turks, **17**, 459–461; **24**, 198–199; concludes treaty with Turkey, **17**, 461; **24**, 199; throws himself on the side of Russia, **24**, 200; assassinated, **24**, 201.
- Czerski**, Johannes (1813–1893), German divine; secedes from Rome, **15**, 417.
- Czolgosz**, Leon F. (1873–1901), assassinates President McKinley (1901), **23**, 491.

The letters *C* and *K* being interchangeable in many languages, for any reference not found under *C*, see also *K*.

D

- Dablon, Claude** (1618–1697), French Jesuit missionary; Northwest explorer, **23**, 72.
- Dacians**, inhabitants of Roman province of Dacia; Pelasgi among, **3**, 154; wars with Romans, **6**, 257, 269–274, 281; original inhabitants of Rumania, **24**, 125; Ovid on, **24**, 126; religion of, **24**, 126; repulsed by Vespasian, **24**, 127; country of, becomes Latin colony, **24**, 127.
- Dacke, Nils**, Swedish peasant; heads rebellion called Dacke Feud (1542–1543), **16**, 295.
- Dacke Feud**, see Dacke, Nils.
- Dacre, Leonard** (d. 1573), English nobleman; efforts of, in favour of Mary Queen of Scots (1569–1570), **19**, 339, 340.
- Dacre, Thomas Fienes, Lord** (1517–1541), English soldier and politician, warden of the marches under Henry VIII; at Flodden Field (1513), **19**, 68.
- Dadarshis**, satrap of Bactriana; overcomes Frada (519 A.D.), **2**, 607.
- Dadef-Ra**, see Taff-Ra.
- Dædalus**, in Greek fable, **3**, 127; builds labyrinth, **3**, 159.
- Daendels, Herman Willem** (1762–1818), Dutch general; ally of France against Holland, **14**, 19.
- Dagalaiphus** (fourth century A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 495, 502, 510, 518.
- Daganu**, Babylonian deity, identified with Dagon, **1**, 313.
- Dagobert I**, king of Austrasia; crowned (628 A.D.), **7**, 480; **16**, 535; death of (638 A.D.), **7**, 481.
- Dagobert II**, king of Austrasia 654–679 A.D.; career of, **7**, 481–482.
- Dagobert III**, king of Austrasia 711–714 A.D.; career of, **7**, 486–489.
- Dagobert, Lucien Auguste** (1736–1794), French general; campaign in the Pyrenees (1794), **12**, 365.
- Dagon**, Philistine divinity; identified with Daganu, **1**, 313.
- Dahæ**, see Dai.
- Dahlgren, John Adolf** (1809–1870), American admiral; co-operates with Sherman in capture of Savannah (1864), **23**, 445.
- Dahlmann, Friedrich Christoph** (1785–1860), German historian and statesman; protests against tyranny, **15**, 406.
- Dahomey**, a negro kingdom of West Africa; at war with France (1892), **13**, 198.
- Dai** (Dahæ), Persian nomadic tribe, **2**, 569, 578, 596.
- Daim, Oliver le** (d. 1484), barber and favourite of Louis XI, **11**, 269.
- Daimbert or Dagobert** (d. 1107), archbishop of Pisa; made patriarch of Jerusalem (1099), **8**, 354.
- Daiokes**, see Deioces.
- Daiphantus**, Theban general; killed at Mantinea (362 B.C.), **4**, 194.
- Daityas**, Brahmanic order of superior spirits, **2**, 491, 533.
- Dakan**, see Dagon.
- Dalai-lama** (ever-living Buddha), one of the two popes of lamaism, residing at Lhasa, **24**, 506; power of, in Tibetan government, **24**, 508; authority of, established (1645), **24**, 509.
- Dalayrac, Nicolas** (1753–1809), French composer of comic operas, **12**, 118.
- Dalberg, Karl Theodor Anton Maria von** (1744–1817), German prince and prelate; becomes prince-primate of Confederation of the Rhine, **14**, 539.
- Dal-Cais Dynasty** (Ireland), founding of (ca. 1000), **21**, 349.
- Dale, Sir Thomas** (d. 1619), colonial governor of Virginia; made high marshal of first colony of Virginia, **22**, 577; arrival of, in Jamestown, **22**, 579.
- Dalecarlia Revolt**, an armed attempt to declare prince of Denmark heir to Swedish throne (1742), **16**, 400.
- Dalemizii**, a Sorbian tribe of the Middle Elbe, **7**, 577, 603.
- Dalhousie, George Ramsey, 9th Earl of** (1770–1838), British soldier and colonial official; appointed governor-general of Canada (1819), **22**, 332; quarrel with reform party, **22**, 332–333; recall of, **22**, 333.
- Dalhousie, James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, Marquis of** (1812–1860), English soldier and colonial administrator; appointed governor-general of British India (1847), **22**, 157; annexes the Punjab to British dominions (1849), **22**, 158; success of his administration in India, **22**, 160; annexation of Oudh (1856), **21**, 619; **22**, 161–162; dealings of, with Indian feudatory states (“doctrine of lapse”), **22**, 165–166; resigns governor-generalship (1856), **22**, 166.
- Dallas, George Mifflin** (1792–1864), American politician; elected vice-president (1844), **23**, 369.
- Dalmanutha**, South Africa; Botha defeated at (1900), **22**, 314.
- Dalmatia**, Austria-Hungary; Venice subjects (998 A.D.), **9**, 31.
- Dalmatius**, Flavius Julius (d. 337 A.D.), nephew of Constantine I; career of, **6**, 460–461, 466.
- Dalny**, seaport, Manchuria; Japanese occupy (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 658.
- Dalreudins or Dalriads**, early Irish tribe;

- migrate from Ireland to Britain (fourth century A.D.), **21**, 7, 337.
- Dalrymple, Sir James** (1619–1695), Scottish lawyer and statesman; directs massacre of Glencoe, **20**, 432.
- Dalrymple, John**, see Stair, Earl of.
- Daltaban Pasha**, Turkish soldier; successfully opposes Austrians (1697), **24**, 402; made grand vizir (1702), **24**, 404.
- Dalziel (Dalyell or Dalzell), Sir Thomas** (1599–1685), British general; appointed commander-in-chief in Scotland (1666), **21**, 300–301.
- Damagetus** (seventh century B.C.), king of Ialysus, in Rhodes, **3**, 148.
- Damascenus, Joannes**, see John of Damascus.
- Damascus (Dammesek)**, capital of Syria; founded by Aramaeans (1250–1200 B.C.), **2**, 65; becomes capital of kingdom founded by Rezon-ben-Eliadah (960–950 B.C.), **2**, 102; dominant in Syria (ca. 950 B.C.), **2**, 280; overthrows ruling dynasty (ca. 845 B.C.), **1**, 388; wars of, with Assyria, **1**, 390; **2**, 285; conquered by Assyria (733 B.C.), **1**, 393; **2**, 114, 413; revolts against Assyria, **1**, 398; siege of (633–634 A.D.), **8**, 148; made caliphate of Omayyad kingdom (ca. 675 A.D.), **8**, 176; siege of (1148), **8**, 363; captured by Khwarizmians and Egyptians (1244), **8**, 434.
- Damasithymus of Calynda** (d. 480 B.C.), Carian prince; death of, **3**, 347.
- Damasus II**, pope (1047); succeeds Clement II, **8**, 591.
- Dames**, an Arabian slave; services of, at siege of Aleppo (636–637 A.D.), **8**, 157.
- Damian**, Bulgarian patriarch; deposed (ca. 975 A.D.), **24**, 167.
- Damiens, Robert François** (1715–1757), a French fanatic; attempts assassination of Louis XV, **12**, 71.
- Damietta**, a city of Lower Egypt; siege of, by crusaders (1218–1219), **8**, 426; surrendered to Moslems (1220), **8**, 428; taken by Louis IX (1249), **8**, 436; surrendered to Moslems (1250), **8**, 446.
- Dammesek**, see Damascus.
- Damme**, a town in Flanders; naval battle of (1213), **18**, 342.
- Damnonii**, pre-Roman nation in Britain, **18**, 3.
- Damocles** (early fourth century B.C.), a Syracusan, courtier of Dionysius; anecdote of the sword of, **4**, 205.
- Damocritus**, Achaean strategus; exiled (151 B.C.), **4**, 541.
- Damon** (fifth century B.C.), Greek musician and teacher of Pericles; ostracised, **3**, 249, 416.
- Damnono**, wife of Cadys, traditional king of Lydia; crimes of, **2**, 427.
- Damophilus**, Sicilian slave-owner; uprising of slaves against (134 B.C.), **5**, 323–324.
- Dampier, William** (1652–1715), English freebooter, explorer, and author; explorations of, in Australia, **22**, 234.
- Dampierre, Auguste Henri Marie Picot**, Marquis de (1756–1793), French revolutionary general; death of, **12**, 362.
- Dampierre, Guy de** (1225–1305), count of Flanders, son of Margaret of Flanders ("Black Margaret"); parentage, **13**, 293; defeated and imprisoned (1252), **13**, 294; released from prison, **13**, 300; forms alliance with Edward I of England (1295), **13**, 302; grants new *keure* (charter) to Bruges (1281), **13**, 314; his rule in Flanders, **13**, 315; trouble with France, **13**, 315; imprisoned by Philip the Fair, **13**, 316; last years of his reign, **13**, 318; death of, **13**, 319.
- Dampierre, John de**, son of Margaret of Flanders, **13**, 293, 300.
- Dampierre, William de**, Burgundian nobleman; marries Margaret of Flanders ("Black Margaret"), **13**, 293.
- Dampierre, William de**, Flemish nobleman, son of William de Dampierre and Margaret of Flanders, **13**, 293.
- Damrémont, Charles Marie Denis, Count of** (1783–1837), a French general; in war with Arabs, **13**, 68; death of, **13**, 69.
- Dan**, Israelitish tribe; development of, **2**, 70, 74, 75.
- Dan** (legendary), first king of Denmark, **16**, 7.
- Danaans (Danai or Danaoi)**, in legendary Greek history the Argives, or the Greeks in general; identification of, **3**, 63; shaft-graves of, **3**, 64; origin of, **3**, 104, 107.
- Danaë**, Greek mythological character, mother of Perseus, **3**, 103.
- Danann, Tuatha De**, see De Danann, Tuatha.
- Danaus**, ancestor of Danaans; in Greek legend, **3**, 63, 107, 108.
- Danby, Admiral**, English naval commander; conveys supplies to Gibraltar (1781), **20**, 637.
- Danby, Thomas Osborne, Earl of**, marquis of Carmarthen, duke of Leeds (1631–1712), English statesman; appointed secretary of the treasury (1674), **20**, 280; attempted impeachment of (1675), **20**, 281; refuses bribe from Louis XIV, **20**, 285; Louis XIV plots ruin of, **20**, 288; impeachment of, **20**, 289, 291; made president of council, **20**, 420; created duke of Leeds, **20**, 440; negotiates tobacco treaty with Russia (1698), **17**, 263.
- Dandhu Panth**, see Nana Sahib.
- Dandolo, Andrea**, Venetian admiral; defeated by Genoese at Corzula (1298), **9**, 128.
- Dandolo, Brancaleone**, see Brancaleone.
- Dandolo, Giovanni**, doge of Venice 1280–1289; delayed election at death of, **9**, 272.
- Dandolo, Henry (Italian, Enrico)**, doge of Venice 1192–1205; blinded by Emperor Manuel, **7**, 274; at siege of Constantinople, **7**, 276; **8**, 415; **9**, 33–34; candidate for emperor of Latin Empire, **7**, 283; represents Venice at Constantinople, **7**, 285; death, **7**, 295; **9**, 34.
- Danegeld**, land tax levied by Anglo-Saxon and Danish kings in England, **18**, 46, 113, 116, 126, 130.
- Danelagh (Danelaw)**, that part of England ceded to the Danes by the Peace of

Chippenham (878 A.D.), **18**, 80, 112–113, 117.

Danes (*Danskir, Dankiones*), the natives of Denmark; legendary history of, **16**, 5; war with Franks (808–810 A.D.), **7**, 528, 553; conclude treaty of peace with Ludwig the German (872 A.D.), **7**, 581; early invasions of England, **18**, 68; invade Ireland (852 A.D.), **21**, 347; power of, in England at accession of Alfred the Great (871 A.D.), **18**, 75; defeat Alfred (871 A.D.), **18**, 76; conquer Merle (874 A.D.), **18**, 76; settle in Northumbria (875 A.D.), **18**, 76; attack Wessex (876 A.D.), **18**, 77–78; defeated by Alfred at Ethandune (878 A.D.), **18**, 79; make treaty with Alfred (878 A.D.), **18**, 80; continue to harass England, **18**, 81; invade England (893 A.D.), **18**, 85; revolt against Alfred (893 A.D.), **18**, 86; defeated by Alfred at Farnham (894 A.D.), **18**, 87; fleet of, captured by Alfred the Great (896 A.D.), **18**, 89; invade Scotland (close of eighth century), **21**, 11; defeated frequently by Eadward (911–925 A.D.), **18**, 94; destroy Hamburg (915 A.D.), **7**, 597; renew invasions of England (981 A.D.), **18**, 112; Æthelred pays Danegeld to (991 A.D.), **18**, 113; massacre of, on St. Bruce's Day (1002 A.D.), **18**, 114; similarity of, to Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, **18**, 68; assimilation of, with Anglo-Saxons, **18**, 76, 80, 123; effect of, on England, **18**, 81; see also Denmark and Northmen.

Danewerk, see *Dannevirke*.

Dangerfield, Thomas (1650–1685), an Englishman, a witness in Popish Plot; death of (1685), **20**, 363.

Daniel, Hebrew prophet (seventh century B.C.), prophecy of, relative to desolation of Temple, **2**, 150.

Daniel, Neustrian priest; see *Chilperic II*.

Daniel Alexandrovitch (d. 1303), Russian prince; founds line of Moscow princes, **17**, 144.

Danilo, prince of Montenegro 1851–1860; reign of, **24**, 209.

Danilo Petrovich, prince of Montenegro; ascends throne (1687), **24**, 208.

Danilovna, Matrona, court-fool to Catherine II, **17**, 416.

Danilovski, a Polish nobleman; in plot of fifth fraudulent Dmitri (1645), **17**, 244.

Danish-French Alliance (1813), **16**, 430–431.

Dankiones, see *Danes*.

Dannebod, Thyra, daughter of Harold Klak; marries Gorm the Old, **16**, 43; founds *Dannevirke*, **16**, 44.

Dannebrog, a Danish order of knights; instituted, **16**, 366.

Dannebrog, a Danish standard; origin of, **16**, 161.

Dannenberg, General, Russian soldier; in battle of Inkerman (1854), **17**, 573.

Dannevirke (*Danewerk*), The; battle of (April 23rd, 1848), **15**, 448; **16**, 55.

Dannoura, Japan; naval battle off (1185), **24**, 587.

Danrémont, see *Damrémont*.

Danse Macabre (dance of death) in France (fifteenth century), **11**, 183 seq.

Danskir, see *Danes*.

Dante Alighieri (1265–1321), an Italian poet; member of seigniory of Florence (1300), **9**, 121; banished from Florence (1302), **9**, 123; finds asylum with Can' Grande della Scala (1302), **9**, 156; estimate of, **9**, 178–179, 181, 190, 195.

Danton, Georges Jacques (1759–1794), French revolutionist; leader of the populace, **12**, 237, 259, 299; loses support of the republicans, **12**, 258; minister of justice, **12**, 267; wages war of extermination, **12**, 269; devises September massacres, **12**, 270; nominated for the Assembly at Paris, **12**, 273; decree concerning the validity of the constitution, **12**, 282; speech of, against the Gironde, **12**, 284; retires from revolutionary movement, **12**, 334; implicated with the moderates, **12**, 334; arrest of, **12**, 336; trial of, **12**, 337; execution of, **12**, 338; Carlyle on, **12**, 338 note.

Dantzig (*Dantsic*), a sea-port and capital of West Prussia; siege of (1734), **15**, 149; (1807), **12**, 559–560; **15**, 296; ceded to Prussia (1793), **24**, 91.

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- Dudley, Lord Guildford** (d. 1554), the husband of Lady Jane Grey; attainted against, **19**, 236; execution of, **19**, 239.
- Dudley, John** (1502–1553), duke of Northumberland, English politician; succeeds Somerset in power, **19**, 222; favours Lady Jane Grey, **19**, 226–228; committed to Tower, **19**, 231; execution of, **19**, 234.
- Dudley, Joseph** (1647–1720), American colonial politician and official; deputy governor of Massachusetts Bay (1685), **23**, 150; governor (1702), **23**, 177; plans capture of Port Royal (1707), **23**, 192.
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- Dudley, Thomas** (1576–1652), colonial governor of Massachusetts; member of Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641; deputy-governor, **22**, 646.
- Dufaure, Jules Armand Stanislas** (1798–1881), French statesman; head of cabinet, **13**, 189, 191.
- Duff, Sir William** (d. 1895), governor of New South Wales, **22**, 241.
- Dufferin and Ava, Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Marquis of** (1826–1902), a British statesman, viceroy of India, **22**, 215; administration of, **22**, 223.
- Dufour, Guillaume Henri** (1787–1875), a Swiss soldier; leads forces against Sonderbund, **17**, 39, 40; characterisation and works, **17**, 40–41; overthrows Sonderbund, **17**, 42–43.
- Dugommier, Jean François Coquille** (1736–1794), a French soldier; at siege of Toulon (1793), **12**, 373–374; campaigns in Pyrenees and Spain (1794), **10**, 315; **12**, 382, 386.
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- Duilius, Marcus**, a Roman tribune, 471 B.C., leader after fall of Decemvirs, **5**, 139.
- Duivenvoorde**, a Dutch admiral; destroys Spanish squadron (1596), **13**, 530.
- Dujardin, Karel** (ca. 1625–1678), a Dutch painter, **13**, 609.
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- Dumesne, General** (d. 1848), a French soldier; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 100, 102.

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- Dummer, Jeremiah (1680–1739), opposes parliamentary attacks on colonial charters, **23**, 195.
- Dumouriez, Charles François (1739–1823), a French soldier; offers services to National Assembly, **12**, 246; indecisive policy, **12**, 251; minister of war, **12**, 251; desertion of the Girondists, **12**, 252; resignation of, from ministry, **12**, 253; promotion to chief command, **12**, 279; character, **12**, 279–280; victory of, at Valmy, **12**, 280; **14**, 507; popularity of, in Paris, **12**, 287; victory of, at Jemappes and conquest of Belgium, **12**, 288; **14**, 507; defeat of, at Neerwinden, **12**, 299; **14**, 507; desertion of, to Austrians, **12**, 299; **14**, 507; in Poland, **17**, 378.
- Dunant, Henri (1828–), Swiss writer, founder of International Red Cross; awarded Nobel prize in 1901, **16**, 493.
- Dunbar, a town in Scotland; battle of (1296), **18**, 407; siege of (1337), **21**, 136; naval battle of (1490), **21**, 204; battle of (1650), **20**, 101–105; **21**, 295.
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- Dunbar, Thomas (d. 1767), British soldier; in Braddock's expedition, **23**, 206, 209.
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- Duncan, Adam, 1st viscount Camperdown (1731–1804), British admiral; defeats Dutch fleet at Camperdown (1797), **21**, 458.
- Dundalk, battle of (1318), **21**, 105, 384.
- Dundas, Henry (1742–1811), 1st viscount Melville, British statesman; promotes expedition to Egypt (1801), **12**, 512.
- Dundee, a city in Scotland; captured by Edward Bruce (1313), **21**, 97; taken by Montrose (1645), **20**, 34; taken by Monk (1651), **20**, 121.
- Dundee Castle, siege of (1297), **18**, 410.
- Dundee, John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount (1643–1689); at battle of Killiecrankie, **20**, 424.
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- Dunes (or Dunkirk), battle of the (1658), **11**, 518; **20**, 173–174.
- Dungi II, Babylonian king (ca. 2700 B.C.), **1**, 362.
- Dunkirk, a seaport of France on the strait of Dover; siege of (1646), **11**, 495; battle of (battle of the Dunes), (1658), **11**, 518; **20**, 173–174; sold to French by English (1662), **20**, 244; siege of (1793), **12**, 364.
- Dunmore, John Murray, Earl (1732–1809), colonial governor of Virginia; dissolves Virginia assembly (1774), **23**, 240.
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- Dunning, Richard, English author; influence of his study of the labour question (1685), **20**, 354.
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- Duperré, Victor Guy (1775–1846), a French admiral; in war with Algiers (1830), **13**, 43.
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- Dupleix, Joseph François, Marquis de (1697–1764), governor-general of French East Indies, **12**, 33, 46–47; governs Pondicherry, **22**, 45; ambitions, **22**, 47; annual capitulation of Madras, **22**, 47; gives up Madras to English, **22**, 48; successes in India, **22**, 48; last days of, **22**, 52 seq.; recall of, **12**, 47, 65.
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- Dupont, Samuel Francis (1803–1865), an American admiral, grandson of Dupont de Nemours; reduces forts Walker and Beauregard and captures Port Royal, **23**, 422.
- Dupont de l'Etang, Count Pierre (1765–1840), a French general; at Baylen, **10**, 339; **12**, 569; at Ulm, **12**, 544; at Friedland, **12**, 561; minister of war under Louis XVIII, **12**, 619; at Stein and Dirnstein, **17**, 448.
- Dupont de l'Eure, Charles Jacques (1767–1855), a French politician; elected to chamber of deputies (1817), **13**, 22; in provisional government (1848), **13**, 87–88.
- Dupont de Nemours, Pierre Samuel (1739–1817), a French political economist and politician; as deputy to the states general, **12**, 421.
- Duport, Adrien (1759–1798), a leader in the French national assembly, **12**, 154, 159, 162, 246.
- Düppel, a village of Schleswig, Prussia; battle of the Heights of (1849), **15**, 449; storming of the lines of, by the Prussians (1864), **16**, 447.
- Dupplin Muir, Scotland, battle of (1332), **21**, 130–131.
- Dupuy, Charles Alexandre (1851–), French statesman; premier (1893–1895), **13**, 195; premier (1898–1899), **13**, 196.
- Dupuy, Pierre and Jacques; publish Richelieu's *Liberties of the Gallican Church* (1638), **11**, 476.
- Duquesne, Abraham (1610–1688), a French

- naval commander; defeats Spanish and Dutch under De Ruyter (1676), **11**, 585; bombards Algiers (1682), **11**, 598; humbles the Genoese (1684), **11**, 598.
- Duquesne de Menneville, Marquis**, grand-nephew of Admiral Duquesne, governor of New France (1752); threatens to seize traders in the Ohio river, **23**, 200.
- Duquesne, Fort**, a fort erected by the French at the present site of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (1754); Braddock's expedition against (1755), **23**, 206; captured and renamed Fort Pitt (1758), **23**, 216.
- Duquesnoy, J.** (1748–1795), a French priest and revolutionist; sends Houchard to the tribunal **12**, 365; rallies a column at Wattignies, **12**, 366; in the insurrection of the first Prairial (1795), **12**, 397.
- Durando, Giacomo** (1807–1894), Italian soldier, minister of war 1854–1855; surrenders Vicenza to Austrians (1848), **14**, 644.
- Duras, Gui Aldonce de Durfort de**, see Lorges.
- Duras, Jacques Henri de Durfort, Duke de** (1626–1704), a French general; marshal in Germany under the dauphin (1688), **11**, 599.
- Durazzo**, an Adriatic seaport of Turkey; siege of, by Robert Guiscard's Normans (1081), **9**, 73; defeat of Byzantines (1082), **9**, 74.
- Dure Timur**, ruler of Jagatai 1321–1331, **24**, 294–295.
- Düren**, siege of (1543), **14**, 276.
- Dürer, Albrecht** (1471–1528), German artist, **14**, 278.
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- Duroc, Gérard Christophe Michel** (1772–1813), a French general, **12**, 481, 532, 597.
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- Durrani (Abdalii)**, dynasty in Afghanistan, **24**, 501.
- Durrenstein**, battle of (1805), **14**, 537.
- Dushan**, czar of Servia, see Stephen Dushan.
- Düsseldorf**, a city in Prussia; siege of (1758), **15**, 204.
- Dustin, Hannah**, story of escape of, from Indians (1697), **23**, 189.
- Dutch**, see Holland.
- Dutch East India Company**, a commercial association founded in Holland in 1602; origin and growth of, **13**, 550–552; **22**, 40–41; claims of, in Hudson's discoveries, **23**, 4.
- Dutch Republic, or Republic of the United Netherlands**, a former state partially corresponding in extent to the present kingdom of the Netherlands, declared independent of Spain in 1581 and converted into the Batavian Republic in 1795, see Netherlands.
- Dutch West India Company**, a commercial association founded in Holland in 1621; foundation of, **13**, 574; **23**, 5–8; settles New Netherlands, **23**, 5–6; impoverished, **23**, 13, 23; slave trade of, **23**, 15, 20; orders Stuyvesant to drive away thieves, **23**, 17; opposes popular freedom, **23**, 22.
- Duuzu**, Babylonian deity, see Tammuz.
- Duval, Alexandre Vincent Pineu** (1767–1842), French dramatist; joins protest of French Academy against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.
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- Duvivier, Française Fleurus** (1794–1848), a French general; in civil war in Paris (1848), **13**, 100, 102.
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- Dymanes**, an ancient Greek tribe, **3**, 116, 120, 121, 127.
- Dyrrhachium**, modern Durazzo, *q. v.*; battle of, between Cæsar and Pompey (49 B.C.), **5**, 537–539.

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- Ea, the Assyro-Babylonian god of the ocean, 1, 526, 534–535.
- Eabani, Babylonian hero, 1, 526, 527.
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- Eadgar Ætheling, an English prince (born before 1057); chosen king after death of Harold (1066), 18, 170; renounces throne to William, 18, 171, 173; flees to Scotland (1068), 18, 178; 21, 24; revolts against Normans, 18, 179, 180, 186; submits to William (1073), 18, 187; mediates between England and Scotland (1091), 18, 219; protects children of Malcolm III (1093), 18, 220; 21, 35; invades Scotland and places Edgar, son of Malcolm III, on throne (1098), 21, 35; taken prisoner by Henry I at Tinchebray, 18, 233; last years of, 18, 233.
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- Eadmund Ironside (ca. 989–ca. 1016), king of the West Saxons; forced to divide his kingdom with Canute, 18, 118; death of, 18, 47; 18, 118.
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- Eadward the Elder, king of the West Saxons 901–925, son of Alfred the Great; succeeds to the throne (901), 18, 93; defeats Æthelwold, 18, 93; annexes Mercia and subjugates the Danes, 18, 93, 94; conquests of, 19, 95; 21, 17; death, 18, 94.
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- Ealdred or Aldred (d. 1069), archbishop of York; crowns William the Conqueror, 18, 172.
- E-anna-tum, a Babylonian king (4200 B.C.), 1, 353–355.
- Early, Jubal Anderson (1816–1894), an American general in the Confederate service; threatens Washington (1864), 23, 448; defeat of, by Sheridan at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, 23, 449.
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- East Frankish Kingdom, becomes Germany (843), 7, 574–575.
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Eber, legendary Irish chieftain (ca. 100 B.C.), son of Ir, son of Galam; rules Ulster, **21**, 333.

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- Ecuador, a republic of South America, including the ancient kingdom of Quito; early history of, **23**, 538-539; under governorship of Gonzalo Pizarro, **23**, 552; war of revolution in (1809), **23**, 584; incorporated with Colombia (1822), **23**, 584; forms independent republic (1830), **23**, 614; history of (1830-1904), **23**, 614-615.
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- Edecon**, ambassador of Attila, **7**, 57-59.
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- Edessa or Antiochia**, the modern Uria, a city of Turkey; foundation of Christian principality of, by Baldwin (1097), **8**, 346-347; taken by atabegs (1114), **8**, 356; effect of fall of in Europe, **8**, 359; **14**, 93.
- Edetani**, a Spanish tribe; defeats Hamilcar (229 or 228 B.C.), **10**, 6.
- Edgar I**, king of Scotland 1097-1107, ascends throne, **21**, 35; sister of, marries Henry I of England (1100), **21**, 35; bequeathes Cumberland to his brother David (1107), **21**, 36.
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- Edgecote**, a place in Northamptonshire, England; army of Edward IV routed at battle of (1469), **18**, 587.
- Edgehill**, a ridge twelve miles south of Warwick, England; indecisive battle at, opens the civil war (1642), **20**, 7-8.
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- Edigei**, Tatar prince; attacks Moscow (1408), **17**, 157; territory of, devastated by Withold (1397), **24**, 306; defeats Withold (1399), **24**, 307.
- Edinburgh**, a city of Scotland, two miles south of the Firth of Forth, which succeeded Perth as the capital (1437); named for Eadwin, **21**, 10; castle of, taken from the English by Thomas Randolph (1313), **21**, 97; battle of (1335), **21**, 135; capture of castle of, by Scots (1339), **21**, 137; plundered and burned by English (1385), **21**, 154; sacked by English (1544), **21**, 241; siege of castle of, by English (1573), **21**, 274; created a bishopric, **21**, 292; Porteous tragedy in (1736), **20**, 548-551; occupied by the Young Pretender (1745), **21**, 324-325; riots (1779), **20**, 635.
- Edinburgh**, Treaty of (1560), a treaty whereby France recognized claim of Elizabeth to English crown, **21**, 256.
- Edison, Thomas Alva** (1847-), an American inventor; invention of, in lighting by electricity (1878), **23**, 478.
- Edith**, see Eadgyth.
- Edmonds**, Colonel; Scotch soldier; at battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 535.
- Edmund**, see Eadmund.
- Edmund of Langley**, duke of York, see York.
- Edmund Slemme**, king of Sweden 1050-ca. 1060; death of, **16**, 187.
- Edmundson, Thomas** (seventeenth century), founder of Quakerism in Ireland, **21**, 425.
- Edobic**, ambassador of the usurper Constantine to Franks and Alamanni (411 A.D.), **6**, 567, 568.
- Edom or Idumæa**, district of Arabia, south of the Dead Sea; geography of, **2**, 46; ethnology of inhabitants, **2**, 52-55, 66-67, 70; Saul makes war on, **2**, 79; Solomon regains possession of, **2**, 102; secures independence from kingdom of Judah, **2**, 110; beaten by Amaziah, **2**, 112; people of, in Judea, **2**, 129, 160.
- Edoni** (Edones), nation of Thrace, **3**, 112, 316, 412.
- Edred**, see Eadred.
- Edris ben Edris**, ruler of Fez, receives exiles from Cordova (815 A.D.), **8**, 204.
- Edrisi or Idrisi** (twelfth century), Arabian geographer; the *Seven Climates* of, **8**, 279.
- Edrisites**, dynasty of in Mauretania (ca. 900 A.D.), **8**, 222; end of dynasty of, **8**, 234.
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- of the Dutch on American public school system, **23**, 2; hostility of Governor Berkeley, of Virginia, to education, **23**, 125; education fostered in colonial Maryland, **23**, 138.
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Edward I "Longshanks" (1239–1307), king of England 1272–1307; main treatment, **18**, 390–430; marriage of (1254), **18**, 375; prisoner of Simon de Montfort (1264), **18**, 381–382; defeats Simon de Montfort (1265), **18**, 382–383; participates in seventh crusade (1270–1272) **18**, 388, 390–391; **8**, 450–452; attempted assassination of, **18**, 391; **8**, 452; coronation of, **18**, 393; attitude of, towards Jews, **18**, 393–394; constitutional reforms under, **18**, 393–394; conquest of Wales, **18**, 395–399; make himself lord paramount of Scotland, **18**, 402; declares John Balliol king of Scotland, **18**, 404; **21**, 63, 64; war against France (1294), **18**, 406; revolt of Scotch against, **8**, 406–408; **21**, 65–66; defeats the Scotch at Dunbar (1296), **18**, 407; carries the Scotch coronation stone to England, **18**, 408; **21**, 67; expedition of to Flanders (1297), **18**, 414–416; confirmation of charters by, **18**, 416; truce, of with Philip, **18**, 416, 417; defeats Scotch under Wallace at Falkirk (1298), **18**, 411–412; **21**, 76–77; financial measures of, **18**, 412; remonstrance of nobles presented to, **18**, 414; marriage of, to Margaret of France (1299), **18**, 418; renewal of Scotch war, **18**, 419–425; last invasion of Scotland (1306), **18**, 423–424; death of, **18**, 424; **21**, 93–94; parliaments of, **18**, 427; legislation under, **18**, 428; parliamentary power of taxation under, **18**, 428–429.

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Edward V (1470–1483), king of England April–June, 1483; council proclaims as king, **18**, 606; dissensions in England after accession of, **18**, 606; confined by the duke of Gloucester, **18**, 607; death of, **18**, 615.

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Edward, see Eadward.

Edward, king of Portugal, see Duarte.

Edwin (Eadwine) (d. 1071), Anglo-Saxon nobleman, son of Ælfgar, earl of East Anglia, and brother of Morcar; divides father's inheritance with Morcar, **18**, 139; commands at Hastings, **18**, 170; submits to William the Conqueror, **18**, 171; makes unsuccessful revolt against William (1068), **18**, 177; estates of, ravaged, **18**, 181; estates of, restored, **18**, 182; flight and death of (1071), **18**, 184.

Edwin, see Eadwine.

Edwy, see Eadwig.

Edzard, count of East Friesland (sixteenth century); adopts Reformation, **13**, 368.

Eeckeren, a town of Belgium, near Antwerp; Dutch defeated at, by French (1703), **11**, 615.

Effiat, Henry d', see Cinq Mars.

Effingham, Lord, see Howard.

Égalité, Philippe, the name assumed during the French revolution by Louis Philippe Joseph, duke of Orléans; see Orléans.

Egbert (ca. 775–839 A.D.), king of Wessex 802–839; driven from England by Beorthric, **18**, 66; recalled to England (802), **18**, 66; improves condition of people, **18**, 66; extends power over Britain, **18**, 67; defeats allied Britons and Northmen at Hengest's Down (836), **18**, 68; death of, **18**, 68.

Egbert, archbishop of Treves (ca. 983), **13**, 286.

Egbert's Stone, a place of rendezvous in the time of Alfred the Great, **18**, 79.

Egeria or **Ægeria**, one of the prophetic nymphs of Roman mythology; counsels Numa Pompilius, **5**, 75–76.

Egeric (d. 635 A.D.), king of East Anglia; death of, **18**, 50.

Egerton, Thomas, Baron Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley (1540–1617), lord chancellor of England; bears Elizabeth's message to parliament, **19**, 417; tries to reconcile Essex with queen, **19**, 419; given custody of Essex, **19**, 425.

Egfrith (d. 685 A.D.), son of Oswin, king of Northumbria; sent as a hostage, **18**, 52; becomes king (670 A.D.), **18**, 55; defeats Picts, **18**, 55; quarrels with Wil-

frid, bishop of York, **18**, 55; death of, **18**, 56.

Egil-Ragnarsen (*Blod-Egil*) (eleventh century), a Danish pirate; death of, **16**, 139. **Egin**, Bishop (eleventh century); converts pagans of Bornholm, **16**, 138.

Egmond, Adolphus van, duke of Gelderland; dethrones his father and is imprisoned by Charles the Bold (1472), **13**, 359; death of, **13**, 366.

Egmond, Arnold van (d. 1473), duke of Gelderland; dethroned by his son Adolphus (1472), **13**, 359; compensated by Charles the Bold, **13**, 359.

Egmond, Charles van (d. 1538), duke of Gelderland; exploits and reign of, **13**, 366; protector of Utrecht and stadholder of Groningen, **13**, 367; war with Emperor Charles V, **13**, 369; death of, **13**, 369.

Egmont, Anne of, wife of William of Orange, **13**, 501.

Egmont or **Egmond**, Lamoral, count of Egmont and prince of Gavre (1522–1568), a Flemish general and popular hero; defeats French at San Quentin (1557), and at Gravelines (1558), **13**, 382; character of, **13**, 386–387; member of the council of state under Margaret of Parma, **13**, 388–389; opposes Cardinal Granvelle, **13**, 390; **10**, 241; envoy to Philip II, **13**, 391; opposes the compromise, **13**, 397; summoned to secret conference at Dendermonde, **13**, 408; his fatal confidence in the king, **13**, 411; arrest of, **13**, 415–416; trial and fate of, **13**, 421–424.

Egmont, Philip, Count of (1558–1590), son of the preceding; in the disaster at Gembloux (1578), **13**, 470; makes terms with Parma, **13**, 481; capture and release of (1585), **13**, 482; in conspiracy against Orange and Anjou (1582), **13**, 495; slain at the battle of Ivry, **11**, 398.

Egnatius, Gellius (d. 295 B.C.), a Samnite leader; in wars with Rome (296 B.C.), **5**, 195; slain, **5**, 197.

Egnatius, Marius, Samnite commander; in the Social War, **5**, 413–414; defeated by Cosconius, **5**, 417; avails himself of the privileges of the *lex Plautia-Papiria* (88 B.C.), **5**, 418.

Egremont, Earl of, see Wyndham.

Egypt, main treatment (ancient), **1**, 57–304; **4**, 564–577; (medieval and modern), **24**, 443–466; special introductory essay, *Egypt as a World Influence*, by Dr. Adolf Erman, **1**, 65–76; Chapter I, The Egyptian race and its origin, 77–89; Chapter II, The Old Memphis kingdom (ca. 4400–2700 B.C.), 90–105; Chapter III, The Old Theban kingdom (ca. 2700–1635 B.C.), 106–125; Chapter IV, The Restoration (ca. 1635–1365 B.C.), 126–140; Chapter V, The nineteenth dynasty (ca. 1365–1285 B.C.), 141–154; Chapter VI, The Finding of the royal mummies, 155–161; Chapter VII, The period of decay (ca. 1285–655 B.C.), 162–179; Chapter VIII, The closing scenes (26th

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Egyptology, see Archaeology, Egyptian.

Ehrenbreitstein, a town of Prussia, opposite Coblenz on the Rhine; capture of, by the Imperialists (1637), 14, 369; fortress of, razed to the ground by the French (1799), 15, 283.

Ehrenswerd, Carl August (1745–1800), a Swedish admiral; commands flotilla in attack on Russians (1789), 17, 402.

Eichhorn, Johann Albrecht Friedrich (1779–1856), a Prussian statesman; religious reforms of (1846), 15, 419.

Eickstedt, General von, Danish soldier; assists in overthrow of Struensee (1772), 16, 418.

Eight Men, Board of, appointed at New Amsterdam (1643), 23, 12.

Eight of War, The, a military commission at Florence (1375), 9, 248, 333–337.

Einar Tambarskvelver, a follower of King Olaf of Norway; shoots at Jarl Eric, 16, 69.

Einsiedeln, a town in Switzerland and a famous resort of pilgrims; suits brought by the landowners against the abbot of (twelfth century), 16, 547; attack on the abbey of (fourteenth century), 16, 562–563.

El, Arabic article, for words beginning with, see Al—.

El, the highest conception of God in Phœnician theology; identified with the Greek Kronos, 2, 266.

El, Sabean divinity; see Ilu.

Elagabalus or Heliogabalus, originally Varius Avitus Bassianus (205–222 A.D.), a Roman emperor; also called pseudo-Antoninus, Sardanapalus, and Tiberinus, 6, 378; succeeds Macrinus (218 A.D.), 6, 394; character and achievements of, 6, 396–399.

Elam or Elymais, an ancient empire, east of the lower Tigris, between Media and the Persian gulf; the home of Cyrus, 2, 589; two districts of, 2, 631; language of, 1, 310; supremacy of, over Babylonia, 1, 312; relations of, with the Semitic nations, 1, 357, 362–363, 389, 397, 401, 411–414, 420, 428–430, 432, 434–435, 437; Mithridates conquers, 8, 51, 58.

Elandslaagte, a town near Ladysmith in Natal, South Africa; British defeat Boers at (1899), 22, 305.

Elba, an island in the Mediterranean, east of Corsica; granted as residence to Napoleon (1814), 12, 613, 615; life of Napoleon at, 12, 621–622.

Elbée, Gigot d' (1752–1794), a French general; leads the Vendéans (1793), 12, 375; mortally wounded at Cholet, 12, 376.

El Caney, a height overlooking Santiago de Cuba; taken by the Americans (1898), 23, 489.

Elders, council of, a Carthaginian executive body; see Suffets.

Eldon, John Scott, Earl of (1751–1838), lord high chancellor of England (1801); opposes Romilly's criminal law reforms, 21, 491; urges George IV to refuse assent to Catholic Relief Bill (1829), 21, 545; opposes Municipal Reform Bill, 21, 575.

El Dorado, a reputed king, or a fabulous city of great wealth, supposed to exist in northern South America; expeditions of Sir Walter Raleigh in search of, (1594–1595), 19, 413.

Eleanor of Aquitaine (1122?–1204), daughter of William X, earl of Poitou and duke of Aquitaine; marries Louis VII of France (1137), 11, 33; divorce of, and marriage to Henry Plantagenet (1152), 11, 34; 18, 257–259; seeks release of her son Richard (1192), 8, 406; supports John's claim to the throne of England, 11, 49; besieged by her grandson, Arthur of Brittany (1202), 18, 333.

Eleanor, sister of Arthur of Brittany; imprisoned by King John of England (1202), 18, 33.

Eleanor of Provence (d. 1291), daughter of the count of Provence; marries Henry III of England (1236), 18, 372.

Eleanor, see Leonora.

Eleans, people of Elis, *q. v.*

Eleatic School, a group of ancient Greek philosophers, including Parmenides and Zeno; influence of, on Pericles, 3, 416–417.

Eleazar, high priest of Judea until 276 B.C., 2, 136.

Eleazar, a Jewish scribe; victim of Antiochus (170 B.C.), 2, 144.

Eleazar, Jewish priest; precipitates final rupture with Rome (62 A.D.), 2, 177, 178.

Eleazer, Jewish priest; leads revolt provoked by the measures of Hadrian (131 A.D.), 6, 284.

Eleazar, Jewish watchword in the Maccabæan War, 2, 148.

Electoral Count Bill, a bill passed in the United States in 1887, throwing upon the state the responsibility of counting its own presidential vote, **23**, 476.

Electoral Reform, see *Suffrage*.

Electors, The German Imperial, the college of lay and ecclesiastical princes in whom, after the extinction of the Carlovingian line, was vested the right of choosing the Holy Roman emperor; origin and history of, **14**, 135; principle asserted that the rights of the people are delegated to, **14**, 175; claims of the pope to the disposal of the German crown rejected by (1338), **14**, 176; elect Markgraf Charles after excommunication of Louis IV, **14**, 177; summoned by Rienzi to prove their rights, **9**, 216.

Electryon, in Greek legend, grandfather of Hercules, **3**, 70.

Elephants in war; with Pyrrhus in Italy, **5**, 201–202, 204; in the First Punic War, **5**, 223–224, 227; in the Second Punic War, **5**, 247–248; in the Macedonian War, **5**, 299.

Elesboas, king of Ethiopia, ally of the Romans; East India route changed through influence of, **7**, 124.

Eleusinian Mysteries, sacred rites with which the annual festival of Demeter was celebrated at Eleusis; not observed in the year of Xerxes' invasion (480 B.C.), **3**, 340; Peloponnesian War prevents completion of temple for (432 B.C.), **3**, 453; an object of sacrilege, **3**, 598; procession of, restored by Aleibiades, **3**, 631–632; initiation of Demetrius into, **4**, 498; initiation of Julian into, **6**, 499.

Eleutheria (Greek word meaning freedom), a name given to a projected colony in the Bahamas (1650), **23**, 53.

Elfrida, see *Ælfthryth*.

Elgin, James Bruce, 8th Earl of (1811–1863), British diplomat and statesman; appointed governor-general of Canada (1847), **22**, 341; assents to Rebellion Losses Bill (Canada), **22**, 341; sent with military force to China (1857), **21**, 619; diverts forces to India, **21**, 619; obtains reparation from China (1858), **21**, 626; compels ratification of Treaty of Tientsin (1860), **21**, 626.

Elgin, Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of (1766–1841), English diplomatist; removes "Elgin Marbles" from Athens to England, **3**, 479.

Elgin, Victor Alexander Bruce, 9th Earl of (1849–), English statesman; as viceroy of India (1894–1899), **22**, 222, 224.

El Golea, a town and caravan station in southern Algeria; Arabs defeated at, by French, **24**, 485.

Eli, high priest and judge of Israel, **2**, 75, 101.

Elias, prince of Moldavia 1546–1551; accepts Islam, **24**, 137.

Eliashib, Hebrew highpriest, **2**, 181–133.

Eliberis, see *Illiberis*.

Eliakim, see *Jehoiakin*.

Elijah, Hebrew prophet; legend of, **2**, 108. **Elimea**, a princely house of Macedon, founded by Derdas, **4**, 217.

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Epicharmus (ca. 540–450 B.C.), Greek comic poet; writings of, in collection of Linus, **3**, 473.

Epictetus of Hierapolis (ca. 89 A.D.), a Stoic philosopher; discourses of, on philosophy, **6**, 309–311.

Epicurean School, founded by Epicurus at Athens (306 B.C.); adherence of prominent Romans to, **5**, 576.

Epicurus (342–270 B.C.), an Athenian philosopher; position of, in Greek thought, **4**, xxvii.

Epicydes (third century B.C.), a Syracusan soldier; intrigues of, **5**, 263; defends Syracuse (212 B.C.), **5**, 264; flight of, to Agrigentum, **5**, 265; flees to Carthage, **5**, 266.

Epidaurus, a town in Peloponnesus; captured by Dorians (ca. 1000 B.C.), **3**, 119; relations of, with Ægina, **3**, 183, 185; ally of Corinth (ca. 460 B.C.), **3**, 423, 424; hostility of, toward Athens (ca. 448 B.C.), **3**, 432; attacked by Athenians (430 B.C.), **3**, 543; ally of Lacedaemon (394 B.C.), **4**, 105; ally of Thebes (365 B.C.), **4**, 188; joins Achæan league, **4**, 522.

Epigoni, mythological Greek heroes; war of, **3**, 85.

Epimenides (seventh century B.C.), a Cretan poet and prophet; influence of, on Greek morals, **3**, 208.

Epiphanes, see Antiochus IV, Antiochus XI, Ptolemy V, and Seleucus V.

Epiphanius, Saint (ca. 315–403 A.D.), father of the Eastern Church; pleads cause of the people to Theodosius the Great of Italy, **7**, 390.

Epiphanius (fifth century A.D.), bishop of Ticinum (Pavia); negotiations of, with Ricimer (ca. 471), **6**, 614.

Epirus (Epeiros), ancient province in Greece; oracle of Dodona in, **3**, 37; wars with Ætolia (ca. 1300 B.C.), **3**, 71; early home of Greeks, **3**, 112, 152; wars with Macedonia (346 B.C.), **4**, 233; (216 B.C.), **4**, 528; under Pyrrhus (295–272

B.C.), **4**, 452; early history of, **4**, 502; conquers Macedonia (ca. 264 B.C.), **4**, 461.

Episcopate of Utrecht, see Utrecht, Episcopate of.

Episthenes of Amphipolis (fifth and fourth centuries B.C.), Greek soldier; commands targeteers at Cunaxa (401 B.C.), **4**, 58.

Epitadeus (fourth century B.C.), Spartan ephor; law of, **4**, 78.

Eppenstein, Gerhard von (thirteenth century), archbishop of Mainz; favours election of Adolphus of Nassau (1292), **14**, 158.

Epronina (first century B.C.), wife of Sabinius Julius; story of, **6**, 241–242.

Era of Good Feeling, term applied in American history to period from 1817 to 1824; significance of, **23**, 354.

Erasistratus (ca. 400 B.C.), an Athenian politician; elected one of the Thirty Tyrants (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

Erasmus, Desiderius (1465–1536), a Dutch classical and theological scholar; discredits abuses of Catholicism, **13**, 368, 377; character of, **13**, 597; supports Martin Luther (1520), **14**, 257.

Eratosthenes (ca. 400 B.C.), Athenian politician; elected one of the Thirty Tyrants, 404 B.C., **4**, 2.

Eratosthenes (ca. 276–196 B.C.), an Alexandrian scientist; learning and map-making of, **4**, 606–607.

Erba-Adad (ca. 1050 B.C.), king of Assyria; reign of, in Dark Ages, **1**, 378.

Erech, Babylonian kingdom; E-anna-tum, king of Shirpurla, wages war against (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 324, 355; kingdom of (ca. 3100 B.C.), **1**, 326.

Erechtheis or Erechthidæ, Attic tribe; origin of (507 B.C.), **3**, 161, 238; inscription to, **3**, 423.

Erechtheum, an Ionic temple of Athena Polias; restoration of, begun (ca. 431 B.C.), **3**, 453; situation of, **3**, 479; dimensions of, **3**, 482.

Erechtheus (Erichthonius), a legendary hero of Athens; legends of, **3**, 78, 156, 340.

Erechthid, see Erechtheis.

Eretria, city of Euboea, Greece; government and power of, **3**, 188, 189; at war with Chalcis, **3**, 189; invaded by Persians (490 B.C.), **3**, 268–271.

Erfurt, city in Saxony, Prussia; assembly of (1808), **12**, 570; **17**, 463 seq.; besieged (1375), **14**, 190; German imperial diet at (1850), **15**, 457.

Ergica (d. ca. 702 A.D.), king of the Goths; reign of, **10**, 28–29; persecution of the Jews under, **10**, 29.

Erginus, mythological king of Orchomenos; imposes tribute on Thebans, **3**, 70; death of, **3**, 70.

Eri-Aku, see Rim-Sin.

Eric I “the Usurper,” king of Denmark 850–854 A.D.; destroys Hamburg, **16**, 43.

Eric II, king of Denmark 854–883 A.D.; opposition of, to Christianity, **16**, 43.

Eric (I or III) “the Good,” king of Denmark 1095–1103; condition of church under,

- 16**, 144; prosperity of Denmark during reign of, **16**, 145; death of, **16**, 146.
- Eric (II or IV)** Emun, king of Denmark 1135–1137; aids Harold IV of Normandy, **16**, 108; accession of, **16**, 147; war of, with Magnus, **16**, 147; murders brother Harold, **16**, 147; death of, **16**, 147.
- Eric (III or V)** "the Lamb," king of Denmark 1137–1147; reign of, **16**, 148.
- Eric (IV or VI)** "Plovpenning," king of Denmark 1241–1250; liberated from imprisonment, **16**, 165; accession of, **16**, 169 seq.; quarrel of, with brother Abel, **16**, 169; death of, **16**, 170; canonisation of, **16**, 171.
- Eric (V or VII)** "Glipping," king of Denmark 1259–1286; accession of, **16**, 174; ravages Sweden, **16**, 191; death, **16**, 175.
- Eric (VI or VIII)** "Menved," king of Denmark 1286–1320; political and religious controversies of, **16**, 176; compiles *Law of Zealand*, **16**, 177; collects *Congesta Menvedi*, **16**, 177; death of, **16**, 177.
- Eric VII of Pomerania** (Eric XIII of Sweden), king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden 1397–1440; reigns with Margaret (1397–1412), **16**, 204; reign of, alone, **16**, 205; military disasters of, **16**, 206; abdication and death of, **16**, 208.
- Eric (I) "Blodæxe,"** king of Norway ca. 898–940; reign and character of, **16**, 51 seq.
- Eric (II) "Priesthater,"** king of Norway 1280–1299; negotiations of, with Edward I of England, **18**, 401; claims throne of Scotland, **16**, 119; **18**, 404; death of, **16**, 119.
- Eric (I or IX) Saint,** king of Sweden 1155–ca. 1160; reign of, **16**, 188; death of, **16**, 189; laws of, **16**, 189.
- Eric (II or X) "Knutsson,"** king of Sweden 1210–1216 or 1220; reign of, **16**, 190.
- Eric (III or XI) "The Stammerer,"** king of Sweden 1222–1250; reign of, **16**, 190.
- Eric (IV or XII),** king of Sweden 1350–1359; rules Sweden with his father, Magnus II, **16**, 183; death of, **16**, 195.
- Eric XIII of Sweden,** see **Eric VII of Pomerania**, king of Denmark.
- Eric XIV,** king of Sweden 1560–1569, son of Gustavus Vasa; designated heir, **16**, 290; conspiracy of, against father, **16**, 292; reign of, **16**, 298–300; courtships of, **16**, 348; **19**, 295; at war with Denmark (1563), **16**, 347; imprisonment and death of, **16**, 300.
- Ericson, Leif** (ca. 1000), Norse adventurer and son of Eric the Red; introduces Christianity into Greenland, **22**, 404; voyages of, **22**, 405–407.
- Ericsson, John** (1803–1889), Swedish-American engineer; constructs the ironclad *Monitor*, **23**, 427.
- Eric the Red (Eric Jarl),** Scandinavian explorer; colonises Greenland (ca. 985 A.D.), **16**, 48; **22**, 404; expedition of, to England (ca. 1014), **16**, 47.
- Erichthonius,** see **Erechtheus.**
- Eridu,** an ancient city in Babylonia, the modern Abu Shahrein; temple of Ea at, **1**, 342.
- Eric, Lake,** one of the Great Lakes (U.S.A.); explored by La Salle (1679), **23**, 76; battle of (1813), **23**, 331.
- Erie Canal,** completion of (1825), **23**, 500.
- Erigena, Johannes Scotus** (ca. 800–ca. 891), Irish scholar; flees from Ireland in invasion of the Northmen, **21**, 346.
- Erimon (Heremon),** an Irish chief (ca. 100 B.C.); rules Leinster and Connaught, **21**, 333.
- Erizzo, Paul** (fifteenth century), Venetian general; defends Eubcea, **24**, 331.
- Erlach, Charles Louis** (1726–1798), Bernese soldier; enters council at Bern, **17**, 22; withdraws troops, **17**, 23; slain, **17**, 23; **12**, 461.
- Erlach, Rudolf von** (d. 1369), Bernese nobleman; leads the Bernese at battle of Laupen, **16**, 571.
- Erlau,** capital of Heves county, Hungary; surrenders to Austrians (1687), **24**, 395.
- Ermenigild** (sixth century A.D.), Gothic prince; establishes court at Seville, **10**, 21; in rebellion against Leuvigild, **10**, 21–22; death of, **10**, 22.
- Ernest** (1553–1595), archduke of Austria, son of Maximilian II; appointed governor of Netherlands, **13**, 529.
- Ernest** (1554–1612), duke of Bavaria, elector of Cologne; made archbishop (1583), **14**, 321.
- Ernest,** duke of Brunswick and Goslar; war of, with Smalkaldic league (1542), **14**, 281–282.
- Ernest Augustus** (1629–1698), duke of Brunswick-Hanover, first elector of Hanover; appointed elector, **14**, 401.
- Ernest Augustus** (1771–1851), duke of Cumberland, king of Hanover, fifth son of George III of England; revokes constitution of Hanover, **15**, 404–407; **21**, 588.
- Ernestine Line,** the older of the two lines of the house of Saxony; founded (1485); overthrow of, **14**, 319–320.
- Erpingham, Thomas of** (fifteenth century), English general; at battle of Agincourt (1415), **11**, 172.
- Errazuriz, Federico** (1825–1877), president of Chili (1871), **23**, 610; (1896), **23**, 611.
- Erskine, John** (d. 1572), earl of Mar; chosen regent for James VI, **21**, 270.
- Erskine, John** (1675–1732), eleventh earl of Mar, Scottish politician; rising of, in favour of James III (the Pretender), **20**, 509–510.
- Erskine, Thomas, Baron Erskine** (1750–1823), a British jurist; defends Lord Gordon (1781), **20**, 636; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806–1807), **21**, 470.
- Ertoghrul** (d. 1288), the founder of the Ottoman empire; leads a band into Asia Minor, **24**, 310; conquests of, in Asia Minor, **24**, 311, 312; first acquaintance of, with Koran, **24**, 312.
- Ervigius,** king of the Goths; establishes his claim to the crown (680 A.D.), **10**, 28.
- Erzerum** (the ancient Theodosiopolis), city in Asiatic Turkey; fortress of, defends Armenia against Persia, **7**, 121.

Esarhaddon (*Assur-akhe-iddin*), the son of Sennacherib, and his successor to the throne of Assyria 680–668 B.C.; main treatment, 1, 415–425; invades Egypt, 1, 162; campaigns of, 1, 178.

Escalade, The, repulse of Savoyards at Geneva (1602), 16, 642.

Eschenbach, Baron Walter von, a follower of John the Parricide; conspires in murder of Albert I of Germany (1308), 14, 163.

Escorial, or less properly **Escurial**, a building in Spain, containing a mausoleum, monastery, palace, and church; erected (1563–1584) by Philip II of Spain, 10, 258.

Escovedo, Juan de, secretary of Don John of Austria; assassination of (1578), 10, 253.

Esdras, Hebrew prophet, 2, 127, 132.

Eshbaal, see Ishbosheth.

Esionians, a Pelasgian tribe, 2, 401, 425.

Eskil, a Danish archbishop of the twelfth century; intervenes at the siege of Arkena, 16, 152–153.

Esmun, see **Esculapius**.

Esopus, a town on the Hudson River, about eighty miles from New York; Indians attack, 23, 23.

España, J. M., martyr to Colombian liberty (1797), 23, 578.

Espartero, Baldomero (1797–1879), duke of Vittoria, Spanish soldier; defeats Carlists at Luchana (1836), 10, 397; drives Carlists from Spain (1840), 10, 398; regent of Spain (1841–1843), 10, 399.

Espejo, Antonio, a Spanish explorer; expedition of, in search of Rodriguez (1582–1583), 22, 552.

Espejo, Eugenio, Ecuadorian revolutionist; founds political society, 23, 584.

Espinosa, battle of (1808), 10, 342.

Esprémesnil, Jean Jacques Duval d' (1746–1794), a French politician; defends the privileges of the parliament of Paris (1788), 12, 146.

Esquivel or **Esquibel**, Juan (John) de (fifteenth century), a Spanish soldier; establishes first settlement in Jamaica (1509), 22, 471; punishes revolted Indians of Saona and Higuey, 22, 538.

Essedones, a Scythian tribe, 2, 442; funeral customs of, 2, 443.

Essen, Count Hans Hendrick von (1755–1824), Swedish soldier; first viceroy of Norway, 16, 472.

Essenes, a Jewish sect of the second century B.C.; doctrines of, 2, 161, 174.

Essex, kingdom of, founded, 18, 38.

Essex, Arthur Capel, Earl of, see Capel.

Essex, Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of (1567–1601), an English nobleman; succeeds Leicester as favourite of Elizabeth, 19, 408; commands land forces in expedition against Cadiz (1593), 10, 246; 13, 530; 19, 415; jealousy of, toward Walter Raleigh, 19, 416; quarrel of, with Elizabeth, 19, 418–419; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1599), 19, 424; conspiracy of, 19, 424–426; trial and execution of (1601), 19, 426–427.

Essex, Robert Devereux, 3rd Earl of (1591–

1646), an English general, son of the second earl of Essex; refuses to accompany the king from London, 19, 628; joins parliamentary forces in war against the king, 20, 6; at battle of Edgehill (1642), 20, 8; irresolution of, at Turnham Green, 20, 9; captures Reading (1643), 20, 11; relieves city of Gloucester, 20, 15; wins first battle of Newbury, 20, 16; reception in London, 20, 17; loses his army in Cornwall (1644), 20, 25; death, 20, 45.

Essex, Walter Devereux, 1st Earl of (1541–1576), an English statesman and soldier; as undertaker of Ireland, 21, 409; death of, 21, 409.

Essling, village of Austria; battle of (May 21st–22nd, 1809), known also as battle of Aspern or Gross Aspern, 12, 572–573; 14, 553–555.

Essling, Prince of, see Massena.

Estaing, Charles Hector, Count d' (1729–1794), French soldier and naval officer; brings fleet to aid of American colonies, 12, 132; 23, 269; conflict with English admiral, 23, 272; joins Lincoln in attack on Savannah, 23, 271.

Este, a noble house of Italy, rulers of Ferrara and Modena; its rise to power, 9, 62; leaders of Guelf party in Modena, 9, 108; cruelty of rule in Ferrara under the marquis Albert, 9, 252; their rule in Modena in the fifteenth century, 9, 498.

Este, Alfonso I d', duke of Ferrara (1486–1534), Italian ruler and soldier; in the League of Cambray against Venice (1509), 9, 432; in the battle of Ravenna, 9, 435.

Este, Anne d', see Nemours, Duchess of.

Este, Cesare d' (1562–1628), duke of Modena and Reggio, Italian ruler; loses Ferrara to Pope Clement VII, 9, 481; beautifies Modena, 9, 498.

Estella, town in northern Spain; battle of (June 25th, 1874), 10, 415.

Esther, Book of, circumstances of composition of, 2, 137.

Estonia, a government of Russia, one of the so-called Baltic provinces; conquest of (1219), 16, 160.

Estrade, Don Gutierrez de, a member of the monarchical party in Mexico; proposes an Austrian archduke as emperor of Mexico (1846), 23, 627–628.

Estrades, Godefroy, Count d' (1607–1686), a French soldier and diplomat; quarrel with a Spanish ambassador (1661), 11, 564; ambassador to Holland, 11, 567; plenipotentiary at Nimeguen, 11, 589.

Estrées, Gabrielle d' (1571–1599), a mistress of Henry IV of France, 11, 409–410.

Estrées, Jean, Count d' (1628–1707), a French admiral; private enterprises against Dutch (1676–1678), 11, 586; in war of League of Augsburg (1689), 11, 601 seq.

Estrées, Louis Letellier, Count d' (1697–1771), French soldier; proceeds against Hanover, 12, 72–73; 15, 200.

Estremadura, a province of Portugal; Alfonso I seizes strongholds in, 10, 431.

Estremadura, a former province of Spain; invaded by the Portuguese, **10**, 272.

Estridsen, see Svend II.

Estrup, Jacob Brønnum Scavenius (1825–), Danish statesman; premier, **16**, 449.

Étampes, Anne de Pisseleu, Duchess of (1508–1576), mistress of Francis I of France; her influence over the king, **11**, 322.

Etana, hero of Babylonian legend dealing with the future life, **1**, 531–532.

Étaples, town of northeastern France; treaty at, between Henry VII of England and Charles VIII of France (1492), **11**, 287; **19**, 27.

Et Cætera Oath (1640), oath imposed on English clergy, pledging them to resistance against all change in ecclesiastical polity, **19**, 578.

Etchmiadzin, town in the province of Eriwan, Russian Caucasus; battle of (1804), **17**, 459; occupied by Russians (1829), **17**, 543.

Eteocretans, people of ancient Crete, **2**, 64.

Eteonicus (ca. 400 B.C.), Spartan soldier and admiral; in the battle of Mytilene (406 B.C.), **3**, 635; reduces Thracian cities (405 B.C.), **3**, 640; **4**, 73; commands in Aegina, **4**, 121.

Ethandune, the modern Eddington or Heddington, Wiltshire, England; battle of (878 A.D.), **18**, 79.

Ethbaal, see Ithobaal.

Ethelbert, king of Kent, see *Æthelberht*.

Ethelfleda, see *Æthelflæd*.

Ethelfrid, see *Æthelfrith*.

Ethelred, see *Æthelred*.

Ethelwulf, see *Æthelwulf*.

Ethiopia (*Cush*), region of ancient Africa, south of Egypt, broadly corresponding to the modern Nubia; tributary to Egypt, **1**, 59, 129; as original home of Egyptians, **1**, 77, 263; identification of Ethiopians and Cushites, **1**, 86–87; in wars with Egyptians, **1**, 110–111, 129–131, 137, 177–179; mines worked by Egyptians, **1**, 111, 147; conquest of Egypt by Ethiopians, **1**, 174–177, 181; invaded by Assyrians, **1**, 178, 179, 408, 427; Phoenician trade with, **2**, 281, 311, 333; products of, **2**, 336; invasion of, by Cambyses, **2**, 192, 602–603; Ethiopians in Xerxes' army, **3**, 363; under Ptolemy II, **4**, 569.

Ethiopia (*Abyssinia*), relations of, with Byzantine empire, **7**, 124; **9**, 313.

Ethiopians, a people of Baluchistan, **2**, 489, 568.

Ethnike Hetæria, see *Hetæria*.

Étienne d'Albert, bishop of Ostia; see *Innocent VI*.

Etoiles, Mme. d', see Pompadour.

Etruria, land of the Etruscans, in Italy, nearly corresponding with the modern Tuscany; mythical colonisation of, **2**, 429; in alliance with Phoenicians against Greeks, **2**, 313, 316; **3**, 203; **5**, 144; in naval war with Syracuse (474 B.C.), **5**, 50, 144; civilisation of, **5**, 49–50, 107, 119, 350, 355; **6**, 99; in wars with Rome,

5, 62, 74, 89–95, 106, 143, 175, 191–200; invaded by the Gauls (390 B.C.), **5**, 155–156.

Etruria, Kingdom of, kingdom formed by Napoleon from the grand duchy of Tuscany; erected into a kingdom (1801), **9**, 564; annexed to France (1808), **10**, 325.

Eu, town in department of Seine, France; burned by the English (1340), **11**, 104; battle of (1415), **18**, 532.

Euænetus, Spartan commander; in wars against Persia (481 B.C.), **3**, 312.

Euarchus, despot of Astacus in Acarnania (ca. 431 A.D.); expelled, **3**, 531.

Eubœa or Negropont, an island off eastern coast of Greece; mineral wealth of, **3**, 31; early inhabitants of, **3**, 104–105; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 254, 255, 433, 434, 450, 527, 606, 629; **4**, 22, 141, 200; in Persian war (480 B.C.), **3**, 330–334; Spartan form of government in (404 B.C.), **4**, 73; under Philip of Macedonia, **4**, 218, 229, 235, 237; under Antigonus, **4**, 492, 514; in wars with Rome, **4**, 529, 545; civilisation of, **3**, 171, 188; **4**, 591; Turks capture (1470), **9**, 295.

Eucærus, see Demetrius III.

Eucharist, contention over, **11**, 40; **14**, 208.

Euclidas, one of the Thirty Tyrants of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

Euclides, Athenian archon (403 B.C.); library of, **3**, 473; archonship of, **4**, 18–19, 21, 22.

Eucratides (second century B.C.), Bactrian king; wars of, **8**, 50, 57.

Eudes (Odo) (d. 898 A.D.), king of France, 888–898 A.D.; reign, **11**, 14; as count of Paris, defends city against Northmen (885 A.D.), **7**, 588; **11**, 9; made king **7**, 589; **11**, 14; does homage to Arnulf, **7**, 590; treachery to Arnulf, **7**, 592; end of reign, **7**, 593; **11**, 14.

Eudes (Eudo) (665–735 A.D.), duke of Aquitaine and Gascony; at war with Charles Martel, **7**, 490; in wars with Saracens, (732 A.D.), **7**, 494–496.

Eudes (d. 1037), count of Blois and Champagne; wars of, **11**, 26.

Eudocia or *Athenais* (393–460 A.D.), a Roman empress, wife of Theodosius II; career of, **7**, 43–44; **6**, 575.

Eudocia, Byzantine empress, wife of Heraclius; coronation of (610 A.D.), **7**, 155.

Eudocia (eleventh century), Byzantine empress, wife of Constantine XI and later of Romanus IV; marries Romanus IV, **7**, 253; imprisoned, **7**, 257.

Eudœmon, general of Alexander the Great; commands army in India, **4**, 372.

Eudoxia (ca. 400 A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Arcadius; marriage of, **6**, 537; persecutes Eutropius, **6**, 545; **7**, 36; St. Chrysostom and, **7**, 40.

Eudoxia (b. 422 A.D.), Roman empress, wife of Valentinian III; marriage of, **6**, 574; summons the Vandals to drive out the usurper Maximus, **6**, 601–602.

Eudoxia Lopukhin, empress of Russia, wife of Peter the Great; marriage of, **17**, 253; divorced (1696), **17**, 257; imprisoned, **17**, 265.

Euergetes I, see Ptolemy III.

Euergetes II, see Ptolemy VII.

Eugène, François, Prince of Savoy (1663–1736), Austrian general; leads Austrian troops against Turkey, **9**, 523; **14**, 398; **24**, 395, 402; defeats Turks at Zenta (1697), **9**, 523; **14**, 398; **24**, 402; Italian campaigns of, **9**, 528; **11**, 614–615; **13**, 645, 650; **20**, 475; reinforces Victor Amadeus in Piedmont, **11**, 604; joins Marlborough in war against France, **11**, 614; **13**, 650; in the war for the Polish crown (1733–1735), **12**, 29; **20**, 545; breaks power of Turks in Illyria, **14**, 398; character of, **14**, 407; with Marlborough at battle of Blenheim (1704), **14**, 410; reorganises army in Italy, **14**, 411; at battle of Turin, **14**, 412–413; at battle of Oudenarde (1708), **14**, 414; captures Lille, **14**, 414; opposes peace propositions of Louis XIV, **14**, 414; at battle of Malplaquet (1709), **14**, 414–415; **20**, 477; negotiates Peace of Rastadt (1714), **14**, 417; becomes governor of Netherlands (1716), **14**, 418; begins a new campaign against the Turks, **14**, 420; takes Belgrade (1717), **14**, 421; Austria's debt to, **14**, 423; in London (1713), **20**, 487.

Eugénie (Eugenia Maria de Montijo de Guzman) (1826–), countess of Teba, afterwards empress of France; marries Napoleon III (1853), **13**, 128; made regent of France (1870), **13**, 149; urges war with Germany, **15**, 518; attitude of, toward Mexican refugees, **23**, 631.

Eugenius, secretary of Theodosius; proclaimed emperor in Gaul (392 A.D.), **6**, 527.

Eugenius I, pope 654–657; favoured by imperial court, **8**, 541.

Eugenius II, pope 824–827; pontificate of, **8**, 566.

Eugenius III (Bernard), pope 1145–1153; disturbed pontificate of, **8**, 603; encourages Second Crusade, **8**, 359–360.

Eugenius IV (Gabriel Condolmieri), pope 1431–1447; pontificate of, **8**, 637–638; deposed by council of Bâle, **8**, 638; urges peace between the Visconti and Florence, **9**, 286; supported by Emperor Sigismund, **14**, 212; death of, **8**, 639.

Euhemerus the Hyrcanian (second century B.C.); favourite of Phraates II, **8**, 61–62.

Eulæus, Egyptian administrator (170 B.C.); co-ruler with Lenæus, **4**, 573.

Eulenburg, Botho, Count of (1831–), a German statesman; becomes president of the Prussian ministry (1892), **15**, 549.

Euljaitu (fourteenth century), sultan of Persia; sends ambassadors to China (1312–1313), **24**, 295.

Eumæus, the swineherd of Ulysses, in the Odyssey, **3**, 96, 97, 98.

Eumathes, one of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

Eumenes I, king of Pergamus 263–ca. 241 B.C., nephew and successor of Philetaerus; defeats Antiochus Soter, **4**, 556; aids Antiochus, brother of Seleucus, **4**, 559.

Eumenes II, king of Pergamus 197–159 B.C.; as ally of Rome (191–190 B.C.), **5**, 298–299; visit of, to Rome (172 B.C.), **5**, 302; relations of, to Perseus, **5**, 303.

Eumenes of Cardia (ca. 361–316 B.C.), secretary of Alexander the Great; nationality of, **4**, 274; marriage of, **4**, 377; character of, **4**, 422, 425–426; governor of Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, **4**, 428; Leonnatus and, **4**, 467; friend of Perdiccas, **4**, 433, 475; abilities of, as a soldier, **4**, 433; commands in Asia Minor, **4**, 435; war of, with Antigonus, **4**, 436–437, 476; Olympias and, **4**, 478–479; Antipater and, **4**, 553.

Eumenides or Erinyes, see Furies.

Euneus, a character in Greek legend, son of Jason, **3**, 74.

Eunoe, Moorish queen; Caesar's intrigue with, **5**, 590.

Eunuchs, become a power in Rome, **6**, 473; **7**, 33–34; under Byzantine empire, **7**, 99; in Turkey, **24**, 333, 356.

Eunus (d. 133 B.C.), a Syrian slave; leader of a servile insurrection in Sicily, **5**, 323–325.

Eupator, see Antiochus (V) Eupator, Mithridates (VI) Eupator.

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- Fehmi, Mustapha Pasha (nineteenth century), Egyptian statesman; becomes prime minister (1891), **24**, 464.
- Fehrbelin, town in Prussia; battle of (1675), **14**, 393; **15**, 141.
- Feijo (Feijo), Diogo Antonio (1784–1843), a Brazilian priest and statesman; regency of (1835–1837), **23**, 658.
- Fejervary, Baron, Hungarian premier, **15**, 62.
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- Felix, Antonius, a Roman procurator of Judea 55–60 A.D.; procures assassination of the high priest, **2**, 174; charged with extortion, **2**, 174.
- Felix I, bishop of Rome 269–274 A.D., **8**, 503.
- Felix III (d. 492 A.D.), pope 483–492 A.D.; excommunicates Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople (483 A.D.), **8**, 528.
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- Felix (eighth century A.D.), archbishop of Ravenna; degradation and punishment of, **8**, 543.
- Felton, John (d. 1628), English soldier; assassinates duke of Buckingham, **19**, 556.
- Fendall, Josias (seventeenth century), colonial governor of Maryland; appointed lieutenant-governor by Lord Baltimore (1656), **22**, 608.
- Fénelon, Bertrand de Salignac de la Mothe (d. 1579), French ambassador to England; describes English privateers, **19**, 337; explains St. Bartholomew Massacre to Elizabeth, **19**, 350.
- Fénelon, François de Salignac de la Mothe (1651–1715), French prelate and author; tutors the duke of Burgundy (1689), **11**, 625.
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- Ferrand** (thirteenth century), count of Flanders; deserts Philip II of France for John of England (1213), **18**, 342; at battle of Bouvines (1214), **11**, 54; **18**, 345.
- Ferrar, Robert**, bishop of St. Davids (d. 1555), English Protestant prelate; persecuted (1555), **19**, 246.
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- Frankfort or Frankfort-on-the-Main**, city in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia; assemblies and diets of, (1291) **14**, 156, (1310) **14**, 166, (1338) **14**, 175, (1816) **15**, 365, (1848) **15**, 442, (1851) **15**, 11, (1863) **15**, 21–22; attentat of (1833) **15**, 404; incorporated with Prussia (1866) **15**, 492.
- Frankfort, Peace of** (1871), **13**, 262; **15**, 661.
- Franklin, State of**, an unofficial and unrecognised organisation of the western counties of North Carolina (1784), **23**, 288.
- Franklin, town in Tennessee**; battle of (1864), **23**, 445.
- Franklin, Benjamin** (1706–1790), American statesman, and writer; takes military command in French and Indian War, **23**, 213; draws up plan for federal union of colonies (1754), **23**, 202; denounces ill-treatment of Indians, **23**, 226; as mediator for American colonists in England, **20**, 620; **23**, 46, 231, 234; opposes criminal colonisation, **22**, 583; on committee for drawing up declaration of independence, **23**, 252; as American ambassador in Paris, concludes French alliance (1778), **12**, 133, 135; **23**, 268, 311; issues commissions to naval officers in Europe, **23**, 272; in peace negotiations with Great Britain, **23**, 281; in Constitutional Convention (1787), **23**, 291, 292; character of, **12**, 133; **23**, 311.
- Franklin, Sir John** (1766–1847), English explorer, governor of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania), **22**, 242.
- Franklin, William B.** (1823–1903), American soldier; at battle of South Mountain (1862), **23**, 433; commands wing of Union army at battle of Fredericksburg (1862), **23**, 436.
- Frankopan, Francis** (d. 1671), Hungarian conspirator against German oppression, **14**, 396.
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- Fransecky, Eduard Friedrich von** (1807–1890), Prussian soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 171, 174; **15**, 493.
- Fraser, Sir Simon** (d. 1306), Scottish soldier; at Roslin (1303), **18**, 420; **21**, 78; executed as a rebel, **18**, 424; **21**, 91.
- Fraser, Simon** (1729–1777), British soldier; killed at battle of Saratoga, **23**, 265.

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- Fraser, Simon**, son of Lord Lovat; made commander of new Highland regiment (1756), **20**, 583.
- Frauenstadt**, town of Prussia; battle of (1706), **16**, 377; **17**, 273.
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- Frazer**, Simon, Canadian pioneer; builds first trading-post in British Columbia (1806), **22**, 342.
- Frazier's Farm**, battle of; see Glendale.
- Frébault**, Charles Victor (1813–1888), French soldier; at siege of Paris, **13**, 163.
- Fredegund** (d. 597 A.D.), a Frankish queen, wife of Chilperic; intrigues of, **7**, 479; **10**, 20.
- Fredericia**, a fortified seaport in Jutland, Denmark; besieged by the troops of Schleswig-Holstein (1849), **15**, 449.
- Frederick I** (ca. 1471–1533), king of Denmark and Norway 1523–1533; created duke of Schleswig and Holstein (1481), **16**, 219; claims part sovereignty of Denmark and Norway (1490), **16**, 225; reign of, **16**, 243–254; death of, **16**, 254.
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- Frederick VIII** (1843–), king of Denmark, **16**, 450.
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Frederick I (1676-1751), king of Sweden 1720-1751, son of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel; raises siege of Friederiksbad (1718), 16, 396; accession of, 16, 397; reign of, 16, 398-400.

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Frederick I (1372-1440), elector of Brandenburg 1415-1440, originally Frederick VI, burgrave of Nuremberg; made first elector of Brandenburg (1415), 14, 214; 11, 186; 15, 108; resigns claim to imperial crown, 14, 215-216.

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Frederick V (1596-1632), Elector Palatine; made king of Bohemia, the "Winter King," 13, 570; 14, 333; defeated at battle of Prague or White Hill (1620), 13, 570; 14, 334; 19, 504; outlawed by Ferdinand II of the Holy Roman Empire, 14, 335 seq.; death of, 14, 354.

Frederick I, "the Warlike" (1369-1428), elector and duke of Saxony; founds University of Leipzig (1409), 8, 635.

Frederick III, "the Wise" (1463-1525), elector of Saxony; refuses imperial crown,

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- Frederick II** (1720–1785), landgrave of Hesse-Cassel 1760–1785; sells troops to England, **23**, 254.
- Frederick**, prince of Hesse, brother-in-law of Frederick VI of Denmark; at battle of Sehested (1813), **16**, 431–432.
- Frederick "with the Empty Pocket"** (1382–1439), archduke of Austria, son of the Archduke Leopold; assembles a force in the Tyrol (1405), **16**, 582–583; repulsed by Appenzellers, **16**, 583; excommunicated by the Council of Constance and put under the ban of the empire (1415), **16**, 584; renounces rights over Swiss bailiwicks, **16**, 585; makes submission to Emperor Sigismund, **16**, 585.
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- Frederick I** (1826–), grand duke of Baden 1856–; regency of (1852–1856), **15**, 466.
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- Frederick**, duke of Upper Lorraine 1046 A.D., **7**, 640.
- Frederick III** (1597–1659), duke of Schleswig-Holstein; gives asylum to Arminians, **13**, 569.
- Frederick I, of Hohenstaufen** (d. 1105)*, duke of Swabia; supports Henry IV, **7**, 653.
- Frederick II** (1090–1147), duke of Swabia; proposed as emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 89; at war with Conrad of Franconia, **14**, 90.
- Frederick V** (1168–1191), duke of Swabia, son of Barbarossa; in war with Saladin, **14**, 108.
- Frederick "with the Bitten Cheek"** (1257–1324), markgraf of Meissen and landgraf of Thuringia; acknowledged sovereign of Meissen and Thuringia, **14**, 166; in conflict with Waldemar, **14**, 168; offered crown of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 180.
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- Frederick Augustus I, "the Just,"** (1750–1827), king of Saxony, ally of Prussia in Potato War, **14**, 459; ally of Napoleon, **14**, 568, 573; becomes king (1807), **15**, 297.
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- Frederick Charles**, (1828–1885), prince of Prussia, the "Red Prince", a Prussian soldier, nephew of William I of Prussia; in the war of Prussia and Austria against Denmark (1864), **16**, 446; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 488, 489, 490, 493; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 152, 155, 167, 168, 174.
- Frederick Henry**, (1584–1647), prince of Orange, a Dutch soldier and statesman, the youngest son of William I, stadholder of Netherlands 1625–1647; birth, **13**, 499; given command of the "New Gueux" (1599), **13**, 534; at the battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 535–536; in the campaigns of 1605–1606, **13**, 540–541; invades Brabant, **13**, 571; marriage of (1625), **13**, 573; becomes stadholder, **13**, 576–577; defeats Spaniards, **13**, 578; title given to, by king of France, **13**, 581; takes Breda (1638), **14**, 374; assumes care of the Great Elector (1640), **15**, 132; death of, **13**, 582–583.
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Frederick William (1620–1688), the “Great Elector” of Brandenburg; main treatment, **15**, 132–144; accession of (1640), **15**, 132; ally of Sweden against Poland (1654), **15**, 133–135; concludes Treaty of Labiau (1656), **15**, 135; **16**, 336; at-

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Frederick William (1802–1875), last elector of Hesse; forced to grant reforms, **15**, 438–439; taken prisoner (1866), **15**, 488.

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Fredericksburg, a town in Virginia; battle of (1862), **23**, 436.

Frederickshald, a seaport in Norway; besieged by Charles XII of Sweden (1718), **16**, 392.

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Fregosi, ruling Ghibelline family of Genoa; sets up rulers (1363–1393), **9**, 264.

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Freia, in German mythology, Woden’s wife, goddess of marriage, **6**, 59; see also Freya and Frigg.

Freiburg, a city in Baden, Germany; the French under Condé and Turenne defeat the Bavarians under Mercy at (1644), **11**, 494; taken by the French under Créqui (1677), **11**, 587; taken by the French under Villars (1714), **11**, 626.

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Freire, Ramon (1787–1851), a Chilean general

and dictator; drives the last Spaniards from Chiloe, and resigns from presidency (1826), **23**, 610.

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Frelinghuysen, Frederick Theodore (1817–1885), American statesman, secretary of state 1881–1885; negotiates treaty with Nicaragua for the construction of an Isthmian canal (1884), **23**, 651.

Frémont, John Charles (1813–1890), an American explorer, general and politician; takes part in the conquest of California (1846–1847), **23**, 373; republican candidate for president (1856), **23**, 400; in command in Missouri (1861), **23**, 422; emancipation proclamation of (1861), **23**, 422; radical republican nominee for president (1864), **23**, 450.

French, John Denton Pinkstone (1852–), British soldier; relieves Kimberley (1900), **22**, 275, 312; repulses Boers near Colesberg (1900), **22**, 310.

French Academy (*Académie Française*), a body of forty men of letters, the object of which is to supervise the use of the French language and regulate the literary taste of the people; foundation of, by Richelieu (1635), **11**, 474, 632–633; defends liberty of press (1827), **13**, 37.

French and Indian War, or **Old French War** (1754–1763), the last in a series of wars between France and England in America (the American phase of the Seven Years' War); main treatment, **23**, 203–230; expulsion of the Acadians (1755), **23**, 204–206; Braddock's project and defeat, **23**, 206–211; the battle of Lake George, **23**, 211–213; the disastrous campaign of 1756–1757, **23**, 213–214; the successes of 1758–1759; **23**, 214–217; Quebec taken by the English under Wolfe (1759), **23**, 217–222; peace with France (1763), **23**, 222–223; Pontiac's conspiracy (1763), **23**, 223–225; the Indian War, **23**, 225–226; the death of Pontiac and the end of Indian power, **23**, 226–229. For other French and Indian wars see King William's War, Queen Anne's War, King George's War.

French Congo, a French-African colony; foundation of, **13**, 194.

French Dynasties, in Athens (thirteenth century), **7**, 303, 322.

French Fury (1583), a treacherous attack on Antwerp by the French under the duke of Anjou, **13**, 496–498.

French Indo-China, general name for French possessions in southeastern Asia; main treatment of, **24**, 517–521; physical features of, **24**, 517; early history of, **24**, 518; foreign relations of, **24**, 519; comes under French control (1861–1874), **24**, 520; government of, **24**, 520; see also *Cochin China*.

French Revolution, The, a revolution which overthrew the Bourbon monarchy and the old feudal régime in France at the close of the eighteenth century; causes of, **12**, 181–190.

Under Mirabeau (1789–1791), **12**, 206–234; National Assembly, **12**, 207; the Emigrés, **12**, 208.

Fall of monarchy (1791–1792), **12**, 235–266; flight of king, **12**, 239; legislative assembly, **12**, 248; rise of Commune, **12**, 259.

The Commune (1792–1793), **12**, 267–296; September massacres, **12**, 270; Republic proclaimed, **12**, 281; Girondists vs. Jacobins, **12**, 283; battle of Jemmapes, **12**, 288; trial and execution of Louis XVI, **12**, 288–296.

The Counter-Revolution (1793), **12**, 297–324; fall of Girondists, **12**, 299; death of Marat, **12**, 302; Constitution of year III, **12**, 308; organisation of the Terror, **12**, 312; trial and execution of Marie Antoinette, **12**, 316–324.

Reign of Terror (1793–1794), **12**, 325–354; execution of Girondists, **12**, 326; worship of Reason, **12**, 331; fall of Hébertists, **12**, 332; coalition against Robespierre, **12**, 339; fall of Robespierre, **12**, 341; see also *Consulate, Convention, Directory, Girondists, Jacobins, Napoleon, and Napoleonic Wars*.

French Spoliation Claims, Conclusion of (July 1831), negotiations between United States and France concerning, **23**, 361–362.

Frentztown (now Monroe), a town in Michigan; battle of (September 22nd, 1813), **23**, 330.

Frentanians, an early Italian people; origin of, **5**, 49.

Frere, Sir Henry Bartle Edward (1815–1884), British Colonial official; administration of, in Cape Colony, **21**, 642; **22**, 270.

Fréron, Louis Stanislas (1765–1802), a French revolutionist; incendiary writings of (1792), **12**, 259; joins Thermidorian reaction (1794), **12**, 389; unpopularity of, in Paris (1795), **12**, 394.

Frescobaldi, Tommaso (fifteenth century), Florentine patriot; character and heroic death of, **9**, 284.

Frey, Scandinavian deity; sent as hostage to Asaland, **16**, 14; position of, in Scandinavian hierarchy, **16**, 21; builds temple and palace in Upsala, **16**, 34.

Freya, Scandinavian deity, sister of Frey, **16**, 15, 21; see also *Freia*.

Freycinet, Charles Louis de Saulces de (1828–), French politician; minister of public works, **13**, 191; minister of foreign affairs, **13**, 193; minister of war, and premier, **13**, 195.

Freyr, see *Frey*.

Fribourg (Freiburg), canton of Switzerland; defeat of, by Bernese (1340), **16**, 570; opens campaign in the canton Vaud (1475), **16**, 597 seq.; independence of, recognised (1476–1477), **16**, 603, 607; admitted to Swiss Confederation (1481), **16**, 610; treaty of, with Geneva (1519), **16**, 635; strife between burghers and aristocracy (1781), **17**, 3; liberal constitution adopted in (1831), **17**, 37;

- capitulation of, in Sonderbund War (1847), **17**, 42.
- Fribourg**, capital of Canton Fribourg, Switzerland; congress at (1476), **16**, 603; treaty of (1516), **11**, 309; **16**, 619; siege of (1781), **17**, 3.
- Friederike**, princess of Mecklenburg, sister of Queen Louise of Germany; marriage of (1793), **15**, 298.
- Friedland**, a town in East Prussia; Napoleon defeats Russians and Prussians at (June 14th, 1807), **12**, 558–562; **15**, 296; **17**, 454; **21**, 472.
- Friedland**, duke of; see **Wallenstein**.
- Friedlingen**, a town in Germany; battle of (1702), **11**, 616.
- Friedrichsham**, see **Fredriksham**.
- Friedrichstadt**, a town in Prussia; siege of, by the Danes (1850), **15**, 450.
- Friesians**, see **Friseans**.
- Friesland** or **Vriesland**, a province of the Netherlands; early history of, **13**, 276–277; incorporated with the Netherlands, **10**, 243; **13**, 279, 283; see also **Netherlands**.
- Frige**, in Norse mythology the wife of Odin, and queen of the gods; legend of, **16**, 13.
- Frimont**, Johann Maria Philipp, Count of (1759–1831), an Austrian soldier; quells insurrection at Naples (1821), **14**, 588.
- Friseans** or **Friesians**, the inhabitants of Friesland, *q. v.*
- Friso**, John William (d. 1711), prince of Nassau and stadholder of Friesland, cousin and heir of William of Orange, **13**, 648–649; death of, **13**, 653.
- Friso**, William Charles Henry; see **William IV**, of Holland.
- Fritigern** (d. 381 A.D.), a king of the West Goths; defeats Valens at Hadrianopolis (378 A.D.), **6**, 323–324.
- Friuli**, a district in Italy, north of the Adriatic Sea; incursions of the Turks into (fifteenth century), **9**, 295–296.
- Froben**, Emanuel (d. 1675), master of horse of Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg; death of, **15**, 141.
- Frobisher**, Sir Martin (d. 1594), an English navigator; in command against the Spanish armada (1588), **19**, 393; continues war against Spain, **19**, 410; explorations of, **19**, 457; **22**, 453, 493.
- Frode I**, king of Denmark ca. 35 A.D.; reign of, **16**, 12; death of, **16**, 32.
- Froissart**, Jean (1337–1410), French poet and historian, **18**, 497.
- Fronde**, The, in French history, a political party which waged war against the court party during the minority of Louis XIV; origin of name, **11**, 499; leaders of, arrested (1648), **11**, 499–500; "Day of the Barricades," **11**, 500–501; begins the war with an attack on the Bastille, **11**, 503; second act of, **11**, 505; Mazarin leagues with, **11**, 505; last phase of, **11**, 511; characterisation of, **11**, 515.
- Fronsac**, Duke of, before Hanover (1757), **12**, 73.
- Frontenac**, Count Louis de Buade de (1621–1698), a French governor of Canada; succeeds De Courcelles (1672), **22**, 323; expedition of 1696, **23**, 86–89; sends Indian expedition against New York, **23**, 162; in King William's War, **23**, 185–186, 187, 189.
- Frontinus**, Sextus Julius (d. ca. 103 A.D.), a Roman soldier; subdues Britain, **6**, 244.
- Fronto**, Marcus Cornelius (d. ca. 175 A.D.), a Roman orator; instructor of the young Commodus, **6**, 303.
- Fröschweiler**, village in Alsace; battles of (1793), **14**, 507; **15**, 273; (1870), **13**, 151.
- Frossard**, Charles Auguste (1807–1875), French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 154.
- Froude**, James Anthony (1818–1894), English historian; as government representative in South Africa, **22**, 270.
- Froude**, Richard Hurrell (1803–1836), English clergyman; in Tractarian movement, **21**, 611.
- Fructidor**, The 18th, in French history, Sept. 5th, 1797, when the reactionary party in the Council of Five Hundred was overthrown by a coup d'état, **12**, 446–449.
- Fruela I**, king of Asturias 757–768 A.D.; succeeds Alfonso I (the Catholic), **10**, 42.
- Fruela II**, king of Asturias 923–925 A.D.; succeeds Ordofio, **10**, 44.
- Fründsberg**, Georg von (1473–1528), German soldier; besieges Venice, **14**, 243; in Lombardy (1526), **9**, 451; **19**, 93.
- Fry**, Colonel, English soldier; commands expedition to the Ohio (1754), **20**, 577.
- Fuad Pasha**, see **Fuhad Pasha**.
- Fuca**, John de (Apostolos Valerianos) (d. ca. 1602), a Greek navigator; voyage of, to America, **22**, 495.
- Fuenterrabia** or **Fontarabia**, a town in Spain; taken by French (1522), **10**, 223; Wellington crosses Bidassoa at (1813), **21**, 479.
- Fuentes**, Pedro Henriquez d'Azevedo, Count of (1560–1643), a Spanish soldier; viceroy of Netherlands, **13**, 528; invades France, **13**, 529; killed at battle of Rocroi, **11**, 490.
- Fuentes d'Onoro**, a village in Spain; Wellington checks Masséna at battle of (1811), **10**, 357; **21**, 477.
- Fugger**, a rich family of Augsburg; rise of, **14**, 278.
- Fugitive Slave Law**, in United States history, a law to facilitate the recovery of fugitive slaves (1850); **23**, 383, 387, 388.
- Fuhad** (**Fuad**) Pasha (1814–1869), Turkish statesman, **23**, 428, 432.
- Fujiwara**, Japanese clan; power of, **24**, 583, 588.
- Fulbert** (ca. 960–1029), French bishop and scholar; influence of, on philosophical thought of his day, **11**, 40.
- Fulcaris** (**Phulcaris**), Roman general; defeated by the Franks (ca. 533 A.D.), **7**, 422.
- Fulda**, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Metternich and the kings of Bavaria and Württemberg (1813), **11**, 583.

- Fulk (Foulques) III, surnamed The Black (972–1040), count of Anjou 987–1040; pilgrimages of, to Holy Land, 11, 27; crimes of, 11, 27; begins erection of cathedral of Angers, 11, 27.
- Fulk IV, surnamed The Quarreler (1043–1109), count of Anjou; instigates revolt against William the Conqueror, 18, 187.
- Fulk (Foulques) (d. 1201), French priest; preaches a crusade (1199), 8, 413–414.
- Fulrad, abbot of St. Denis; in embassy to Pope Zacharias (750 A.D.), 7, 508; welcomes Pope Stephen to France (754 A.D.), 7, 511; carries keys of Italian cities to Rome (756 A.D.), 7, 515–516.
- Fulton, Robert (1765–1815), American inventor; successfully navigates Hudson River in his steamboat *Clermont* (1807), 23, 500.
- Fulvia, Roman courtesan; discloses Catiline's plot (63 B.C.), 5, 484.
- Fulvia (d. 40 B.C.), the wife of Clodius, then of Curio and later of Mark Antony; excites mob to vengeance for death of Clodius (52 B.C.), 5, 512; mutilates remains of Cicero (43 B.C.), 5, 620; incites insurrection in Italy (40 B.C.), 5, 625–626.
- Fulvius, Cn. Maximus Centumalus, Roman consul (298 B.C.); invades Samnium, 5, 194, 196.
- Fulvius, see Flaccus.
- Fundamental Articles, a bill establishing new electoral system and concerning the question of nationality in Austro-Hungary (1871); passed by diet (1871), 15, 38–40.
- Fundamental Law, The (*Grondwet*), a constitutional law of Holland, in effect 1887, 14, 65.
- Fundamental Orders, The, first constitution of Connecticut (1639), 23, 107.
- Fundanius, Caius, Roman consul 243 B.C.; and Hamilcar, 5, 232.
- Funeral Customs; embalming in Egypt, 1, 197, 237–239; Babylonian, 1, 478; Scythian customs, 2, 408–409; Lycian, 2, 418; Gothic, 6, 590; Hun, 6, 594; Bulgarian, 24, 158; Tibetan, 24, 507; Persian, 2, 569; Greek, 3, 35, 41, 60, 64, 65, 171, 172; 6, 392; early Italian, 3, 60.
- Fung-taow, Chinese inventor; invents printing (924 A.D.), 24, 544.
- Furies, The, Roman goddesses of vengeance; the Greek Eumenides, 3, 166, 375.
- Furnes (Veurne), town in Belgium; battle of (1297), 11, 75; 18, 415.
- Fürstenberg, Henry, Count of (1464–1499), German soldier; at battle of Dornach, (1499), 14, 242.
- Fürstenberg, Wilhelm Egon von (1629–1704), German cardinal; candidate for archbishopric of Cologne, 11, 599.
- Fuscus, Cornelius, Roman governor of Illyricum (88 A.D.), 6, 258.
- Futteth Ali, see Fath Ali.
- Futtigarh, see Fatigarh.
- Fyt, Jan (1611–1661), Flemish painter, 13, 599.

G

Gabinian Law, one of the *Leges Tabellariae*, or ballot laws of Rome, passed in 139 B.C.; introduces the ballot in elections, 5, 320 note.

Gabinius, Aulus (d. ca. 47 B.C.), Roman statesman; as tribune (67 B.C.), 5, 465; as consul (58 B.C.), 502–504, 506, 508; as proconsul in Syria (57 B.C.), 4, 576; 5, 538.

Gablenz, Ludwig Karl Wilhelm, Baron von (1814–1874), Austrian general; in Austro-Prussian War (1866), 15, 23, 489, 490.

Gabor, Bethlen (d. 1629), prince of Transylvania, 14, 332, 341.

Gabrielle d'Estrées, see Estrées.

Gabrin, Nicola, see Rienzi.

Gabrovo or Gabrova, a town in Bulgaria; first Bulgarian school founded at (1835), 24, 176.

Gad, a Jewish tribe, 2, 67, 70, 81.

Gadd, Hemming (d. 1520), Swedish noble, carried prisoner to Denmark, 16, 229; brings about surrender of Stockholm, 16, 230.

Gaddas, see Kandish.

Gades, see Cadiz.

Gadiatch, a town in the government of Pultava, Russia; battle of (1709), 17, 279.

Gaditanians, people of Gades (Cadiz); obtain tin from Britain, 2, 277.

Gadsden, Christopher (1724–1805), American Revolutionary officer; influence of, in South Carolina, 23, 232.

Gadsden, James (1788–1858), American statesman; as American minister to Mexico, 23, 392.

Gadsden Purchase, territory acquired by the United States from Mexico (1853), 23, 392.

Gæt, Rudolph de (eleventh century), a Norman; conspires against William the Conqueror, 18, 188; outlawed by William, 18, 189.

Gaeta, a seaport in the province of Caserta, Italy; an independent republic at time of Lombard invasion, 9, 23, 24, 35; surrenders to Gonsalvo de Cordova (1504), 9, 428; 11, 300; Francis II of the Two Sicilies besieged in (1860), 9, 610.

Gaetano, Giovanni, see Nicholas III.

Gætulians, an African tribe, 5, 389, 561.

Gagarin, Matvei Petrovitch (d. 1721), governor of Siberia; extortions, 17, 311.

Gage, Thomas (1721–1787), British soldier; with Braddock in expedition against Fort Duquesne (1755), 23, 208; succeeds Amherst as commander-in-chief in America, 23, 226; Boston refuses quarters to (1768), 23, 235; supersedes Hutchinson

as governor of Massachusetts (1774), 20, 622; 23, 239; fortifies Boston Neck, 23, 240; sends troops to Concord, 20, 624; 23, 241; prepares defenses, 23, 246; recalled, 23, 250.

Gagern, Heinrich Wilhelm August, Baron von (1799–1880), German statesman; appointed "March Minister" (1848), 15, 438.

Gaias ad-din, ruler of Khorasan; conquered by Timur (1381), 24, 300–301.

Gaidel, see Goidel.

Gaillard, Château, a celebrated French castle; siege of (1204), 18, 334–335.

Gaines (d. 400 A.D.), a West-Gothic general, 6, 540, 545; 7, 36–38.

Gaines, Edmund Pendleton (1777–1849), American soldier; commands at Fort Erie (1814), 23, 334.

Gainsborough, a town in Lincolnshire, England; church of, 22, 617–618.

Gaines' Mill, a locality in Virginia, U. S. A.; battle of (1862), 23, 431.

Gaiseric, see Genseric.

Gala (third century B.C.), a Numidian chief, 5, 281.

Gala-Lama (ca. 3100 B.C.), patesi of Shir-purla, 1, 352.

Galatae, see Gauls.

Galatia, in ancient geography a division of Asia Minor; settled by Gauls, 2, 411; conquered by Attalus I, 4, 557.

Galatians, a name given the Gauls in Asia Minor, 5, 155.

Galba, Servius Sulpicius (3 B.C.–69 A.D.), Roman emperor 68–69 A.D., 6, 219–222, 225–226.

Galba, Servius Sulpicius (second century B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; as commander in Spain, 5, 314, 317.

Galba, Servilius, conspirator against Cæsar (44 B.C.), 5, 584.

Galba, Sulpicius (first century B.C.), Roman tribune 88 B.C.; aids Marius, 5, 422, 423.

Galen, Claudius Galenus (ca. 130–200 A.D.), Greek physician and philosophical writer, 4, 611; 6, 303, 368.

Galen, Christoph Bernhard von (1600–1678), German prelate and commander; invades Friesland, 13, 625.

Galerius (Galerius Valerius Maximinus) (d. 311 A.D.), Roman emperor 286–305 A.D.; character and achievements of, 6, 436–439.

Galeswintha (Galesvinda) (sixth century A.D.), sister of Brunehild, wife of Chilperic, 7, 179; 10, 20.

Galgacus (first century A.D.), British chief

- tain; leads Caledonians and allies against Romans, **18**, 16; **21**, 4.
- Galicia**, ancient Spanish province; tin obtained by Phœnicians from, **2**, 277; invaded by the Suevi (fifth century A.D.), **10**, 15.
- Galicia**, province of Austria-Hungary; revolt in (1846), **14**, 601 seq.; **24**, 119; secured to Austria, **14**, 638; ancient inhabitants of, **17**, 119.
- Galigal**, Leonora (seventeenth century), favourite of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 433.
- Galilæans**, followers of Judas the Gaulonite, likewise the early name for Christians, **6**, 323-324.
- Galileo** (1564-1642), Italian scientist; conflict of, with the Church, **9**, 493.
- Galitzin**, Prince Alexander Mikhailovich (1718-1783), Russian soldier; in Turkish War, **24**, 416.
- Galitzin**, Prince Alexander Nicolaievitch (1774-1844), Russian statesman; defeats French at Golymin (1807), **17**, 452; receives Quakers at St. Petersburg, **17**, 507; campaign of, in Galicia (1809), **17**, 466.
- Galitzin**, Prince Dmitri (d. 1738), Russian statesman; member of Secret High Council, **17**, 328; urges circumscriptio of imperial power, **17**, 331.
- Galitzin**, Prince Dmitri Alexeievitch (1738-1803), Russian diplomatist; in war against Turks (1769), **17**, 380; in pursuit of Pugatschev, "the pretender," **17**, 387.
- Galitzin**, Prince Mikhail (1674-1730), Russian general; occupies Finland (1714), **17**, 288.
- Galitzin**, Prince Vasili, "the Great" (1633-1713), a Russian soldier and statesman; advises the abolition of hereditary pretension, **17**, 248; as prime minister (1684), **17**, 250; banished (1689), **17**, 253-254; forced to retire from Crimea (1688), **24**, 396.
- Galla** (fourth century A.D.), daughter of Valentinian and Justina, wife of Theodosius the Great, **6**, 526.
- Galla**, Sosia, wife of C. Silius; banished by Tiberius (24 A.D.), **6**, 144, 145.
- Gallas**, ancient Egyptian tribe, **1**, 86.
- Gallas**, Matthias von (1584-1647), Austrian soldier; in intrigues against Wallenstein, **14**, 363; at Nördlingen (1634), **14**, 365; defeated by the Swedes at Jüterbog (1644), **14**, 381.
- Gallatin**, Albert (1761-1849), American financier; as secretary of the treasury, supports war policy of Madison in 1812, **23**, 328.
- Gallic War**, see Gauls.
- Gallienus**, Publius Licinius (d. 268 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, **6**, 417-420; Roman losses under, **6**, 418, 419; **24**, 127.
- Gallissonière**, Roland Michel Barrin, Marquis de la (1693-1756), French admiral; promotes French colonisation on the Ohio, **23**, 84; as governor of Canada (1745), **12**, 45; **23**, 198; captures Minorca, (1756), **12**, 67-69; **20**, 580.
- Gallo-Brythonic (Cymric)**, one of the two main branches of the Celtic family, **18**, 2.
- Gallus**, see Cestius Gallus.
- Gallus**, Ælius, Roman governor of Egypt 24 B.C.; attempts to subjugate Arabia Felix, **6**, 30; **8**, 110.
- Gallus**, Lucius Anicius, Roman prætor 168 B.C.; reduces Illyricum, **5**, 304.
- Gallus**, Constantius, see Constantius II, emperor.
- Gallus**, Caius Cornelius (ca. 69-26 B.C.), Roman poet and soldier; viceroy of Egypt, **6**, 46, 121.
- Gallus**, Caius Vibius Trebonianus (d. 253 A.D.), Roman emperor; as general in war against Goths (251 A.D.), **6**, 413; reign of, **6**, 414.
- Galt**, Sir Alexander Tillock (1817-1893), Canadian statesman; champions cause of Canadian confederation, **22**, 342.
- Galvez**, José (1729-1787), Spanish statesman; reforms of, in Spanish-American colonies, **23**, 574-575.
- Galway**, earl of; see Ruvigny.
- Galway**, capital of County Galway, Ireland; surrenders to Ginkel (1691), **20**, 424; siege of (1651-1652), **21**, 424.
- Gama**, Saldanha da, Brazilian admiral; in revolt of 1893, **23**, 665.
- Gama**, Vasco da (ca. 1469-1524), Portuguese navigator; doubles Cape of Good Hope, **10**, 475-476; **22**, 265; discovers Natal (1497), **22**, 318; reaches India (1498), **10**, 477; **22**, 40; second expedition to India (1502), **10**, 480-481.
- Gamarra**, Agustin (1785-1841), Peruvian soldier; revolts, **23**, 612.
- Gambacorta**, Pietro (d. 1392), ruler of Pisa 1369-1392; assassination of, **9**, 254.
- Gambetta**, Léon (1838-1882), French statesman; organises army of the Loire, **13**, 167; assumes dictatorship (1870), **13**, 171; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 173, 174, 178, 179; protests against Peace of Versailles, **13**, 179; **15**, 529; resignation of (1871), **13**, 179; reenters Chamber of Deputies, **13**, 189; political ascendancy of, **13**, 191, 192; death of, **13**, 193.
- Gambuli**, Aramæan tribe, **1**, 401, 422, 430.
- Games and Recreations**, see Sports.
- Gammelsdorf**, place in Bavaria; battle of (1315), **14**, 169.
- Gandamuk**, a village in Afghanistan; **Treaty** of (1879), **21**, 641; **22**, 208.
- Gandish**, see Kandish.
- Ganesa** or **Ganesha**, Hindu divinity of wisdom, **2**, 540, 541.
- Ganganelli**, see Clement XIV.
- Gangarides**, East Indian tribe, **2**, 479; **4**, 360.
- Ganilh**, Charles (1760-1836), French economist; retired from senate (1802), **12**, 523.
- Ganjak**, Persian fire temple; destroyed by Heraclius (623 A.D.), **8**, 94.
- Gannys**, a eunuch, general of Elagabalus, **6**, 395, 397.
- Ganteaume**, Honoré (1755-1818), French admiral, **12**, 513.

- Ganymede**, in Greek mythology, cup-bearer to the gods, **3**, 485.
- Ganymedes**, a minister of Queen Arsinoë of Egypt (48 B.C.), **5**, 549–550.
- Gaorra**, Paraguayan statesman; president (1904), **23**, 620.
- Gapon**, Father, Russian popular leader, **17**, 625A.
- Garakhot**, town in India; captured by Sir Hugh Rose (1858), **22**, 197.
- Garat**, Dominique Joseph (1749–1833), French politician; communicates sentence to Louis XVI, **12**, 292.
- Garay**, Francisco de (d. 1524), Spanish governor of Jamaica; explores Gulf of Mexico, **22**, 474.
- Garcia**, king of Navarre 910–914; succeeds Alfonso III (The Great), **10**, 43.
- Garcia**, king of Navarre 1035–1054, son of Sancho III; election of, **10**, 59.
- Garcia**, Lizardo, president of Ecuador, **23**, 615.
- Garde**, Antoine Escalin des Aimars, Baron de la (1498–1578), French soldier and diplomat; sacks Elba and invades Corsica, **11**, 346.
- Gardie**, Count James de la (1583–1652), Swedish general; campaign in Muscovy, **16**, 311; **17**, 234.
- Gardie**, Pont (Pontus) de la (ca. 1530–1585), Swedish general; in Swedish service, **16**, 300; goes on mission to Rome, **16**, 302.
- Gardiner**, Stephen (1483?–1555), English politician and prelate, bishop of Winchester; secretary of state under Henry VIII, **19**, 122; imprisonment of, under Edward VI, **19**, 209, 222; persecutions of, under Mary, **19**, 253–254.
- Gardner**, Allen Francis (1794–1851), British sailor and pioneer in South Africa; founds Durban in Natal (1835), **22**, 318.
- Garfield**, James Abram (1831–1881), twentieth president of the United States; wins battle of Prestonburg (1862), **23**, 425; president (1880), **23**, 478; administration of, **23**, 479; assassination of, **23**, 479.
- Garibald I** (553–590 A.D.), duke of Bavaria; marriage of, **7**, 431, 447; father of Theudelinde, **7**, 442, 443.
- Garibaldi**, Giuseppe (1807–1882), Italian patriot; wanders in America, **9**, 597; defeats Neapolitans at Velletri, **9**, 597; serves against Austria, **9**, 599, 604; heads military league of Italian states, **9**, 606; drives Bourbons from Two Sicilies (1860), **9**, 607–609; **21**, 628; retirement of, **9**, 610; heads revolt against new monarchy and is defeated at Aspromonte, **9**, 612–613, 613 note; second revolt, **9**, 617; invades Tyrol (1866), **15**, 27; at battles of Monterotondo and Mentana (1867), **9**, 618–619; ally of France in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169, 170; leader of Irredentists, **15**, 55; death, **9**, 631.
- Garlien** (d. 1793), a French Girondist leader; execution of, **12**, 326 note.
- Garnett**, Henry (1555–1606), Jesuit priest; in Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 479; execution and canonisation of, **19**, 480.
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- Gervinus**, Georg Gottfried (1805–1871), Göttingen professor; protests against tyranny, **15**, 406.
- Gessler**, Hermann, in Swiss legendary history, an imperial magistrate in Uri and Schwyz; sent to Waldstätte by King Albert, **16**, 554; insults Stauffacher, **16**, 555; shot by William Tell (1307?), **16**, 557.
- Gessler**, Frederick Leopold, Count von (1688–1762), Prussian soldier; at battle of Hohenfriedberg, **15**, 179.
- Geta**, Publius Septimius (189–212 A.D.), joint emperor with Caracalla, **6**, 391–392.
- Getæ**, tribe, Thrace; war with Lysimachus, **4**, 454; Cæsar projects expedition against, **5**, 583.
- Gettysburg, battle of (1863), **23**, 437 seq.
- Ghassan**, or Kingdom of the Ghassanids, Arabian kingdom; founding of, **8**, 106; in alliance with Eastern Empire, **7**, 121; annihilated by Persians, **8**, 13.
- Ghatotkacha** (ca. 300 B.C.), a king of India, **2**, 499.
- Ghazan**, see Kazan.
- Ghaznevids**, first Mohammedan dynasty which ruled in India; rule of the, **8**, 226; see also Mahmud the Great.
- Ghazni**, or Ghuzni, or Ghizni, or Gazna, a city of Afghanistan; siege of (July 22nd, 1838), **22**, 139; recaptured by British (Sept. 6th, 1842), **22**, 144.
- Ghe** or Earth, Phoenician deity, **2**, 349.
- Ghegides**, an Albanian race; descent and customs of, **24**, 211, 212.
- Ghengis Khan**, see Jenghiz.
- Ghent**, the capital of the province of East Flanders, Belgium; tumults at (1297), **18**, 416; siege of (1213), **18**, 342, 343; in revolt against the counts of Flanders (fourteenth century), **11**, 157; revolts against Emperor Charles V (sixteenth century), **14**, 275; siege of (1678), **11**, 588; surrenders to allies (1708), **11**, 622–623; captured by French (1745), **12**, 42; siege of (1789), **14**, 45.
- Ghent**, Assembly of (1559), convened by Philip II, **13**, 383.
- Ghent**, Congress of (1477), **13**, 362.
- Ghent**, Pacification of (1576), a union be-
- tween Holland, Zealand, and the southern provinces of the Low Countries formed against Spanish supremacy; concluded at Ghent, Nov. 8th, 1576, **13**, 462–464, 472.
- Ghent**, Peace of (1814), **21**, 480; **23**, 340, 345.
- Gherai**, see Girai.
- Gherardesca**, Gaddo, Count of the, Pisan leader (1316), **9**, 133.
- Gherardesca**, Ugolino, Count of the (d. 1289), Pisan leader; origin, **9**, 117; becomes powerful in Pisa, **9**, 116; defeated in naval battle with Genoese, **9**, 116; dies of starvation, **9**, 117.
- Ghibellines** (Waiblinger, Hohenstaufens), a political party of northern and central Italy during the Middle Ages; origin of, **9**, 43; **14**, 90; join the League of Lombardy (1167), **9**, 55; relation of Italian nobles to (twelfth century), **9**, 62; support Philip of Swabia in struggle for imperial throne (1197–1208), **9**, 85; **14**, 112; name of, first applied to imperial party (1197–1208), **9**, 86; first appear in Florence (1215), **9**, 89; win victory at Ghibello (1218), **9**, 90; renew Lombard League (1233), **9**, 92; Ezzelino at head of (1236), **9**, 93; win battle of Cortenuova (1237), **9**, 93; expel Guelphs from Florence (1248), **9**, 97; defeated at battle of Fossalta (1249), **9**, 97–98; support Manfred (1254–1266), **9**, 108–110; **14**, 125 seq.; win battle of Montaperti (1260), **9**, 103; take Florence (1260), **9**, 104; support Conradin (1267–1268), **9**, 110; **14**, 129; expelled from Bologna (1274), **9**, 112; German emperors fail to support (1291), **9**, 114; release Pisa from Guelph rule (1282), **9**, 117; exiled from Milan (1302), **9**, 128; condition at beginning of fourteenth century, **9**, 132–133; besiege Genoa (1319–1320), **9**, 134; ask aid of Ludwig of Bavaria (1326), **9**, 147–155; ask aid of John of Bohemia (1330), **9**, 156 seq.; Rienzi forbids use of name of (1347), **9**, 220; renew strife with Guelphs (1402), **9**, 256; opposed by the Borgias (1492–1503), **8**, 644.
- Ghibello**, town in Italy; battle of (1218), **9**, 90.
- Ghiberti**, Lorenzo (1378–1455), Italian sculptor; relation of, to Renaissance culture, **9**, 394.
- Ghika**, Alexander, Albanian prince; reign of, 1834–1842, **24**, 149.
- Ghika**, Gregory, Albanian prince; pillages Wallachia (1748), **24**, 145.
- Ghika**, Gregoriu, Albanian prince; appointed ruler in Moldavia (1849), **24**, 150.
- Ghislemar** (d. 684 A.D.), mayor of Neustria; wages war against Pepin, **7**, 483.
- Ghurids** (Ghuri), Mohammedan Asiatic dynasty; overrun India (1183–1205), **8**, 226; see also Mahmud of Gor.
- Ghurkas** (Khas, Goorkas, Goorkhas, Gurkhas), dominant race in the kingdom of Nepal; description of, **24**, 510–511; invade Tibet (1790), **24**, 509, 545; in war with England (1814–1815), **22**, 126.

- Ghurka War, a war between the English and the Nepalese (1814–1815), **22**, 126; **24**, 551.
- Ghyczy, Kalman (1808–1888), Hungarian statesman; in party strife in Hungary, **15**, 42.
- Giacaria, Pisan admiral; defeated by Genoese at Meloria (1284), **9**, 116.
- Gia-long, see Naguyen Anh.
- Giambelli, Federigo (sixteenth century), Italian military engineer; in siege of Antwerp (1585), **13**, 513–514; constructs fortifications on the Thames (1588), **19**, 397.
- Giano della Bella, Florentine noble; introduces democratic reforms (1292), **9**, 118.
- Gianozzo da Salerno (fourteenth century), Italian captain; attempts to seize Florence (ca. 1380), **9**, 343.
- Gibamund, Vandal general; Romans defeat (533 A.D.), **7**, 91.
- Gibborim ("Heroes"), David's bodyguard; duties of, **2**, 91–92.
- Gibraltar, a town and fortified promontory on the southern coast of Spain, a crown colony of Great Britain; origin of name, **8**, 192; battle of (1607), **13**, 543; English capture (1704), **10**, 285; siege of, by Spain (1727), **12**, 28; **20**, 536; siege of (1782), **20**, 639.
- Gibraltar, Peace of (1830), **14**, 589.
- Gideon or Jerubbaal (thirteenth century B.C.), Hebrew warrior; delivers Hebrews from oppression of Midianites, **2**, 72–73.
- Giedik, Akhmet, grand vizir of Turkey; invades Italy (1480), **9**, 239.
- Giffard, Walter (d. 1279), archbishop of York; becomes joint regent of kingdom under Edward I (1272), **18**, 390.
- Gilbert, Humphrey (1539–1584), English navigator; half-brother of Walter Raleigh, **19**, 411; attempts at colonisation, **19**, 457; argues in favour of northwest passage, **22**, 493; adventures of, **22**, 496 seq.; death of, **19**, 411.
- Gilbert, Raleigh, made member of Plymouth Company (1606), **22**, 610; attempts colony at Sagadahoc, **22**, 611.
- Gildas, Saint, "Sapiens" (b. ca. 511 A.D.), British ecclesiastic and Celtic historian; authority on settlement of Britain, **21**, 7; reforms Irish church, **21**, 341.
- Gildo, Moorish chief; revolt and punishment (398 A.D.), **6**, 539, 541–542.
- Giles, Lord, see Daubeneys.
- Gilgamish (Izdubar), Assyrian epic, **1**, 525; **1**, 531.
- Giliagamas, Libyan tribe, **2**, 616.
- Gill, Juan Bautista, president of Paraguay; assassination of (1877), **23**, 620.
- Gimel-Sin, king of Ur, **1**, 363.
- Gimir, Gimirræ, see Cimmerians.
- Ginkel, van, see Ginkel, de.
- Ginguené, Pierre Louis (1748–1816), French author and politician; opposes Napoleon, **12**, 519; retired, **12**, 523.
- Ginkel or Ginckell, Godert de, earl of Athlone (1630–1703), Dutch soldier in English service; at Galway, **20**, 431; at Limerick, **20**, 431; **21**, 433; at Athlone, **20**, 431; **21**, 434.
- Gioberi, Giovanni Antonio (1801–1852), Italian philosopher and statesman; forced to resign, **14**, 658.
- Giolitti, Giovanni (1844–), Italian statesman; ministry of (1892), **9**, 632; attacks Crispi in Chamber, **9**, 633; minister of interior in Zanardelli ministry (1901), **9**, 634.
- Giorlico, village in Switzerland; battle of (1478), **16**, 604–606.
- Giotto or Giotto di Bondone (1276–1337), Florentine artist, **9**, 208; tower of, **9**, 209.
- Giovan Gastone de' Medici (1670–1737), grand duke of Tuscany, **9**, 526–527.
- Giovanni di Capistrano, see Capistrano.
- Gipps, Sir George (1791–1847), governor of New South Wales (1838), **22**, 238.
- Girai or Gherai, Ahmed, khan of the Crimea; invades Poland (1688), **24**, 395.
- Girai, Dowlet, or Dewlet, khan of the Crimea; expelled by Sahim Girai (1775), **17**, 392 seq.; **24**, 416.
- Girai, Haji, Tatar leader; founds khanate of the Crimea (1445), **24**, 307.
- Girai, Krim, khan of the Crimea; expedition of, against Russia (1769), **17**, 380; **24**, 415.
- Girai, Mengli, khan of Crimean horde; relation with Ivan the Great (1480), **17**, 178–179; ally of Sigismund, king of Lithuania, against Vasili Ivanovitch (1506), **17**, 185.
- Girai, Muhammed, khan of Crimea 1515–1523; wars with Russia, **17**, 187, 189; murdered, **17**, 189.
- Girai, Muhammed (d. 1584), khan of Crimea; fights with Turks, **24**, 371.
- Girai, Sahib, Khan of Kazan (1521); threatens Moscow, **17**, 188.
- Girai, Sahim, khan of the Crimea; succeeds Dowlet Girai (1775), **17**, 393; becomes creature of Russia, **17**, 394; executed, **17**, 397 seq.
- Girai, Selim, khan of Crimea; takes part in war against Austria (1690), **24**, 399.
- Girai, Selim, khan of Crimea; conquered and expelled by Russians (1771), **17**, 382.
- Girard, curate of St. Landry; visits Marie Antoinette in prison (1793), **12**, 321.
- Giraldus or Geraldus Cambrensis (Gerald de Barri or Barry) (ca. 1146–ca. 1220), a British historian, **21**, 367, 368 note; preaches crusade (1186), **18**, 298.
- Girardin, Emile de (1806–1881), French writer and journalist; kills Armand Carrel in a duel, **13**, 69; imprisoned, **13**, 103; exiled, **13**, 124.
- Giron, Don Pedro, Spanish soldier; leads rebel forces against Charles V (1520), **10**, 221.
- Girondists, the party of moderate Republicans during the French Revolution; in the legislative assembly of 1791, **12**, 248; members of, selected to form ministry by Louis XVI (1792), **12**, 251; declare war against Austria (1792), **12**,

251; break with the king, **12**, 252; in insurrection of June 20th, 1792, **12**, 253–255; in the insurrection of August 10th, 1792, **12**, 260–265; at mercy of the Jacobins, **12**, 268; returned to the national convention (1792), **12**, 281; opposed by the Jacobins (1792), **12**, 283–287; fear to champion the king, **12**, 290; vote of, on the king's death, **12**, 292; fall of (1793), **12**, 299–302; execution of (1793), **12**, 326–327; see also French Revolution.

Girsu, see Shirpurla.

Gisela, daughter of Charles the Simple; Rollo marries (911), **9**, 67.

Gisors, town in France; battle of, **18**, 320 seq.

Gissur the White (tenth century), missionary to Iceland, **16**, 62, 64, 125.

Gisulf I, duke of Benevento; invades Campania (701 A.D.), **8**, 543.

Gisulf II, duke of Benevento 742–751 A.D., **7**, 449.

Gisulf, first duke of Friuli (568 A.D.), **7**, 441.

Gitagovinda, East Indian poem, **2**, 522.

Githa, mother of Harold; tradition of her burying Harold (1066), **18**, 156.

Giurgevo, town in Rumania, on the Danube; Turks defeated at (1595), **24**, 373.

Giustiniani, Angelo, governor of Venice; reproaches Napoleon for betrayal of Venice (1797), **9**, 554.

Gjedde, Ove, Dutch admiral; commands expedition to Ceylon (1618), **16**, 356; becomes regent of Denmark (1648), **16**, 361.

Glabrio, Manlius Acilius, Roman consul 191 B.C.; defeats Antiochus at Thermopylae (187 B.C.), **4**, 532; **5**, 298.

Glabrio, Manlius Acilius, Roman prætor peregrinus 70 B.C., **5**, 463, 465.

Gladiatorial Contests, in Rome; discussion of, **6**, 94–96, 373–376.

Gladiators, War of the (73–71 B.C.), **5**, 460–461.

Gladstone, William Ewart (1809–1898), English statesman; colonial secretary in Peel ministry, **21**, 604; speech on Lord Derby's financial programme (1852), **21**, 613; chancellor of the exchequer in Aberdeen ministry (1852), **21**, 614; in Palmerston's second ministry (1859), **21**, 623; his budgets of 1860, **21**, 624; increases income tax, **21**, 625; position of, in Palmerston's ministry (1860), **21**, 625; increasing liberalism of, **21**, 625; pro-Southern attitude of, in American Civil War, **21**, 630; as liberal leader in House of Commons, **21**, 632, 634; in debate on Irish church (1868), **21**, 635; first ministry of (1869), **21**, 635; his Irish Land Bill (1870), **21**, 636; Elementary Education Act, **21**, 636–637; ministerial embarrassments of (1872–1873), **21**, 638; retirement of (1874), **21**, 639; denounces Bulgarian atrocities, **21**, 640; his Midlothian campaign (1880), **21**, 642; second ministry of (1880–1885), **21**, 643; conclusion of the Afghan War, **21**, 643;

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Glamorgan, Herbert, Earl of, see Somerset, Edward, 2nd marquis of Worcester.

Glang-dharma (d. 899), king of Tibet, **24**, 509.

Glanville, Ranulf de (d. 1190), justiciar of England under Henry II, **18**, 294; author of first legal treatise on English law, **18**, 295; imprisoned by Richard I, **18**, 307.

Glarus, Swiss canton; received into Swiss confederation (1352), **16**, 573; Schwyzers occupy, **16**, 573; at war with Zurich, **16**, 590; witchcraft believed in, **17**, 9.

Gladsdale, William, commander of English at siege of Orleans (1428), **11**, 191; **18**, 552; at deliverance of Orleans, **11**, 198.

Glasgow, a seaport in Scotland; assembly at, condemns canons, liturgy, and high commission and abolishes Episcopacy (1638), **19**, 575; university of, founded (1448), **21**, 221.

Glass, Phoenicians manufacture, **2**, 290, 302, 335; first painted on, in the Netherlands, **13**, 373.

Glaucia, Servilius (d. 100 B.C.), Roman tribune; aids Marius, **5**, 402–404.

Glaucia (fourth century B.C.), king of Illyria; checks advance of Alexander (335 B.C.), **4**, 269; defeated by Cassander (315 B.C.), **4**, 492.

Glencoe, Massacre of, members of the MacDonald clan killed by royal troops (1692), **20**, 432; **21**, 312–315.

Glendale (or Frazier's Farm), a locality near Richmond, Va.; battle of (1862), **23**, 432.

Glendower, Owen (1359–1415), Welsh rebel; character of, **18**, 517, 518, 525; successes of, against the English, **18**, 518, 522; allies himself with the French, **18**, 524; death of, **18**, 525.

Glen Mama, a locality in Wicklow county, Ireland; battle of (1000 A.D.), **21**, 351.

Glinski, Helena Vasilievna (d. 1538), Polish princess; marriage with Vasili IV, **17**, 192; regency, **17**, 194–196.

Glinski, Michael (d. 1534), Polish prince; allies himself with Vasili Ivanovitch, **17**, 185–186; treachery of, **17**, 187.

Globov, Russian lawyer; conspires against Peter III (1762), **17**, 365.

Glogau, a fortified town in the province of Silesia, Prussia; siege of (ca. 1110), **24**, 25.

Gloucester, a city in Gloucestershire, England; siege of (1643), **20**, 15.

Gloucester, Gilbert de Clare, Earl of (1291–1314); killed at Bannockburn (1314), **21**, 102.

Gloucester, Humphrey, Duke of (1391–1447); regency of, **11**, 187; **18**, 546, 561; at war with Burgundy, **11**, 188; marries

- Jacqueline (1422), **11**, 188; **13**, 343–344; **18**, 547; quarrels with Henry Beaufort, **18**, 548; marries Eleanor Cobham, **13**, 347; death of, **18**, 563.
- Gloucester, Richard, Duke of**, see **Richard III**.
- Gloucester, Robert, Earl of**, see **Robert**.
- Gloucester, Thomas, Duke of** (1355–1397), youngest son of Edward III of England; quarrels with Richard II, **18**, 499; takes up arms against Richard, **18**, 500; charges king's favourites with treason, **18**, 500; reconciliation with king, **18**, 501; arrest and murder of, **18**, 502.
- Gloucester, Prince William, Duke of** (1689–1700), **20**, 459.
- Glück, Christopher Willibald** (1714–1787), a German composer, **12**, 119.
- Glümer, Adolf von** (1814–), Prussian general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169.
- Glycerius, Roman emperor** 473 A.D., **6**, 614–615.
- Gneisenau, August Wilhelm Anton, Count Neidhardt von** (1760–1831), Prussian general; aids in regeneration of Prussia, **15**, 301.
- Gnesen**, a city in the province of Posen, Prussia; Piast, king of Poland, transfers his court to, **24**, 7; Predislaw, duke of Bohemia, sacks, **24**, 14; Mieczyslaw, governor of Boleslaw III of Poland, rules, **24**, 27; Prussia secures, **24**, 91.
- Gnostics**, sects of the, **6**, 319.
- Goar**, king of the Alani; instigates Jovinus to assume imperial title (411 A.D.), **6**, 568.
- Goat Worship**, in Egypt, **1**, 68, 224, 229.
- Gobares**, governor of Pasargada; surrenders the city to Alexander (530 B.C.), **4**, 335.
- Gobel, Jean Baptiste** (1727–1794), French bishop, at installation of Worship of Reason, **12**, 332.
- Göben**, August Karl von (1816–1880), Prussian general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 168, 169; in Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 492.
- Goblet, René** (1828–), French statesman; becomes premier (1886), **13**, 193.
- Gobryas, Assyrian noble**; allies himself with Cyrus (539 B.C.), **1**, 457.
- Gobryas (Ugbaru)**, one of the conspirators who placed Darius I on the throne; interprets message from the Scythians, (512 B.C.), **2**, 610.
- Gobryas**, Persian general; at the battle of Cunaxa (401 B.C.), **4**, 54.
- Goddard, Thomas** (d. 1783), English soldier; defeats the Mahrattas (1779), **22**, 94.
- Göde von Falkenstein**, mistress of Richard, duke of Cornwall; leaves Germany (1269), **14**, 128.
- Godebert**, king of Lombards 661–662 A.D.; murdered, **7**, 445.
- Godefrid (Godfrey, Göttrick) I**, king of Jutland 808–810 A.D.; war with Charlemagne, **7**, 537; **10**, 40.
- Godefrid II**, king of Jutland 880–890 A.D.; invades Rhine country, **7**, 585–590.
- Godeheu**, commissioner of the French East India Company; supersedes Dupleix at Pondicherry (1754), **22**, 53.
- Godemar** (d. 541), king of Burgundy 524–534; defeats Clodomir, **7**, 478.
- Goderich, Viscount**, see **Ripon, Earl of**.
- Godescal**, preacher of crusade in Germany (1096), **8**, 338.
- Godfrey de Bouillon** (1061–1100), king of Jerusalem; slays Rudolph of Swabia, **7**, 653; leader in first crusade, **8**, 340; disputes with Greeks, **8**, 343; at siege of Antioch, **8**, 348; at Jerusalem, **8**, 352; elected king, **8**, 353; reign of, **8**, 354–355.
- Godfrey**, king of Denmark; acquires Friesland from Charles III (the Fat) (883 A.D.), **13**, 285.
- Godfrey the Bearded**, first duke of Brabant (1106), **13**, 290, 309.
- Godfrey de Gonaville**, commander of Templars of Aquitaine; condemnation of (1312), **8**, 625.
- Godfrey de Sergines**, French crusader; at battle of Mansura (1250), **8**, 442.
- Godfrey, Edward**, American colonist; elected governor of Maine settlements (1646), **22**, 637.
- Godfrey**, see **Godefroid**, king of Jutland.
- Godigisclus** (d. 406), king of Vandals, **6**, 598.
- Godolphin, Sidney, Earl of** (1635–1712), English statesman and financier; at head of treasury, **11**, 614; **20**, 308, 471; obtains proofs of Harley's treachery, **20**, 481; dismissed, **20**, 484; character, **20**, 488.
- Godomar**, see **Godemar**.
- Godoy, Manuel de** (1767–1851), Spanish statesman; influence at court of Charles IV, **10**, 312; succeeds De Aranda as Spanish premier (1792), **10**, 313; autocracy of, **10**, 320–321; **12**, 568; sent to Bayonne, **10**, 333.
- Godunov, Boris Feodorovitch** (1552–1605), czar of Russia 1598–1605; appointed regent of Russia, **17**, 213; characterisation of, **17**, 214 seq.; equips Russian army for Swedish War, **17**, 216; establishes serfdom in Russia, **17**, 218; encourages popularity of Czarina Eirene, **17**, 219–220; becomes czar of Russia, **17**, 222; ingratiate the masses, **17**, 222–223; attempts of, to introduce foreign learning, **17**, 223–224; sanguinary measures of, **17**, 223; death of, **17**, 226.
- Godwin** (d. 1053), earl of the West Saxons; power of, in England, **18**, 124 seq.; character of, **18**, 128; revolt and fall of, **18**, 132–134; return of, **18**, 137; death of, **18**, 138.
- Godwine**, son of King Harold; attacks the Normans, **18**, 176.
- Godyn, Samuel**, Dutch colonist; purchases land on Delaware (1627), **23**, 7.
- Goes, Pedro da**, Portuguese nobleman; attempts to colonise Brazil (1535), **23**, 654.
- Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von** (1749–1832), German poet; life and work of, **15**, 341–347; confident of the defeat of French Revolution (1792), **12**, 280.
- Goetz von Berlichingen** ("of the Iron Hand") (1480–1562), German feudal knight; leads

- peasants' revolt, **14**, 263; sentenced to life imprisonment, **14**, 264.
- Goffe**, William (1605-1679), regicide; in New England, **23**, 139, 140.
- Gohier**, L. Jerome (1746-1830), French revolutionist; appointed to the Directory, **12**, 472; president of the Directory, **12**, 481-483; refuses to resign, **12**, 485.
- Gohud**, Hindu prince; concludes alliance with Hastings (1779), **22**, 94.
- Goidel**, Gaidel, or Gael, one of two main groups of Celts, **18**, 2, 3.
- Goito**, village in Italy; battle of (1848), **9**, 599.
- Go Komatsu**, emperor of Japan (1392), **24**, 588.
- Gold**, in Egypt, **1**, 59; mines of Greek antiquity, **2**, 274, 332, 334, 341, 376, 404, 423, 429; Phoenician traffic in, **2**, 311, 333; as money in antiquity, **2**, 339-342; in Scythia, **2**, 404, 442; in India, **2**, 520-521; use of, in Greek sculpture, **3**, 214, 486; discovery of, in Australia, **22**, 238, 239, 249, 250; discovery of, in New Zealand, **22**, 260; discovery of, in South Africa, **22**, 286, 287, 294, 319; discovery of, in Argentine Patagonia, **23**, 617; discovery of, in California (1849), **23**, 610; in British Columbia, **22**, 343.
- Golden Book**, *The*, a list of the nobility in ancient Venice, **9**, 272.
- Golden Bull** (1356), issued by Emperor Charles IV; provisions of, **14**, 181-183.
- Golden Fleece**, *The*, Greek legend, **3**, 73-74.
- Golden Fleece**, Order of, founded by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy (1430), **13**, 353; **11**, 232 note.
- Golden Hind**, *The*, treasure ship of Francis Drake, **19**, 385.
- Golden Horde**, kingdom of the, see Kipchak, khanate of.
- Goldsboro**, town, North Carolina; occupied by Federal army under Sherman (1865), **23**, 446.
- Goldsborough**, Louis Malesherbes (1805-1877), American naval officer; commands Union fleet in operations on North Carolina coast (1862), **23**, 423.
- Golesco**, Nicholas (1810-1878), Rumanian statesman; head of provisional government (1866), **24**, 151.
- Goletta**, seaport of Tunis; captured (1535), **14**, 274.
- Goliath of Gath**, slain by David (ca. 1000 B.C.), **2**, 87.
- Göllheim**, sometimes called Hasenbühl, battle of (1298), **14**, 159-160.
- Golovin**, Russian soldier; expedition of, in Caucasus (1837), **17**, 554.
- Golovin**, Feodor Alexievitch (d. 1745), Russian statesman; accompanies Peter the Great on travels, **17**, 259; member of Secret High Council (1726), **17**, 328.
- Golovnin**, Vassili Mikhailovich (1776-1831), Russian explorer; imprisonment in Japan, **24**, 603-606.
- Goltz**, Count von der (d. 1795), Prussian statesman and diplomat; negotiates peace of Éâle, **14**, 509; **15**, 278.
- Goltz**, Kolmar, Baron von der (1843-), Prussian general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169.
- Goltz**, Russian general; opposes invasion of Charles XII of Sweden (1707), **17**, 277.
- Goluchowski**, Count Agenor (1812-1875), Austrian minister; elaborates October diploma of 1860, **15**, 18.
- Golymin**, place in Poland; battle of (1807), **17**, 452.
- Gomara**, see Kaffa.
- Gomar**, Francis (1563-1641), a Calvinistic controversialist; a leading opponent of Arminius and the Arminians, **13**, 554.
- Gometes**, see Gaumata.
- Gomez**, Stephen, Portuguese explorer; seeks northwest passage (1525), **22**, 452, 475.
- Gomez de Sylva**, Ruy, prince of Eboli, Spanish statesman; one of chief councillors of Philip II, **10**, 237; appointed a guardian of Don Carlos (1568), **10**, 252.
- Gonara** (twelfth century), Japanese ruler; reign of, **24**, 593.
- Gonderic** (d. 427 A.D.), king of Vandals; aids Count Boniface, **6**, 576.
- Gondemar**, see Godemar.
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Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius (168-133 B.C.), Roman politician; in Spain, 5, 318, 319; as tribune, reforms of, 5, 360-366.

- Gradiska, a town in Austria-Hungary; taken by Louis of Baden (1687), **24**, 395.
- Græci, tribe, Epirus, **3**, 199.
- Græcia, Magna, see **Magna Græcia**.
- Græco-Bactrian Kingdom, Bactria under the successors of Alexander the Great; see **Bactria**.
- Grafenried, Swiss general; opposes French attack on Berne (1798), **17**, 23.
- Graffan, French assassin; in the White Terror (1815), **13**, 13.
- Grafton, Augustus Henry Fitzroy, 3rd Duke of (1735–1811), British statesman; becomes one of secretaries of state in first Rockingham ministry (1765), **20**, 605; becomes first lord of the treasury and nominal premier in the Grafton-Pitt ministry (1766), **20**, 609; assumes actual lead in ministry on Pitt's illness (1768), **20**, 611; administration of, attacked by Junius letters, **20**, 612; policy attacked by Chatham in house of lords (1770), **20**, 613–614; pleads with Granby not to leave ministry, **20**, 615; resigns (1770), **20**, 615.
- Grafton, Henry Fitzroy, 1st Duke of (1663–1690), natural son of Charles II; deserts cause of James II (1688), **20**, 409.
- Grafton, Richard (d. ca. 1572), an English chronicler; with Coverdale publishes the English Bible, **19**, 180.
- Graham, James, see **Montrose**.
- Graham, John of Claverhouse, see **Dundee**.
- Graham, Sir James Robert George (1792–1861), English statesman; as home secretary furthers labour legislation, **21**, 610.
- Graham, Sir Richard (1648–1695), English nobleman; accompanies Prince Charles to Spain, **19**, 509.
- Graham, Sir Robert (d. 1437), Scotch nobleman; James I banishes, **21**, 176; kills James I, **21**, 177; defense of, **21**, 177, 216.
- Graham, William A. (1804–1875), Whig candidate for vice-president in 1852, **23**, 389.
- Grahovo, battle of (1858), **24**, 210.
- Graians, Greek tribe, **3**, 32.
- Grail (Graal), Holy, in mediæval legend a cup used by Christ at the Last Supper; legend of, **14**, 146.
- Grailly, Jean de (d. 1436), count de Foix; subjects Languedoc to Charles VII of France, **11**, 188–189.
- Grammont, Antoine III, Duke de (1604–1678), French soldier; in campaigns of 1644–1648, **11**, 494, 495.
- Grammont, Louis, Duke de (d. 1745), French soldier; loses the battle of Dettingen, **12**, 38; death of, **12**, 41.
- Gramont, Antoine Agénor Alfred, Duke de (1819–1880), French statesman; insolent bearing toward Prussia, **15**, 515, 516, 517, 518; issues official memorial, **15**, 518.
- Grampians (*Mons Grampius*) (Scottish hills), battle of the (84 A. D.), **6**, 257; **18**, 16; **21**, 4.
- Gran, a fortified city in Hungary; siege of, (1595), **24**, 140; taken by Austrians (1686), **24**, 391.
- Granada, Spanish province; occupied by Phœnicians, **2**, 316; **10**, 5; last point left to Moors in Spain, **8**, 465.
- Granada, Edict of (1492), **10**, 157.
- Granada, Treaty of, between Ferdinand the Catholic and Louis XII of France (1500), **9**, 427.
- Granada, War of (1482–1492), **8**, 257; **10**, 145–153; result of war, **10**, 155.
- Granada, New, see **Colombia, Republic of**.
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- Grand Alliance, an alliance against France and Spain (1701), **13**, 645.
- Grand Council, the governing body of Venice; formed, **9**, 35; early form of, **9**, 269; after 1454, **9**, 297–298.
- Grand Gulf, a locality in Mississippi; Confederates evacuate, **23**, 441.
- Grand Model, name applied to the constitution prepared by John Locke in 1669 for the Carolinas, **23**, 49, 58.
- Grand Remonstrance, The, Long Parliament presents to Charles I (1641), **19**, 610.
- Grande Ordinance, in French history a charter providing for reforms in finance and justice; granted by Charles of Valois (1357); repudiated (1358), **11**, 134.
- Grandt, John, Danish prelate; elected archbishop of Lund (1289), **16**, 176; conflict with the king, **16**, 176–177; death, **16**, 178.
- Granger, Gordon (1821–1876), American soldier; captures Fort Gaines and Morgan (1864), **23**, 445.
- Granicus, a river in Asia Minor; battle of (334 B.C.), **4**, 284–289.
- Granius, Silvanus, Roman tribune; in Catiline conspiracy (65 A.D.), **6**, 203.
- Gransee, battle of (1316), **14**, 168.
- Granson, village in the Vaud, Switzerland; captured by Charles the Bold, **16**, 599; battle of (1476), **16**, 600–601; **11**, 267.
- Grant, James (1720–1806), British soldier; defeated by French and Indians near Fort Duquesne (1758), **23**, 216; commands expedition against Cherokees (1761), **23**, 222–223.
- Grant, Ulysses Simpson (1822–1885), American soldier and statesman; eighteenth president of the United States; wins battle of Belmont (1861), **23**, 425; takes Fort Henry, **23**, 425; captures Fort Donelson (1862), **23**, 425–426; wins battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428 seq.; appointed to command all Union armies west of the Alleghanies (1863), **23**, 442; in battle of Chattanooga, **23**, 442 seq.; commander-in-chief of armies of the Union (1864), **23**, 443; his plans of campaign in 1864, **23**, 443; in Wilderness campaign (1864), **23**, 446 seq.; military capacity of, **23**, 447–448; at Petersburg and Appomattox (1864), **23**, 450; as secretary of war *ad interim* (1867), **23**, 465; elected president (1868), **23**, 466; first administration (1869–1873), **23**,

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- Granvella, Antoine Perrenot de**, bishop of Arras (1517–1586), Spanish cardinal and statesman; addresses assembly at Ghent (1559), **13**, 383; in the state council, **13**, 388; influence of, in regency, **13**, 389–392; suggests "Ban" against William (1580), **13**, 483.
- Granville, John Carteret, Earl of** (1690–1763), British statesman; in Sweden, **17**, 303; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 532; and the Drapier letters, **20**, 534; secretary of state, **20**, 561; dismissed from office, **20**, 561; fails to form ministry, **20**, 567; president of the council (1761), **20**, 597.
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- Grasse, François Joseph Paul de**, marquis de Grasse-Tilly (1723–1788), French naval commander; co-operates with Washington in the capture of Cornwallis (1781), **23**, 279.
- Gratian (Funarius)**, Count (fourth century), father of Valentinian, military commander of Africa and Britain, **6**, 516.
- Gratianus (Gratian)** (359–388 A.D.), emperor of Western Empire 367–388 A.D.; accession of, **6**, 520; appoints Theodosius emperor of the East (379 A.D.), **6**, 525 death of, **6**, 526.
- Gratidianus, M. Marius**, Roman prator (86 B.C.); murder of, by Catiline, **5**, 438, 481.
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- Gravenreuth, Karl, Baron** (1858–1891), German traveller in Africa; in Arab revolt against Germany, **15**, 556.
- Gravesend**, place on Long Island; Indians attack settlement at, **23**, 12.
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- Gray, Robert** (1757–1806), American sailor and discoverer; discovers Columbia River (1792), **23**, xviii, 371.
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- Great Company, The**, Italian freebooters (formed 1343), under Fra Moriale, **9**, 228; under Werner, **9**, 242.
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- Great Four Days' Battle**, English fleet defeated by De Ruyter (1666), **13**, 625 seq.
- Great Meadows**, place in Pennsylvania; Washington erects Fort Necessity at (1754), **23**, 201.
- Great Privilege (Grood Privilegie)**, Magna Charta of Holland (1477), **13**, 362–364, 494.
- Great Schism**, a division in the Catholic Church when two popes were elected after death of Gregory XI; beginning of (1378), **14**, 193; effect on administrative system of church, **14**, 196; end of, **14**, 202.
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Grifo, son of Charles Martel; conspires against Pepin (ca. 740 A.D.), **7**, 502, 505–506, 509.

Grijalva, Juan de (ca. 1489–1527), a Spanish soldier; explorations of, **22**, 474.

Grillparzer, Franz (1791–1872), Austrian poet; apostle of soldier worship, **14**, 640.

Grimaldi, a great family of Genoa in the Middle Ages; Guelf partisans, **9**, 129.

Grimaldi, Antonio (fourteenth century), Genoese admiral; defeated off Cagliari by Venetians (1353), **9**, 266.

Grimani, Antonio (1436–1523), Venetian naval commander, defeated by the Turks, **9**, 431.

Grimm, Jacob (1785–1863), German philologist and writer; as professor at Göttingen protests against abolition of constitution, **15**, 406.

Grimm, William (1786–1859), German philologist, collector of the fairy tales known by his name; protests with his brother against abolition of the constitution, **15**, 406.

Grimwald, king of Lombards 662–671 A.D., **7**, 445–446, 448.

Grimwald, king of Bavaria 724 A.D., **7**, 447–448.

Grimwald, son of Perin, mayor of Austrasia, (654 A.D.), **7**, 480–481, 485–487.

Grindal, Edmund (1519–1583), archbishop of Canterbury; relations of, to Puritanism, **19**, 451; death of, **19**, 452.

- Gripenberg, Swedish soldier; defeated in West Bothnia (1809), **17**, 458.
- Gripenwald, Swedish soldier; in dethronement of Gustav IV, **16**, 454–455.
- Gríqualand, West, a part of Cape Colony, South Africa; annexation of, to British crown (1867), **22**, 269; incorporation of, as a portion of Cape Colony, **22**, 270.
- Griquas, South African tribe of half-breeds, the offspring of Boers and native women, **22**, 286.
- Grisons, the largest and easternmost canton of Switzerland; contracts perpetual alliance with Swiss cantons (1497), **16**, 589; attack Germans, **16**, 612; Fontana commands, **16**, 613; Italian possessions, **16**, 617; disorders in the, **16**, 643 seq.; Venice makes treaty with, **16**, 644; massacres, **16**, 645; evacuate the Valtellina, **16**, 645; oppressed, **16**, 647; recover independence, **16**, 647; famine in, **16**, 648; Spain makes perpetual peace with, **16**, 648; Austrian jurisdiction over, ceases, **16**, 649; abuses in, **17**, 12; Napoleon's offer to, **17**, 19; Napoleon confiscates property of, **17**, 19.
- Gritti, Aloysio, envoy of Turks to Moldavia (1530), **24**, 137.
- Grivitsa, Turkish stronghold; taken by Romanians (1877), **24**, 152.
- Grochow, village in Poland; battle of (1831), **24**, 116.
- Grodno, a city of western Russia; siege of (1707), **17**, 276; (1793), confederation at, **17**, 417; **24**, 88.
- Groeneveld, Reinier, son of the Dutch statesman Barneveld; plot against Prince Maurice (1623), **13**, 571–572.
- Grolman, Carl Wilhelm Georg von (1777–1843), Prussian soldier; part in regeneration of Prussia, **15**, 302; resignation of (1819), **15**, 373.
- Groningen, seaport of Holland; siege raised, **13**, 482; taken by Maurice of Nassau (1594), **13**, 529.
- Groot, Huig de, see Grotius.
- Groseilliers, Medard Chouart, Sieur de (b. 1621), French explorer and fur trader; explores Wisconsin and the Lake Superior region (1658–1659), **23**, 66.
- Grosmont, place in Monmouthshire, England; battle of (1405), **18**, 524.
- Gross-Aspern, battle of, see Essling.
- Grossbeeren, village in Prussia; battle of (1813), French defeated at, by Prussians, **14**, 575.
- Grossenhain, town in Prussia; battle of (1312), **14**, 168.
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- Gross-Jägerndorf, village in Prussia; battle of (1757), **15**, 201.
- Gross-Scheuren, battle of (1849), **14**, 657.
- Grotius, Hugo (latinized from Huig de Groot) (1583–1645), celebrated Dutch jurist, theologian, statesman, and poet, the founder of the science of international law; sent as emissary to Utrecht, his arrest (1618), **13**, 561; condemned to perpetual imprisonment, **13**, 568; the escape of, **13**, 569–570; opinion on antiquity of Batavian republic, **13**, 282; ambassador to Sweden, **14**, 367.
- Grouchy, Marquis Emmanuel de (1766–1847), a French marshal under Napoleon; at Bantry Bay, **21**, 458; with Moreau in Germany, **12**, 505; at Hohenlinden, **12**, 507; battles of Quatre Bras and Ligny, **12**, 625; victory after Waterloo, **12**, 641–642; at Paris, **12**, 642–643.
- Groveton, place in Virginia; battle of (1862), **23**, 432.
- Grüber, Jesuit priest; passes through Tibet (1661), **24**, 504.
- Gruffydd (eleventh century), Welsh king, **18**, 140.
- Grumbach, William von (1503–1566), German adventurer; seizes Würzburg, **14**, 319.
- Gruner, Justus von (1777–1820), Prussian statesman; at Congress of Paris (1815), **15**, 331.
- Gruner, Doctor, German coloniser; leads expedition in West Africa (1894), **15**, 558–559.
- Grunewald, place in Poland; battle of (1410), **24**, 42.
- Grünne, Prince von, Austrian soldier; at battle of Hennersdorf (1745), **15**, 180, 181.
- Gruthuse, Louis of Bruges, Lord of, stadholder of the Netherlands; rescues Edward IV of England from the Easterlings (1470), **18**, 592.
- Gryllus, son of Xenophon, killed at Mantinea (362 B.C.), **4**, 64, 193.
- Grypus, see Antiochus VIII.
- Guadalupe-Hidalgo, a town in Mexico; treaty of (1849), **23**, 626.
- Guadeloupe, an island of the West Indies; lost by France and restored, **12**, 79.
- Guadet, Marguerite Élie (1758–1794), French Girondist; corresponds with king, **12**, 258; capture of, **12**, 391.
- Guadiana, region in Spain; Celtic settlements in, **10**, 3.
- Guam, or Guahan, or San Juan, an island in the Pacific; ceded to United States by Spain (1898), **23**, 489.
- Guanacanagari, prince of Haiti; receives Columbus (1492), **22**, 440.
- Guatemala, a republic of Central America; extent of, **23**, 639; discovery of, **23**, 641 seq.; early history of, **23**, 644; conquest of, **23**, 645; formation of republican constitution in, **23**, 650.
- Guatémotzin or Guatémoc (ca. 1497–1525), last Aztec ruler of Mexico; ascends throne, **23**, 523; surrenders to Cortes, **23**, 530; executed, **23**, 535.
- Gudala, Moslem tribe of North Africa, **8**, 241.
- Gudin, Charles Étienne César (1768–1812), French soldier; at battle of Zürich (1799), **12**, 475, 476.
- Gudea (ca. 3000 B.C.), patesi of Shirpurla; acts of, **1**, 325, 362–363; inscription of, **1**, 342, 566.
- Gudeoc, king of the Lombards 490 A.D., **7**, 427, 429.

- Gudlangson, Gudleif, merchant of Iceland; finds Asbrandson (1029), **22**, 402.
- Gudrod, king of Skåne; murders Halfdan III of Denmark (324 A.D.), **16**, 35.
- Gudrod (son of Eric Blodæxe), ravages Viken (995), **16**, 65.
- Gudovitch, Russian general; defeats seraskier of Erzerum (1807), **17**, 461.
- Gudsö, battle of (1849), **15**, 449.
- Guelf (Guelph), powerful German family; rivalry with Hohenstaufens, **14**, 90.
- Guelfs (Welfs), papal party in Italy; league formed at Florence, **9**, 42; **14**, 90–91; origin of the name, **9**, 43; **14**, 91; unite with Ghibellines against Frederick (I) Barbarossa, **9**, 55; relation of Italian nobles to, **9**, 62; name first applied to party of church, **9**, 86; and Ghibellines in Florence, **9**, 87 seq.; struggle against Frederick II, **9**, 92 seq.; expelled from Florence, **9**, 97; exiles recalled to Florence, **9**, 102; Ghibellines defeat, at Montaperti (1260), **9**, 103; ascendancy of, restored by victories of Charles of Anjou, **9**, 110; Ugolino conspires with, against Pisa, **9**, 117; uprising against Henry VII of Germany in Lombardy, **9**, 128, 131; aid Florence against Castruccio Castracani, **9**, 145, 150; form league against John of Bohemia, **9**, 157; Rienzi forbids use of the name, **9**, 220; Robert of Naples assumes leadership of, **9**, 231; renewal of strife with Ghibellines, **9**, 256; in Genoa, **9**, 261; regain power in Florence (1381), **9**, 329, 331, 346; relations of, to Borgias, **8**, 644.
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- Guérin, bishop of Senlis, at battle of Bouvines (1214), **11**, 54.
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- Guerrero, Vicente (1782–1831), Mexican soldier; displaces Pedraza as president (1828), **23**, 624; overthrown and executed, **23**, 624.
- Guerrière, English frigate defeated by the American frigate *Constitution* (1812), **23**, 335.
- Guesclin, Bertrand du (ca. 1320–1380), French soldier; aids Henry of Trastamara (1369), **10**, 90; captures Pedro I of Castile (1369), **10**, 91; exploits of, **11**, 144 seq.; at battle of Auray, **11**, 146; leads Free Companies, **11**, 147; constable of France, **11**, 150; at battle of Pont-Valain, **11**, 151; Le Fevre's estimate of, **11**, 153; further exploits of, **18**, 482; relieves St. Malo, **18**, 486.
- Gueux (Beggars), league of Flemish nobles organised in 1566 to resist the Inquisition in the Low Countries, **13**, 397–400, 445 note.
- Gugler War, Switzerland (1375), **16**, 575.
- Guglielmo, Fra, of Pisa (ca. 1238–ca. 1313); Italian sculptor, **9**, 206.
- Guhasena (ca. 534 A.D.), East Indian king, **2**, 500.
- Guiana, British, a British colony in South America; boundary question with Venezuela, **23**, 598.
- Guibert or Wibert (1020–1100), archbishop of Ravenna; made antipope as Clement III by Henry IV of Germany (1080), **8**, 601; **9**, 75.
- Guido Guerra of Modigliana, Ghibelline chief; fights against Florence (1144), **9**, 41 seq.
- Guido de Montefeltro, member of Ghibelline party, made leader of Pisans (1290); victorious over Florentines (1792), **9**, 118.
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- Guilford Court House, a place in North Carolina, near Greensborough; battle of (1781), **23**, 278.
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- Guillemenot, Charles (1774–1840), French general; negotiates truce between Turks and Russians (1807), **17**, 461.
- Guilleragues, Lavergne de (d. 1684), French ambassador; appeases sultan, **11**, 598.
- Guinegate, a village in northern France, near Thérouanne; 1st battle of (1479), **11**, 271, 272; **13**, 364; **14**, 222; 2nd battle of (1513), see Thérouanne.
- Guines, a town in France; ceded to England, **11**, 141; truce of (1395), **11**, 164.
- Guimara III (eleventh century), prince of Salerno; invites Normans to Italy, **9**, 68.
- Guion, Francis (Balthasar Gérard), murders William the Silent (1584), **13**, 498–501.
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- Guldberg, Otto (1731–1808), Danish statesman; conspires against Struensee, **16**, 418.
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- Gulussa (second century B.C.), Numidian ally of Carthage, **5**, 305, 308, 383.
- Gundemar, king of the Goths (610 A.D.), **10**, 24.
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- Gunderic, king of the Vandals; invades Spain (409 A.D.), **10**, 15; plunders Seville, **10**, 16; death, **6**, 598.
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- Gundimar, last king of Burgundy 524–534 A.D., **13**, 350.
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- gundian prince; declares Glycerius emperor (473 A.D.), **6**, 614–615; **7**, 472; **13**, 350.
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- Gunnbjörn** (tenth century), Norse discoverer, **22**, 404.
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- Gunther or Gundicar**, ruler of Burgundy; leads migration of Burgundians (406 A.D.), **13**, 350.
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- Guiscard**, Cardinal, furthers the cause of Charles VIII of France in Rome (1494), **9**, 415.
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- Gurko** or **Gourko**, Ossip Vladimirovitch (1828–), Russian general; takes Turkish strongholds near Plevna (1877), **17**, 604.
- Gurney, Sir Richard** (1577–1647), mayor of London; takes part of Charles I, **19**, 612; arrested, **19**, 628.
- Guinth**, Saxon prince (1066), **18**, 152.
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- Gustasp**, legendary king of Iran, **2**, 636.
- Gustav Trolle**, bishop of Roeskilde (1534), **16**, 229, 258 seq., 265.
- Gustavus I (Gustavus Vasa)** (1496–1560), king of Sweden 1523–1560; at battle of Brennirkirke (1518), **16**, 229; carried prisoner to Denmark (1518), **16**, 229; escape of, **16**, 237; heads revolt of the Dalecarlians (1520), **16**, 238–239; ascends throne (1523), **16**, 245, 271; favours the Reformation, **16**, 273 seq.; concludes commercial treaty with Margaret of the Netherlands (1526), **16**, 289; at the Diet of Vesterås (1527), **16**, 277–283; holds a general Church Conference at Örebro (1529), **16**, 283; revolt of Vestergötlanders under (1529), **16**, 284–286; defeats Christian II, **16**, 287; Dalecarlians rise against, **16**, 288; establishes Act of Hereditary Settlement (1544), **16**, 290; wages war against Czar Ivan Vasilievitsch II (1555–1557), **16**, 291; death of (1560), **16**, 293; characterisation of, **16**, 236–237, 293–297.
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- Gustavus V** (1858–), king of Sweden, 1907–, **16**, 493.
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- Guthrum**, king of Norway 1204–1205, **16**, 114.
- Guthrum** (d. 890 A.D.), king of East Anglia; accession, **13**, 72; surrenders Exeter to Alfred (876 A.D.), **18**, 57; captures Chippenham, **13**, 78; defeated by Alfred at Ethandune (878 A.D.), **18**, 79; concludes treaty at Chippenham with Alfred, **18**, 80–81.
- Guy**, brother of John of Avennes; procures the election to the see of Utrecht (1301), **13**, 332.
- Guy**, commander of Templars in Normandy; condemned to death (1313), **8**, 625–626.
- Guy**, count of Flanders; grants large reinforcements for invasion of Walcheren (1302), **13**, 332; treachery of Edward I to, **18**, 417; death of, **18**, 418–419.
- Guy**, count of Namur; leads auxiliaries against Edinburgh (1335), **21**, 135.
- Guy de Lusignan** (d. 1194), king of Jerusalem, husband of Sybilla; at battle of Tiberias (1187), **8**, 373, 374; renounces kingship to Saladin, **8**, 377.
- Guy of Thouars**, made governor of Brittany (1202), **18**, 334.
- Guyuk**, (thirteenth century), a Mongol emperor, cousin of Batu; conduct of, on expedition in Europe, **24**, 287–288; coronation of, **24**, 289.
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Hafus Fjord (Stavanger Fjord), a seaport in Norway; battle of (875 A.D.), **16**, 50.

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Hagenbach, Peter von (d. 1474), Swiss favourite of Charles the Bold; governs part of Switzerland for Charles the Bold, **16**, 594; death, **16**, 596.

Hagerup, G. F., Norwegian statesman; premiership 1895–1898, **16**, 486–487.

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- Hague, Peace Conference (1899), **17**, 635-640; **23**, 490.
- Hai-Cheng, a place in China; battle of (1904), **24**, 658.
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- Haik, founder of Armenia, **2**, 420.
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- Haiti or Hayti or Santo Domingo, formerly called Hispaniola, an island of the Greater Antilles; discovered by Columbus (1493), **22**, 439; later visits of Columbus to, **22**, 446-450.
- Haiti, Republic of, buys independence from France (1825), **13**, 71.
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- Hajjaj ben Yusuf (seventh century), Arab general; leads expedition against Mecca, **8**, 180 seq.; confirmed by Caliph Walid as governor of Irak, **8**, 184; family of, persecuted by Caliph Suleiman, **8**, 185.
- Hake, General von, German soldier; invades Holstein in Schleswig-Holstein War of 1864, **15**, 484.
- Haker, king of Egypt 393-380 B.C., king of twenty-ninth dynasty, **1**, 194; obtains mercenaries in Greece in struggle with Artaxerxes, **2**, 621-622.
- Hakhamani, see Achæmenes.
- Ha-ka-Ptah, see Memphis.
- Hakim, Fatimite caliph of Egypt 996-1020; reign of, **8**, 222; enormities of, **8**, 222, 223; vacillating attitude of, towards Christians, **8**, 326.
- Hakluyt, Richard (1552-1616), English geographer; interested in Raleigh's colonisation schemes, **22**, 562; encourages Bristol merchants to undertake voyages of exploration to America (1603), **22**, 565; one of the founders of the London Company (1607), **22**, 568.
- Hakodate, Japanese port; opened to foreign trade (1858), **24**, 623.
- Hakon I (Hako), "the Good" (ca. 920-ca. 961), king of Norway, illegitimate son of Harold Harfagr; education of, **16**, 51; called to throne and expels his brother Eric I, "Bloody Axe," **16**, 52; unsuccessful attempt to introduce Christianity into Norway, **16**, 52, 53; death, **16**, 54.
- Hakon, Jarl (Earl), king of Norway 977-995; elected to earldom of Trondhjem; forced to submit to baptism, **16**, 55; victorious over Danes, **16**, 55; restores paganism in Norway, **16**, 56; excesses of, **16**, 56; Olaf Tryggvason and, **16**, 57, 58; assassination of, **16**, 57, 58.
- Hakon III, king of Norway, son of Sigurd II; proclaimed king (1157), **16**, 109; defeats Inge I, **16**, 109; slain in battle with Magnus V (1162), **16**, 110.
- Hakon IV, king of Norway 1202-1204; reign and death of, **16**, 114.
- Hakon V, "the Old," king of Norway 1217-ca. 1263; suppresses civil war, **16**, 115; expedition of, against Scotland, **16**, 116, 117, **21**, 54; death of, **16**, 117; his favours to Hanseatic League, **16**, 119.
- Hakon VI, king of Norway 1299-1319, son of Magnus VI; reign of, **16**, 119.
- Hakon VII, king of Norway 1343-1380, son of Magnus VII; marries Margaret, daughter of Valdemar IV of Denmark, **16**, 120, 183, 184, 195; defeated by Albert of Mecklenburg, **16**, 195; excluded from Swedish succession, **16**, 184, 195; invades Sweden, **16**, 196.
- Hakon VII, king of Norway (1905-), **16**, 493.
- Halberstadt, battle of (1810); Westphalians defeated by Frederick William of Brunswick at, **15**, 307.
- Haldimand, Sir Frederick (1718-1791), British general; administration as governor-general in Canada (1778-1784), **22**, 327, 328.
- Haldor, Icelandic saga-man, **16**, 130.
- Hale, John Parker (1806-1873), an American statesman; Free-soil candidate for presidency of the United States (1852), **23**, 389; in Kansas debate (1855), **23**, 397.
- Hale, Nathan (1756-1776), American patriot; execution of (Sept. 22nd), **23**, 258.
- Halen, Don Juan van, count of Peracamps (1790-1864), Spanish soldier of Belgian descent; commands Belgian forces in revolt against Holland (1830), **14**, 52.
- Halerfeld, Henry "the Lion" victorious in battle of (1180), **14**, 105.
- Hales, Sir Robert (d. 1381), lord treasurer of England; killed by followers of Wat Tyler, **18**, 492.
- Half-breeds, faction of Republican party in United States, **23**, 479.
- Half Moon or Crescent, ship of Henry Hudson; sails for the "Northwest Passage" (1609), **22**, 499 and note.
- Halfdan I (d. 324 A.D.), an ancient king of Denmark; subdues Sweden, **16**, 38.
- Halfdan, Danish leader (ninth century), devastates Northumberland and Galloway, **21**, 15.
- Halfdan Svart (d. 863 A.D.), ancient king of Norway, **16**, 50.
- Halfred Ottarson, Scandinavian skald, **16**, 62 seq.
- Halidon Hill, near Berwick, England; Edward III defeats Scots at (1333), **18**, 454 seq.; **21**, 132.
- Halifax, Earl of, see Montague, Charles.
- Halifax, Marquis of, see Savile, George.
- Halizonians, most ancient people known to history, probably identified with Chaldeans, **3**, 87.
- Hall, Floris Adrian van (1791-1866), Dutch statesman; ministry of (1860-1861), **14**, 62.
- Halleck, Henry Wager (1815-1872), American soldier; commands Union armies (1861), **23**, 425; made commander-in-chief of United States land forces, **23**, 432; urges McClellan to advance after

- Antietam, **23**, 434; occupies Corinth, **23**, 434.
- Halley**, Edmund (1656–1742), English astronomer; discoveries and observations of, **20**, 353.
- Hals**, Frans (1580–1666), Dutch painter; Fronmentin's estimate of, **13**, 605 seq.
- Halstan**, king of Sweden 1066–1090; reign of, **16**, 188.
- Hamadan**, see Ecbatana.
- Hamath**, city and ancient kingdom of Syria; joins Ahab of Israel against Shalmaneser II, **1**, 387; revolts against Sargon II, **1**, 398; subjugation of, by Asshur-dan III of Assyria (ca. 750 B.C.), **1**, 390; Tiglathpileses adds to Assyrian Empire (738 B.C.), **1**, 393; Neku II of Egypt penetrates into, **1**, 449.
- Hamathites**, people of kingdom of Hamath closely related to Hittites; inscriptions of, **2**, 397, 398.
- Hambach Festival** (1832), granting of constitution to Bavaria celebrated by, **15**, 403, 404.
- Hamburg**, city of Germany; erected into free imperial city, **16**, 350; raided by French (1813), **15**, 311; attempt of Danes to seize, **14**, 394.
- Hamburg**, Treaty of (1638), **14**, 373 seq.
- Hamdan**, Mussulman warrior; founds principality in Jezira (930), **8**, 219.
- Hamilcar** (d. 480 B.C.), Carthaginian commander; slain during brilliant expedition into Sicily, **3**, 352, 591.
- Hamilcar Barca** (d. ca. 229 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier, father of Hannibal; influence of his hatred of Rome in Punic wars, **5**, 216; commands in Sicily during First Punic War, **5**, 218, 231–233; suppresses revolt of Carthaginian mercenaries, **2**, 324; operations of, in interim between First and Second Punic Wars, **5**, 233–234; power of, in Spain, **5**, 237, 238; **10**, 5–6; builds Barcelona, **10**, 5; slain in battle with Spanish tribes, **5**, 238; **10**, 6.
- Hamilton, Alexander** (1757–1804), American statesman; conceives plan for constitutional convention, **23**, 290; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, **23**, 291; chief author of *The Federalist*, **23**, 293; secretary of the treasury (1789–1795), **23**, 300; plans for funding the national debt, **23**, 300, 301–302; enmity of, to Jefferson, **23**, 302; duel of, with Aaron Burr, **23**, 319; death of, **23**, 319; characterisation of, **23**, 301, 354.
- Hamilton, Bruce Meade**, British officer; campaign of, in the eastern Transvaal (1901), **22**, 316.
- Hamilton, Lord George Francis** (1845–), English politician; retires as secretary of state for India (1903), **21**, 661n.
- Hamilton, Ian Standish Monteith** (1853–), British soldier; commands division in Roberts' advance on Pretoria, **22**, 313.
- Hamilton, James** (ca. 1477–ca. 1529), second Lord Hamilton and first earl of Arran, Scottish politician; commands fleet sent to aid France, **21**, 213; feud of, with earl of Angus, **21**, 228.
- Hamilton, James** (d. 1575), second earl of Arran and duke of Châtellerault, Scottish statesman; chosen regent for Mary Queen of Scots, **21**, 241; suitor of Elizabeth, **19**, 295; assumes government in Scotland, **19**, 341.
- Hamilton, James**, 1st duke of Hamilton (1606–1649), Scottish politician; leader of parliamentary party, **21**, 294; made prisoner at battle of Preston, **20**, 65–67; execution of, **21**, 295.
- Hamilton, Sir James**, of Cadzow (fifteenth century), Scottish chieftain; deserts the earl of Douglas, **21**, 185; gains favour of James II of Scotland, **21**, 186.
- Hamilton, James** (1786–1857), American politician, governor of South Carolina; president of the South Carolina Nullification Convention (1832), **23**, 357.
- Hamilton, Patrick** (1504–1528), Scottish reformer; execution of, **21**, 236.
- Hamilton, Richard** (seventeenth century), English soldier, son of James, earl of Abercorn; sent to Ireland by William and deserts to James, **20**, 424; at battle of the Boyne (1690), **20**, 426; **21**, 429–431.
- Hamilton, Sir William** (1730–1803), British diplomat; arrives at Naples, **9**, 563.
- Hamilton, William Gerard** (1729–1796), English politician; acquires sobriquet of "Single-Speech" Hamilton, **20**, 578.
- Hamlet** or Amleth, prince of Denmark in legendary history; story of, as told by *Saxo-Grammaticus*, **16**, 29–31.
- Hamlin, Hannibal** (1809–1891), American statesman; elected vice-president (1861), **23**, 407–408.
- Hammelburg**, town in Bavaria; battle of (1866), **15**, 491.
- Hammond, John Hays** (1855–), American mining engineer; implicated in Jameson raid in the Transvaal, **22**, 298.
- Hammond, Robert** (1621–1654), English officer; receives Charles I in the Isle of Wight, **20**, 60.
- Hammurabi**, see Khammurabi.
- Hampden, Lord**, see Brand, Henry Robert.
- Hampden, John** (1594–1643), English statesman; resists payment of ship-money, **19**, 569; attempted arrest of, for treason, **19**, 614; at battle of Brentford, **20**, 9; urges Essex to attack Oxford, **20**, 11; attacks Prince Rupert at Chalgrove Hill, **20**, 12; death of, **20**, 12; Macaulay's estimate of, **20**, 12–13.
- Hampton Court Conference**, ecclesiastical conference at Hampton Court (1604), **19**, 474–476.
- Hampton, Wade** (1755–1835), American soldier; in war of 1812, **23**, 333.
- Hampton, Wade** (1818–1902), American soldier and politician; opposes Sherman in South Carolina (1865), **23**, 446.
- Hampton Roads**, Virginia; battle of, between *Monitor* and *Merrimac* (1862), **23**, 427.
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- V, count of Holland; initiates revolt against Flemish rule in Holland (1304), **13**, 332–333.
- Hamuda**, bey of Tunis 1782–1814; reign of, **24**, 485.
- Hamza Mirza**, Persian prince; defeats Turks in Persian War (1584), **24**, 372.
- Han**, Chinese dynasty (202 B.C.–220 A.D.); rule of, **24**, 263, 543.
- Hanau**, town in Prussia; battle of (1813), **14**, 576; **15**, 318; resistance of, to the elector Frederick William IV (1848), **15**, 438–439.
- Hancock**, John (1737–1793), American statesman; connection of, with repeal of the Stamp Act, **23**, 235; British attempt to capture (1775), **23**, 241.
- Hancock, Winfield Scott** (1824–1886), American general; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438; in the Wilderness campaign, **23**, 446; at battle of Spottsylvania, **23**, 447; democratic presidential nominee (1880), **23**, 478.
- Handzabek**, town in Hungary; battle of (1684), **14**, 398.
- Hanging Gardens of Babylon**, description of, **1**, 479.
- Hangmatana**, see Ecbatana.
- Hankow** (*Han-kau*), river port in China; France and Russia obtain concessions at (1895), **24**, 559.
- Hannibal**, grandson of Hamilcar; campaign of, in Sicily (409 B.C.), **4**, 202.
- Hannibal** (247–183 B.C.), Carthaginian general; conquests of, in Spain, **2**, 324; **5**, 238–240; **10**, 6; takes Saguntum, **5**, 238; in Second Punic War, **5**, 241–295; at battle of Zama, **5**, 288–292; relations of, with Philip V of Macedon, **4**, 528; **5**, 296; at war with Antiochus III, **4**, 532; **5**, 297–299; death of, **5**, 300.
- Hanno** (eighth century B.C.), king of Gaza; flees from the Assyrians (732 B.C.), **1**, 393; supports uprising in Syria, **1**, 397.
- Hanno** (fifth century B.C.), Carthaginian navigator; voyage of, beyond the Pillars of Hercules, **2**, 277, 356–358.
- Hanno** (d. 310 B.C.), Carthaginian general; in war against Agathocles, **4**, 580.
- Hanno**, Carthaginian commander; defeated at Messana (264 B.C.), **5**, 218; execution of, **5**, 219.
- Hanno** (third century B.C.), Carthaginian naval commander; at battle of *Aegates* (241 B.C.), **5**, 232.
- Hanno** (third century B.C.), son of Bomilcar and one of Hannibal's generals; campaign of, against Gauls, **5**, 243; at battle of Cannæ (216 B.C.), **5**, 262–263; defeat of, in Italy, **5**, 266.
- Hanno**, surnamed the Great (third century B.C.), jealousy of, towards Barca family, **5**, 234, 239, 258.
- Hanno**, Saint (d. 1075), archbishop of Cologne 1056–1075; assumes government of the empire, **7**, 646.
- Hannu**, Egyptian voyager; in voyage to Punt, **1**, 108.
- Hanover**, province of Prussia; abandoned to the French (1757), **12**, 73; occupied by the French (1803), **12**, 531; revolt of (1831), **15**, 403; constitutional crisis in (1837), **15**, 404–406.
- Hanover**, Treaty of; a treaty between Holland and the emperor Charles VI (1726), **14**, 1.
- Hans** (*Hensius*) (d. 1271) called king of Sardinia; commands the Lombard Ghibellines, **9**, 96; at battle of Fossalta, **9**, 98; imprisonment of, **9**, 98.
- Hans**, see John.
- Hansa**, see Hanseatic League.
- Hanse Towns**, see Hanseatic League.
- Hanseatic League** (*Hanse* or *Hansa*), a confederation of cities of northern Germany in the thirteenth century; foundation of (1241), **8**, 473, 496; **14**, 138; **16**, 166–168; affiliation of Paris with, **11**, 95; in war with Valdemar IV of Denmark, **14**, 187; **16**, 185; declares war against Eric of Pomerania, **16**, 206; begins struggle to control Baltic (1564), **14**, 519; quarrel of, with Queen Elizabeth of England, **13**, 549; joins the imperial party, **14**, 340; meeting of, held in Lübeck, **14**, 387; fate of, on dissolution of German Empire, **14**, 539; cities of, annexed to France, **14**, 568; loan forced from, by French, **15**, 283; treaties of (1363), **16**, 185, 202; (1441), **13**, 354.
- Hansford**, Thomas (d. 1676), Virginian colonist; executed after Bacon's rebellion, **23**, 131.
- Hapi**, Egyptian deity, adopted by Phoenicia, **2**, 353.
- Habsburg**, see Habsburg.
- Harald**, see Harold.
- Harbin** or **Kharbin**, town in Manchuria; becomes Russian, **17**, 622.
- Harcourt**, François, 2nd Duke of (1689–1750), French soldier; in war against Austria, **14**, 431.
- Harcourt**, Henri, 1st Duke of (d. 1718); envoy to Spain, **11**, 611; **14**, 405.
- Harcourt** (*Henri de Lorraine*) (1601–1666), Count d', takes Balaguer, and defeats Spaniards (1646), **11**, 495.
- Harcourt**, Sir Simon, 1st Viscount Harcourt (ca. 1661–1727), English statesman; attorney-general, **20**, 482; becomes keeper of the great seal (1710), **20**, 484.
- Harcourt**, Sir William George Granville Venables Vernon (1827–1904), English statesman; relations with Lord Rosebery, **21**, 650; chancellor of exchequer in Gladstone and Rosebery ministries (1892–1895), **21**, 651.
- Hardee**, William J. (1815–1873), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Murfreesboro, **23**, 434; evacuates Savannah (1864), **23**, 445.
- Harde-Knud** (d. 850 A.D.), king of Denmark, **16**, 41–43.
- Hardenberg**, Karl August von (1750–1822), Prussian statesman; negotiates Treaty of Bâle, **14**, 509; **15**, 279; negotiates treaty between Russia and Prussia, **17**, 453; plans of, for united Germany, **14**,

- 583; **15**, 286, 378; becomes chancellor, **15**, 305; opposes Karlsbad Decrees, **15**, 372; death of, **15**, 394.
- Hardicanute**, king of England, see Harthacnut.
- Hardinge**, Sir Henry (1785–1856), English soldier; governor-general of India, **22**, 149.
- Hardwicke**, Philip Yorke, 1st Earl (1690–1764), English statesman; introduces Marriage Act-Bill, **20**, 572; resignation of, **20**, 582.
- Harek of Thiotto**, Scandinavian viking (ca. 995 A.D.), **16**, 58 seq.
- Haren**, Willem van (1626–1708), Dutch diplomatist; negotiates Treaty of Nimeguen, **11**, 589.
- Harfleur**, sea-port of northern France; siege of (1415), **11**, 169, 174, 232; **18**, 531; recapture of, by the French, **18**, 557; recapture of, by the English, **18**, 557.
- Hargraves**, Edward Hammond (b. 1816), English farmer, discovers gold in Australia, **22**, 238.
- Harith of Kinda** (early sixth century A.D.), prince of Hira; rival of Mundhir, **8**, 87 seq.
- Harlaw**, a place in Scotland; battle of (1411), **21**, 165.
- Harley**, Robert (1661–1724), first earl of Oxford; as secretary, **20**, 480–482; chancellor of the exchequer, **20**, 484; decline of influence, **20**, 490 seq.; impeachment of, **20**, 508.
- Harmensen**, Jacob van, see Arminius.
- Harmodius** (sixth century B.C.), Athenian; slays the tyrant Hipparchus (514 B.C.), **3**, 231–232.
- Haro**, Don Luis de, marquis of Carpio (1599–1661), Spanish statesman; prime minister of Philip IV, **10**, 269; **11**, 517.
- Harald**, king of Norway, see Harold.
- Harold Hildetand** (d. 735), king of Denmark; reign of, **16**, 36, 38.
- Harold Bluetooth**, king of Denmark 941–991 A.D.; reign of, **16**, 44 seq.
- Harold**, king of Denmark 1014–1018, brother of Canute the Great; reign of, **16**, 47.
- Harold**, king of Denmark 1076–1080, son of Svend II; reign of, **16**, 138.
- Harold**, prince of Denmark, brother of Eric II; deserts Eric (1135), **16**, 147.
- Harold I**, surnamed Harefoot, king of England 1037–1040; reign of, **16**, 133; **18**, 123–126; death of, **18**, 126.
- Harold II** (ca. 1022–1066), last Saxon king of England, Jan. 5th–Oct. 14th, 1066; succeeds to power of Godwin, **18**, 138 seq.; characterisation of, **18**, 146; defeats Harold Hardrada and Tostig at Stamford Bridge (1066), **18**, 150; defeated by William the Norman at Hastings, (1066), **11**, 28; **18**, 152 seq.; after Hastings, **18**, 156 seq.
- Harold (I) Harfagr**, "The Fairhaired" (ca. 850–933 A.D.), king of Norway 860–ca. 930; legends of, **16**, 18, 35; reign of, **16**, 50–51; leads expedition against the Vikings, **21**, 14.
- Harold (II) "Graafeld"** (930–977), king of Norway ca. 963–977; reign of, **16**, 54 seq.
- Harold (III) Hardrada**, "the Stern" (ca. 1015–1066), king of Norway 1047–1066; leads armament against Harold of England, **16**, 103; **18**, 149; romantic exploits of, **16**, 135; death of (1066), **16**, 104; **18**, 150.
- Harold (IV) Gilchrist**, king of Norway 1130–1136; reign of, **16**, 107 seq.
- Harold Klak** (ninth century), king of Schleswig; converted to Christianity (826 A.D.), **16**, 41, 42.
- Harpagus** (sixth century B.C.), Persian general; in Lycia, **2**, 418; in Lydia, **2**, 459; saves life of Cyrus the Great, **2**, 576–579.
- Harpalus** (d. 324 B.C.), kinsman of Alexander the Great; at court of Philip of Macedonia, **4**, 218; made satrap of Babylon, **4**, 373; death of, **4**, 374, 416–419.
- Harper's Ferry**, West Virginia, John Brown seizes arsenal of (1859), **23**, 404; captured by Confederates (1862), **23**, 433.
- Harrach**, Alois, Count von (1669–1742), Austrian diplomatist; at Madrid, **14**, 405.
- Harrach**, Ferdinand, Count von (1637–1706), minister of Emperor Leopold I of Germany; at court of Madrid, **11**, 610 seq.
- Harrach**, Ferdinand, Count von (1708–1778), Austrian diplomatist, ambassador of Maria Theresa; negotiates Peace of Dresden, **15**, 182.
- Harris**, Lord George (1746–1829), English soldier; enters Mysore territory (1799), **22**, 114.
- Harris**, James (1746–1820), 1st earl of Malmesbury, English diplomatist; attempts to negotiate a peace with France (1796–1797), **12**, 440, 447.
- Harris**, Townsend (1804–1878), American diplomatist; negotiates commercial treaty with Japan, **24**, 621, 664.
- Harrison**, Benjamin (1833–1901), the twenty-third president of the United States; administration of, **23**, 481.
- Harrison**, William Henry (1773–1841), American soldier and ninth president of the United States; victorious at Tippecanoe, **23**, 326; at Fort Meigs, **23**, 330; elected president (1840), **23**, 367.
- Harsha Vikramaditya**, traditional Indian king, **2**, 500 seq.
- Harshavardhana**, traditional Indian king, **2**, 506.
- Hart**, Sir Robert (1835–), British financier and administrator, superintendent of Chinese customs service; in siege of Pekin (1900), **20**, 570.
- Hartford Convention**, an assembly of delegates from New England states which met at Hartford, Conn., 1814–1815, to protest the war with England and the administration's war policy, **23**, 338.
- Harthacnut (Hardicanute)** (1019–1042), king of Denmark and of England; claims crown of Norway, **16**, 103; succeeds to throne of Denmark (1035), **16**, 133; reign of, in England, **18**, 123–127.

- Hartmann, bishop of Coire, Switzerland; furthers League of Caddea in the Grisons (1396), **16**, 587.
- Hartmann, son of Rudolf of Habsburg (thirteenth century); fate of, **11**, 156.
- Hartog, Dirk, Dutch navigator; discoveries in Australia (1616), **22**, 234.
- Harun ar-Rashid (766–809 A.D.), caliph of Bagdad 786–809; reign of, **8**, 210; wars of, with Byzantium, **8**, 212; exchanges gifts with Charlemagne, **8**, 213, 215, 325.
- Harvard, John (1607–1638), a Puritan minister of Massachusetts; bequest of, to Harvard College (1638), **22**, 648.
- Harvard College, founded 1638 at Cambridge, Massachusetts, **22**, 648.
- Harvey, Sir John, colonial governor of Virginia; succeeds Governor Yearsley (1629), **22**, 590; removed from office (1635), **22**, 591; visits Maryland, **22**, 600.
- Harvey, Sir John (1778–1852), British soldier; at Badajoz, **10**, 364; governor of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, **22**, 341.
- Harvey, Reuben, Irish merchant; receives thanks of American congress (1783), **23**, 281.
- Harvey, William (1578–1657), eminent English physician; discovers circulation of the blood, **20**, 219, 220.
- Hasbain, place in the Netherlands; battle of (1408), **11**, 166.
- Hasdrubal (Asdrubal), Carthaginian soldier in the First Punic War; defeated at Panormus in Sicily (250 B.C.), **5**, 224, 225–228.
- Hasdrubal (d. 221 B.C.), a Carthaginian soldier in Spain; succeeds his father-in-law Hamilcar Barca in command in Spain, **10**, 6; marches against Saguntum, **10**, 6; death of, **2**, 324; **5**, 238; **10**, 6.
- Hasdrubal (d. 207 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier, brother of Hannibal; defeats the Romans under the two Scipios (212 B.C.), **5**, 268; prosecutes conquests in Spain, **5**, 279; defeated at Baecula (209 B.C.), **5**, 281; enters Gaul, **5**, 273; enters Italy, **5**, 274–275; defeated and slain at the Metaurus, **5**, 276.
- Hasdrubal, Carthaginian cavalry officer under Hannibal; decides the victory of Cannæ (216 B.C.), **5**, 255–256.
- Hasdrubal, son of Gisco (d. about 200 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier; commands in Spain, **5**, 279; defeated by Romans at Silpia (206 B.C.), **5**, 281; campaign of in Africa, against Scipio (204–203 B.C.), **5**, 284–286.
- Hasdrubal, Carthaginian soldier; in war with Masinissa, **5**, 305; condemned to death, **5**, 305; chosen commander outside Carthage in Third Punic War (149 B.C.), **5**, 306; obtains command within the city, **5**, 308; defends Carthage against Scipio, **5**, 309–312; story of his wife's heroism, **5**, 312.
- Hasdrubal, grandson of Masinissa, Carthaginian soldier; chosen to command in city of Carthage in Third Punic War (149 B.C.), **5**, 306; slain by senators, **5**, 308.
- Haselrig, see Haslerig.
- Hasenbühl, battle at, see Göllheim.
- Hashim, influential house of Arabia; Mohammed a member of, **7**, 492; **8**, 112.
- Haslerig (Haselrig), Sir Arthur (d. 1661), English politician; supports "the Root and Branch Bill"; bill for abolition of bishops, **19**, 600; Charles I attempts to arrest for treason, **19**, 614; refuses support to Cromwell, **20**, 156; leads opposition in Cromwell's fourth parliament, **20**, 171.
- Haspinger, Capuchin monk; Tyrolean leader in insurrection against French (1809), **14**, 562, 564.
- Hassan (d. 669 A.D.), fifth caliph, son of Ali and Fatima; chosen to the caliphate, **8**, 173; abdicates, **8**, 174; murder of, **8**, 176; regarded as imam in Persia, **24**, 490.
- Hassan, Arab governor of Egypt; conquers North Africa (697–698 A.D.), **2**, 327–328; **8**, 181–182.
- Hassan (ca. 1535), bey of Tunis, **8**, 251–252; **14**, 273–274; **24**, 485.
- Hassan Bey (Pasha or Gazi Hassan), Turkish admiral; raises siege of Lemnos (1771), **24**, 418; in war against Russia (1787–1792), **24**, 420.
- Hassan Pasha, Turkish general, defeated at Grahovo (1858), **24**, 210.
- Hassan Sabba (The Old Man of the Mountain) (end of eleventh century), founds sect of Assassins, **8**, 230, 365, 370; reputed connection with the children's crusade, **8**, 420–422.
- Hassan, son of Omar, leader in Arab revolt against Germany in East Africa (1895), **15**, 558.
- Hassanians, the ruling line in Morocco, **24**, 469, 473.
- Hasselt, town in Belgium; battle of (1831), **14**, 54.
- Hassenpflug, Hans Daniel Ludwig Friedrich (1794–1862), German politician; unpopularity of, **15**, 412; starts reaction against the "March ministers," **15**, 439.
- Hassib Pasha (ca. 1850), Turkish minister of finance; mismanagement of, **24**, 429–430.
- Hastenbeck, village in Prussia; battle of (1757), **15**, 200.
- Hasting (Hastings), chief of pirate Northmen; ravages coast of France (843–850), **11**, 4; invades England (893–897), **18**, 85–89.
- Hastings, battle of (1066), **11**, 28; **18**, 152 seq.; results of, **18**, 156.
- Hastings, Sir Edward, English politician; assists Mary against Lady Jane Grey (1553), **19**, 230.
- Hastings, Francis Rawdon, earl of Moira and marquis of Hastings (1754–1826), English soldier, son of Warren Hastings; defeats Greene at Hobkirk's Hill (1781), **23**, 278; governor-general of India (1813–1823), **22**, 126–127.
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Henry IV (1553–1610), king of France 1589–1610; main treatment of, as king of France, **11**, 395–421; as king of Navarre, **11**, 367–394; marries Margaret of Valois, **11**, 367; becomes ally of Henry III of France, **11**, 393; at battle of Coutras, **11**, 386–387; becomes king of France, **11**, 395; at battle of Ivry, **11**, 397–399; relations of, to Italy, **9**, 480 seq.; besieges Paris, **11**, 400 seq.; adopts Catholicism, **11**, 401 seq.; **13**, 529; coronation of, **11**, 402; bestows ecclesiastical emoluments, **11**, 404 seq.; Jesuits attempt murder of, **11**, 405; makes war on Spain, **11**, 405; **13**, 529; signs Peace of Verbins, **11**, 405; signs Edict of Nantes (1598), **11**, 405–406; second marriage of, **11**, 409; policy of, towards Charles Emmanuel I of Savoy, **9**, 504; feud of, with nobles, **11**, 412; dealings of, with de Biron, **11**, 412 seq.; war of, with Savoy, **11**, 413; relations of, to Venice, **9**, 514; relations of, with Mlle. de Montmorency, **11**, 414 seq.; political schemes of, **11**, 415 seq.; assassination of, **11**, 416; **22**, 556; characterisation of, **11**, 395, 417–421.

Henry V, king of France, see Chambord.

Henry (I) the "Fowler" (876–936 A.D.), king of Germany 919–936 A.D.; main treatment of, **7**, 598–607; contest with Conrad I before accession, **7**, 596–597; unifies empire, **7**, 599–600; preparations of, to withstand Hungarians, **7**, 601–603; recognised king of Lorraine, **13**, 278; wars of, with Wends and Slavs, **7**, 603–605; victory of, over Hungarians, **7**, 605–606; war of, with Danes, **7**, 607; defeats Gorm, **16**, 44; meeting of, with kings of France and Burgundy, **7**, 607.

Henry (II) the Saint (972–1024), king of Germany 1002–1024, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1014–1024; main treatment of, **7**, 626–629; war of, with Poland, **7**, 626–627; **24**, 10; piety of, **7**, 628; relations of, to Italy, **7**, 628; makes Gelderland a county, feudatory to Germany, **13**, 283; grants territories in Netherlands to Baldwin IV, **13**, 287.

Henry (III) the "Black" (1017–1056), king of Germany 1039–1056, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1046–1056; main treatment of, **7**, 638–645; reforms of, **7**, 639–640; subordinates papacy, **7**, 640–644; last years of, **7**, 645; interferes in papal dispute, **8**, 591.

Henry IV (1050–1106), king of Germany 1056–1106, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1084–1106; main treatment of, **7**, 646–656; quarrel of, with Pope Gregory VII, **7**, 648–649; **8**, 600, 601; **16**, 538; struggle with pope at Canossa, **8**, 600; besieges Rome, **7**, 654; Robert Guiscard and, **9**, 75, 76; negotiates with Sviatoslav, prince of Tchernigov, **17**, 123; last days and death of, **7**, 655–656; **8**, 601.

- Henry V** (1081–1125), king of Germany 1106–1125, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1111–1125; main treatment of, **7**, 656–659; quarrel of, with pope, **7**, 657; **8**, 60; marriage of, **7**, 657; war of, with Boleslaw III of Poland, **24**, 15; death of, ends Franconian dynasty, **7**, 659.
- Henry VI** (1165–1197), king of Germany 1190–1197, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1191–1197; main treatment of, **14**, 110–112; Richard Cœur de Lion and, **8**, 406; **14**, 110–111; **18**, 316; marriage of, with Constanza of Sicily, **9**, 61; overruns Sicily, **9**, 81–83; **14**, 111–112; invades Holland, **13**, 289; divides Lorraine into two parts, **13**, 290 note; attitude of, towards fourth crusade, **8**, 411; death of, **8**, 413; **14**, 112; **18**, 323.
- Henry (VII) the Luxemburger** (ca. 1276–1313) king of Germany 1308–1313, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1312–1313; main treatment of, **14**, 165–167; character of, **14**, 166; crowned king of Germany, **9**, 126; receives ambassadors from Italy, **9**, 129; at Genoa, **9**, 128–129; crowned emperor, **9**, 130; **14**, 167; death of, **9**, 131; **14**, 167.
- Henry I** (1512–1580), king of Portugal 1578–1580; regency of, **10**, 495; reign of, **10**, 499.
- Henry** (1211–1242), king of the Romans, son of Frederick II of Germany; crowned king, **14**, 114 note; rebellion of, **14**, 115; death of, **14**, 124.
- Henry the Minstrel**, called "Blind Harry" (fifteenth century), Scottish poet, **21**, 222 seq.
- Henry** (d. 1444), infante of Aragon, brother of the king of Navarre; conflict of, with Juan II, **10**, 125.
- Henry X, the "Proud"** (d. 1139), duke of Bavaria; alliance of, with Lothair II, **14**, 90.
- Henry the "Lion"** (1129–1195), duke of Bavaria and Saxony; plots against Conrad III, **14**, 95; invades Denmark, **14**, 102; pilgrimage of, to Jerusalem, **14**, 103; treachery to Frederick Barbarossa, **14**, 103 seq.; overwhelmed and exiled, **14**, 105; alliance confirmed with Hohenstaufens, **14**, 111; aids Valdemar I at Arkona, **16**, 150.
- Henry (I) the "Warrior,"** duke of Brabant 1190–1235, **13**, 309.
- Henry** (d. 1112), count of Burgundy; receives gift of Portugal (1095), **10**, 50, 428; receives gift of Terra Portucalensis (Porto Cale), **10**, 427; conquers Moors, **10**, 429; death of, **10**, 429.
- Henry** (d. 1197), count of Champagne, king of Jerusalem; election of, **8**, 395; death of, **8**, 413.
- Henry** (d. ca. 1184), son of Henry II, king of England; revolts against father, **18**, 285, 286.
- Henry**, archbishop of Mainz; deposition of (1346), **14**, 177.
- Henry** (1876–), duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; marries Queen Wilhelmina of Holland (1901), **14**, 66.
- Henry**, son of Boleslaw III of Poland; rules Sandomir and Lublin (1139), **24**, 27.
- Henry the "Navigator"** (1394–1460), prince of Portugal; voyages of, **10**, 459 seq.; discoveries of, **10**, 470.
- Henry**, prince of Prussia (1726–1802), brother of Frederick the Great; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 195; interview with Frederick before battle of Kunersdorf, **15**, 214; made governor-general of Prussian army, **15**, 217; in campaign of 1761, **15**, 221.
- Henry**, duke of Saxony (d. 1198), soldier and crusader; leads united forces in Syria, **8**, 411; death at Joppa, **8**, 413.
- Henry**, count of Schwerin; enmity of, towards King Valdemar II of Denmark, **16**, 162 seq.; abducts Valdemar, **16**, 163; restores Valdemar (1225), **16**, 164.
- Henry** (d. 1152), son of David I, king of Scotland; death of, **21**, 38.
- Henry (II) the "Pious,"** duke of Silesia and prince of Poland 1239–1241; checks advance of Mongolians at Liegnitz, **14**, 118.
- Henry** (d. 1612), prince of Wales, son of James I; character and death of, **19**, 495.
- Henry**, bishop of Winchester, brother of Stephen, English prelate; as papal legate opposes Stephen (1139), **18**, 247; negotiates peace between Stephen and Henry II, **18**, 254; flees to Cluny after Henry II's accession, **18**, 261.
- Henry of Carinthia** (d. 1335), king of Bohemia; deposed, **14**, 166.
- Henry of Lorraine**, duke of Guise, see Lorraine.
- Henry of Navarre**, see **Henry IV**, king of France.
- Henry of Trastamara**, see **Henry II**, king of Castile.
- Henry Raspe** (d. 1247), landgrave of Thuringia, rival of Frederick II to imperial throne; elected emperor (1246), **14**, 117.
- Henry, Colonel** (d. 1898), French soldier; forgeries of, in Dreyfus case, **13**, 196.
- Henry, Patrick** (1736–1799), American patriot and orator; speaks against Stamp Act (1765), **23**, 232; influences Virginia assembly to espouse cause of Massachusetts (1774), **23**, 239.
- Henryson or Henderson, Robert** (fifteenth century), Scottish poet, **21**, 223.
- Hensius**, see **Hans**.
- Hentzi, Samuel** (1701–1749), Swiss conspirator; opposes aristocratic faction in Berne, **17**, 1–2.
- Hentzy, Henry** (1785–1849), Austrian soldier; in Hungarian uprising (1849), **14**, 655.
- Hepburn, James**, see **Bothwell**.
- Hephæstus** (d. 325 B.C.), favourite of Alexander the Great; commands Macedonian cavalry, **4**, 346, 348; marries Drypetis, **4**, 377; death of, **4**, 385, 387–388, 405.
- Hephæstus**, Greek god of fire; identified with Ptah, **1**, 181; cast out of heaven, **3**, 89; shield of Achilles wrought by, **3**, 55, 89, 91.

- Hera (Roman Juno), in Greek mythology, the queen of heaven; wife of Zeus, **3**, 75, 102, 120, 182, 200, 405, 560.
- Heraclea, in Magna Græcia; battle of (280 B.C.), **5**, 204, 205.
- Heracleonas, Byzantine emperor (641 A.D.), **7**, 182.
- Heracles, Greek demi-god, see Hercules.
- Heracles, son of Alexander the Great, **4**, 377, 437, 441, 493.
- Heraclian, count of Africa 408–414 A.D., under Honorius, **6**, 559; rebels, **6**, 565–566.
- Heraclianus, Roman governor in Britain (197 A.D.), **18**, 20.
- Heraclidae, descendants of Heracles (Hercules); (1) in Greek tradition, leaders of Dorian invasion of Peloponnesus, **3**, 101–102, 115–116, 118, 151; in Macedon, **4**, 210; (2) early dynasty of Lydia, **2**, 389, 398–399, 421, 429–430; legendary end of, **2**, 446 seq.
- Heracles, Syracusan general; defends Syracuse against expedition from Athens (415 B.C.), **3**, 603.
- Heracles, a captain of Alexander the Great, **4**, 324, 388.
- Heraclitus (ca. 535–475 B.C.), Greek philosopher of Ephesus; system of, **4** (introduction), xvii, xx.
- Heraclius (ca. 575–641 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 610–641 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 155–182; wars of, in the East, **7**, 160–169; **8**, 94, 126, 158, 324.
- Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem; visits England (1185) to urge Henry II to crusade, **18**, 287–288.
- Heraclius (fifth century A.D.), favourite eunuch of Valentinian, **6**, 595, 597.
- Heræum, The, ancient city of Argolis; archaeology of, **3**, 43, 45, 51, 120.
- Herippidas (fourth century B.C.), Spartan soldier; in Asia with Agesilaus, **4**, 102; in Corinthian War, **4**, 119.
- Herat, city in western Afghanistan; Baber's description of, **24**, 304; attacked by Persians (1837), **22**, 206; captured (1856), **22**, 207; captured by Dost Muhammed (1863), **24**, 503.
- Héroult de Séchelles, Marie Jean (1760–1794), French revolutionist; presents new constitution to republic, **12**, 309; arrested, **12**, 336.
- Herbeds, an order of the priestly Magian caste of Persia, **2**, 638.
- Herbert, Arthur, see Torrington.
- Herbert, Henry, English diplomatist; ambassador of Queen Elizabeth to France 1597, **19**, 418.
- Herbert, Sir Edward, English jurist and attorney-general; brings accusations against the "Five Members" (1642), **19**, 614.
- Herbert, Sir Edward (seventeenth century), chief justice of England; suggests James II's tampering with the bench, **20**, 383.
- Herbert, Henry Howard Molyneux, see Carnarvon, 4th Earl of.
- Herbert, William and Thomas, see Pembroke.
- Herberstein, Sigismund von (1486–1566), Austrian statesman; imperial ambassador to Moscow, **17**, 187.
- Herculaneum, ancient city of Southern Italy; destroyed by eruption of Mt. Vesuvius 79 A.D., **4**, 250–254; library discovered in, **4**, 346; **5**, 26.
- Hercules, hero of Greek mythology; traditions of, in Egypt, **1**, 213, 282–284, 286; in Phoenicia, **2**, 264, 276; captures the amazon Hippolyta, **2**, 440, 445; in Greek tradition, **3**, 69–72, 75, 78, 82, 97, 107, 172.
- Herculians, Roman guards, **6**, 470, 504.
- Herder, Johann Gottfried (1744–1803), German poet, **15**, 338 seq.
- Herdonius, Appius, Sabine warrior; captures Roman capitol ca. 460 B.C., **5**, 142, 150.
- Heredia, Pedro de (ca. 1500–1554), Spanish soldier; conquests of, in South America, **23**, 562.
- Hereditary Settlement Act, an act passed by the Swedish estates (1544), **16**, 290.
- Hereford, Duke of, see Henry IV, of England.
- Hereford, Earls of, see Fitzosbern.
- Heremon, Irish hero, see Erimon.
- Hereros, revolt of, **15**, 565.
- Heretico Comburendo, Statute de, statute for the burning of heretics, **18**, 520–521.
- Hereward (d. 1072), English chieftain; long resistance of, to William the Conqueror, **18**, 184–185.
- Her-Hor, high priest of Amen, Thebes (1075 B.C.); rule in Egypt, **1**, 74, 157–158, 160, 171, 175.
- Heribert (eleventh century), archbishop of Milan; introduces standard-bearing car (*carroccio*) in Milan, **9**, 22.
- Héribert of Vermandois, see Vermandois.
- Héricourt, battle of, see Belfort, battle of.
- Herimmi, Aramean tribe, **1**, 406.
- Herjulfson, Bjarni, voyage of, to Greenland (ca. 986 A.D.), **22**, 405.
- Herkimer, Nicholas (1715–1777), American soldier; killed at battle of Oriskany, **23**, 264.
- Hermaion-Thyesson, temple of Hermes in Lydia, **2**, 428.
- Hermann, see Arminius.
- Hermann of Luxemburg (d. 1088), crowned emperor of Germany, **7**, 654.
- Hermann von Salza (1170–1239), master of the Teutonic order; urges Frederick II of Germany to the fifth crusade, **8**, 428.
- Hermannstadt (Nagy-Szében), town in Hungary; battles of (1442), **24**, 321; (1849), **14**, 654.
- Hermanric (d. 376 A.D.), king of the Ostrogoths, **6**, 521–522.
- Hermanric (Hermeric), king of the Suevi; ravages Spain (409 A.D.), **6**, 576; **10**, 15.
- Hermenfrid, Neustrian noble; assassinated Ebroin (681 A.D.), **7**, 483.
- Hermensen, Jacob van, see Arminius.
- Hermes (Roman, Mercury), in Greek mythology, messenger of Zeus, and god of language, **3**, 481.
- Hermes Trismegistus (Thoth, Tehuti), Egyptian god of letters; prophecy of, **1**, 195.

Hermias (fourth century B.C.), a Greek tyrant of Atarneus; rebels against Persia, **2**, 629.

Herminius, Titus, Roman soldier (ca. 500 B.C.); at the bridge with Horatius, **5**, 90; at Lake Regillus, **5**, 93, 94.

Hermippus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian comic poet; indicts Aspasia, **3**, 463.

Herocrates (d. ca. 407 B.C.), Syracusan statesman, orator, and naval commander; speeches against Athens, **4**, 75; political creed of, compared with "Monroe Doctrine," **3**, 594, 595; takes fleet to Miletus to join Spartans, **3**, 620; Alcibiades fails to corrupt, **3**, 621; burns Syracusan ships after defeat of allied fleet by Athenians, **3**, 630; **4**, 203; exiled and slain, **4**, 203.

Hernandez, Venezuelan soldier; in revolt against Crespo (1898), **23**, 600.

Hernicans or **Hernici**, old Italian people of Latium; relations with Rome, **5**, 83, 121, 129, 142, 176, 183.

Herod I, "the Great," king of Judea 40–4 B.C., son of Antipater; made governor of Galilee by Antipater, **2**, 163; flees to Rome, **2**, 164; obtains throne through favour of Antony and Octavius, **2**, 164, 165; consecrated king in Rome, **2**, 165; brings about death of Antigonus, **2**, 165; destroys Aristobulus, the high priest, **2**, 166; Cleopatra's enmity toward, **2**, 166; prosperity of Judea under, **2**, 166; beheads Hyrcanus, **2**, 166; rebuilds the Temple at Jerusalem, **2**, 167; orders execution of Mariamne, **2**, 167; acknowledges dependence upon Rome, **6**, 139; death of, **2**, 167.

Herod Agrippa, see **Agrippa I** and **Agrippa II**.

Herod Antipas (4 B.C.–38 A.D.), son of Herod the Great; tetrarch of Galilee, **6**, 29–30, 139; deprived of tetrarchy by Caligula, **2**, 171.

Herod Philip (d. ca. 34 A.D.), son of Herod the Great and Cleopatra; founds city of Philippi, **6**, 29.

Herodias (first century A.D.), sister of Herod Agrippa I, wife of Herod Antipas, **2**, 171; **6**, 30.

Heroic Age, period of Greek history, **3**, 38, 66–98.

Herran, Pedro Alcantara (1800–1872), a Colombian general and statesman; president of Colombia, **23**, 602.

Herrera, José Joaquin dc (1792–1854), Mexican general and statesman; proclaimed president, **23**, 625.

Herrera y Obes, Julio (ca. 1846–), Uruguayan statesman; administration of, as president, **23**, 619.

Herrick, Robert (1591–1674), English lyric poet; supports royalist cause in Civil War, **20**, 4.

Herries, 4th Lord of (sixteenth century), assists Mary Queen of Scots in flight to Dundrennan abbey (1568), **19**, 316; negotiations with Elizabeth, **19**, 317; at trial of Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 320.

Herries, John Charles (1780–1855), English statesman and financier; becomes chancellor of the exchequer (1827), **21**, 535; differences with Huskisson precipitate fall of Goderich ministry (1828), **21**, 537.

Herrings (near Rouvray, France), battle of the (1429), **11**, 191; **18**, 551.

Hertford, Earl of, see **Seymour, Edward**.

Hertha, Scandinavian goddess, wife of Woden, **6**, 59.

Hertzberg, Ewald Friedrich, Count von (1725–1795), Prussian statesman; policy of, **15**, 264; opposes union of Prussia with Austria, **15**, 269.

Heruli, or **Eruli**, or **Æruli**, Germanic tribe; description of, **7**, 386; invade Gaul, **6**, 547; relations of Lombards with, **7**, 429–430; devastate Catalonia, **10**, 17.

Hervey, Augustus John, earl of Bristol (1724–1779), British diplomat; ambassador at Madrid (1761), **20**, 598–599; recalled, **20**, 599.

Hervey, John, Baron Hervey of Ickworth (1696–1743), English statesman; a parliamentary supporter of Walpole, **20**, 541.

Herwegen, Georg (1817–1875), German political poet; turns against Frederick William IV of Germany, **15**, 415.

Herzegovina or **Hersek**, Austrian province, formerly under Turkish rule; physical features of, **24**, 215; inhabitants of, **24**, 215; united with Turkey (ca. 1483), **24**, 331; Austrian occupation of (1874), **15**, 48; advantage of, to Austria-Hungary, **15**, 51; at war with Turkey (1877–1878), **17**, 602 seq.

Hesep-ti (Usaphaides or Semti), king of Egypt 4266 B.C., **1**, 68, 90, 91.

Hešham, Ommiad rulers of Spain, see **Hisham**.

Hesiod, Greek poet (ca. 735 B.C.); works of, edited by Greek scholars, **3**, 228, 229, 473.

Hess, Heinrich, Baron von (1788–1870), Austrian general; in war with Italy (1848), **14**, 644.

Hesse, grand duchy of German empire; revolts of (1830), **15**, 403; (1850), **15**, 457; political agitations in (1848), **15**, 438 seq.

Hestia, Greek goddess, see **Vesta**.

Hetæria or **Ethniké Hetæria**, Greek secret patriotic society; formation of (1894), **24**, 237.

Heth, son of Canaan, Hittites traditional descendants from, **2**, 380, 391.

Hexham, town in Northumberland, England; battle of (635 A.D., known as "Heaven's Field"), **18**, 50–51; battle of (1464), **18**, 583.

Heydeck, John of (sixteenth century), German soldier; commands troops of duke of Württemberg (1546), **14**, 293; ally of Maurice of Saxony, **14**, 309.

Hezekiah, king of Judah (ca. 727 B.C.), **1**, 75; revolts against Assyria, seeks aid of Egypt, **2**, 39, 40, 115; religious reforms of, **2**, 114–115, 116; relations with Sennacherib, **1**, 177, 405–408.

Hezekiah, brother of Ananias the high priest; slain by Zealots (ca. 65 A.D.), **2**, 178.

- Hezekiah** (first century B.C.), Galilean robber chief; put to death by Herod I, **2**, 163.
- Hia**, town in China, conquered by Jenghiz Khan (1209), **24**, 278; revolt in, put down by Jenghiz Khan (1216), **24**, 283; campaigns of the Niu-tchi against (1214), **24**, 279.
- Hicetas** (d. ca. 339 B.C.), Syracusean soldier, tyrant of Leontini; wars of, with Dionysius, **4**, 206; overthrown by Timoleon, **14**, 207; death, **14**, 207.
- Hicetas**, tyrant of Syracuse 288–279 B.C.; chosen general of Syracuse, **4**, 583.
- Hickford**, secretary to the duke of Norfolk; implicates his master in Rudolfi Plot (1571), **19**, 347.
- Hicks, Pasha** (William Hicks) (1831–1883), British officer in service of Khedive; defeated by Mohammed Ahmed (1883), **24**, 461.
- Hicks-Beach**, Sir Michael Edward (1837–), English statesman; precipitates fall of second Gladstone ministry, **21**, 647; resigns office of chancellor of exchequer (1902), **21**, 660.
- Hidalgo y Costilla, Miguel** (1753–1811), leader in Mexican war of independence, **23**, 622.
- Hideyoshi, Toyotomi** (the Taiko) (sixteenth century); early Japanese leader, **24**, 584, 588–589.
- Hiero I** (d. 467 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse ca. 478–467 B.C.; defeats Etruscans at Cyme, **3**, 592; patron of literature, **3**, 501, 592.
- Hiero II** (ca. 307–216 B.C.), king of Syracuse; made commander and king of Siceliotes, **2**, 320; **4**, 585; **5**, 218; and the Mamarines, **5**, 218; code of, **5**, 326, 338; alliance with Rome, **5**, 219, 263, 338; death of, **5**, 263.
- Hieroglyphics**, Egyptian, see Writing.
- Hieronymus**, king of Syracuse 216–215 B.C.; reign of, **5**, 263.
- Higden or Higdon** (d. ca. 1363), an English chronicler; author of the Polychronicon, **18**, 497.
- Higginson, Francis** (ca. 1587–1630), an English colonial clergyman; conducts immigrants to Massachusetts (1629), **22**, 642.
- High Commission**, Court of, an extraordinary tribunal established in England in 1559 to try ecclesiastical causes; Elizabeth authorised to name commissioners, **19**, 276; as an engine of religious persecution under Tudors and Stuarts, **19**, 531; extension of, under Charles I, **19**, 568; Scotch demand abolition of, **19**, 575; abolition of (1641), **19**, 599.
- Hildburghausen**, Joseph Friedrich Wilhelm, Prince of (1702–1787), Austrian general; commands German troops at battle of Rossbach (1757), **12**, 74; defeated in Slesia (1737), **24**, 410.
- Hildebald** (Hildibald) (544 A.D.), Gothic king; murdered, **7**, 110, 410.
- Hildebrand**, see Gregory VII.
- Hildegard**, wife of Charlemagne, **7**, 530.
- Hildegard, Saint** (ca. 1098–1179), a celebrated German abbess; visions of, **14**, 92; aids in raising crusade, **14**, 94.
- Hilderic**, king of Vandals (523 A.D.), clemency toward Christian churches, **7**, 88; assassination of, **7**, 92.
- Hildichis**, claimant to Lombard throne (548 A.D.), **7**, 432–433.
- Hilkiah**, Jewish high priest under Josiah, **2**, 117.
- Hill, Abigail**, see Masham.
- Hill, Ambrose Powell** (1825–1865), American soldier in Confederate service; commands van of Confederate Army at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438.
- Hill, Rowland, Viscount** (1772–1842), British soldier; defeated at Pamplona, **10**, 369; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 628–629.
- Hill, Sir Rowland** (1795–1879), promoter of penny postage in Great Britain, **21**, 597.
- Hiller, Johann von** (1754–1819), Austrian general; defeated by Massena at battle of Ebelsberg (1809), **12**, 572; guards Italian frontiers, **17**, 485.
- Hillsborough, Wills Hill, Earl of** (1718–1793); appointed secretary of the colonies, **20**, 615–616.
- Hiltrud**, daughter of Charlemagne, **7**, 531.
- Himera**, ancient town of Sicily; battle of (480 B.C.), **2**, 312; **3**, 352.
- Himeræus** (d. 322 B.C.), friend of Demosthenes; death of, **4**, 470–471.
- Himilco** (ca. 400 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier; leads colonising expedition, **2**, 358–359; campaign in Sicily, **4**, 202, 204.
- Himilco Phamæus**, Carthaginian officer, deserts to Romans (149 B.C.), **5**, 308.
- Himiltrud**, wife of Charlemagne, **7**, 532.
- Himu** (sixteenth century), Indian vizir; invades eastern India, **22**, 26.
- Himyar**, progenitor of Himyarites, **8**, 102.
- Himyarites**, become rulers in Yemen (700 B.C.), **8**, 102.
- Hincmar** (ca. 806–882), archbishop of Rheims; gives way before Pope Nicholas I, **8**, 570, 571, 574; regains independence, **8**, 575; crowns Louis II king of France, **11**, 7; claims authority over king, **11**, 13.
- Hind** (seventh century A.D.), an Arabian woman; arouses vengeance against Moslems, **8**, 121–122.
- Hindi**, Sanskrit language of India, **2**, 488–490.
- Holdmarsh, Captain**, English soldier; governor of South Australia (1836), **22**, 246.
- Hindustan**, province of India; described, **2**, 485–487; ancient condition, **2**, 493; laws concerning Sudras, **2**, 514; courts compared with Persian, **2**, 641; see also India, Ancient, and India, British.
- Hindustani**, chief language of India, **2**, 490.
- Hiong-nu**, name given to the Chinese progenitors of the Turks, **24**, 260.
- Hipparchus** (d. 514 B.C.), tyrant of Athens; succeeds Pisistratus, **3**, 230, 231; death of, **3**, 232; expels Onomacritus, **3**, 286.
- Hipparchus** (ca. 160–125 B.C.), a Greek astronomer; discovers precession of equinoxes, **1**, 569.

- Hipparete (fifth century B.C.); wife of Alcibiades, **3**, 585.
- Hipparion, tyrant of Syracuse (356 B.C.); nephew of Dion, **4**, 206.
- Hippasians, see Aspasians.
- Hippasus, ancestor of Pythagoras, **3**, 119.
- Hippas (d. ca. 490 B.C.), tyrant of Athens; succeeds Pisistratus, **3**, 230, 231, 232; intrigues with Persia, **3**, 233, 234; exiled, **3**, 235; asks reinstatement, **3**, 263; conducts Persians to Marathon, **3**, 270; dream of, **3**, 271.
- Hippias (ninth century B.C.), Greek sophist, contemporary of Socrates, **3**, 137, 459, 472.
- Hippocön, king of Laconia; death of, **3**, 71.
- Hippocrates, Athenian general; defeated at Delium (425 B.C.), **3**, 580.
- Hippocrates (ca. 460-ca. 377 B.C.), Greek physician, **3**, 471.
- Hippocrates, a Syracusan general; war with Rome (214-212 B.C.), **5**, 263-265.
- Hippodamia, legendary Greek princess, **3**, 107.
- Hippodamus (fifth century B.C.), Milesian architect; lays out Piraeus, **3**, 453.
- Hippolochus, one of the Thirty Tyrants in Athens, **4**, 2.
- Hippolyte, in classical mythology; an Amazonian queen, **2**, 440.
- Hippolytus, Greek legendary hero, son of Theseus and Hippolyte, **2**, 440.
- Hippomachus (d. ca. 403 B.C.), one of the Thirty Tyrants in Athens, **4**, 2; death of, **4**, 12.
- Hippomenes, Athenian archon (722 B.C.), **3**, 163-164.
- Hira or Heerah, a kingdom of Arabia, **8**, 106; abolished (ca. 600), **8**, 13, 93, 152.
- Hiram I, king of Tyre about 1000 B.C.; relations of, with Solomon, **2**, 210, 279; wars against Cypriotes, **2**, 281; buildings, temples, and religious changes under, **2**, 280-281, 283, 355.
- Hiram II, king of Tyre (ca. 800 B.C.); pays tribute to Assyria, **2**, 284.
- Hiram III, king of Tyre; conquered by the Persians (538 B.C.), **2**, 287.
- Hirpinians, a Latin tribe of Italy, **5**, 179, 258, 417.
- Hirtius, Aulus (d. 43 B.C.), friend of Julius Caesar, **5**, 576, 602; nominated for consul, **5**, 578; books ascribed to, **5**, 591, 615, 644; death of, **5**, 616.
- Hirzel, aids Greeks in insurrection against Turkey (1821), **15**, 383.
- Hisham (or Hesham) I, Ommayad ruler of Spain 788-796; invades Eastern Empire, **7**, 204; state of country under, **8**, 187; caliphate of, **8**, 187, 202.
- Hisham II (965-ca. 1012), Ommayad ruler of Spain; reign of, **8**, 233 seq.
- Hisham III, Ommayad ruler of Spain 1026-1031; reign of, **8**, 238.
- Hispaniola, see Haiti.
- Histiæus (d. 494 B.C.), tyrant of Miletus; advises Darius, **3**, 265, 288.
- Hittites (Khetæ, Khatti), Canaanitish tribe; main treatment, **2**, 391-399; Egyptian campaigns against, **1**, 143, 150-153; relations with Israelites, **2**, 65, 71; war with Lydia, **2**, 398, 429-430; coins, **2**, 433; monuments, **3**, 48-49, 380-381.
- Hi-tzong (ca. 1150), Manchu emperor of China; defeated by Mongols, **24**, 273.
- Hiung-nu, Turkish people; conquer Yue-chi (167-161 B.C.), **8**, 60.
- Hivites, Canaanite people; subjugated by Saul (ca. 1020 B.C.), **2**, 79, 85.
- Hoang ti (third century B.C.), emperor of China; wars of, with Turks, **24**, 263.
- Hoar, George Frisbie (1826-1904), American statesman; introduces Presidential Succession Act in Congress 1886, **23**, 480.
- Hobal, ancient Arab idol, **8**, 112.
- Hobart, Sir Henry, English jurist; arrested with Eliot and other members of parliament by Charles I (1629), **19**, 560.
- Hobbema, Myndaert (1638-1709), Dutch painter, **13**, 608.
- Hobbes, Thomas (1588-1679), English philosopher, **20**, 315-316.
- Hobhouse, Sir John Cam, Lord Broughton (1786-1869), English politician and writer; secretary for Ireland, **21**, 567.
- Hobkirk's Hill, near Camden, South Carolina; British victory at (1781), **23**, 278.
- Hoboken, town in New Jersey, opposite New York City; Dutch settlements at (1630), **23**, 7.
- Hoby, Sir Philip; part of, in fall of Protector Somerset (1549-1550), **19**, 217.
- Hoche, Lazare (1768-1797), French soldier; conducts defense of Dunkirk against English, **12**, 364; in command of the army of the Moselle, **12**, 366; in Brittany, **12**, 404; defeats émigrés near Quiberon, **12**, 405; attacks Vendean insurgents, **12**, 407; supersedes Pichegru in command on lower Rhine, **12**, 440; attempts to aid Barras in coup d'état, **12**, 446; death of, **12**, 449-451.
- Hochkirch, village of Saxony; battle of (1758), **15**, 208-210.
- Höchst, town of Hesse-Nassau, near Frankfurt-on-the-Main; battle of (1622), **14**, 337; (1795), **15**, 280.
- Höchstädt, see Blenheim.
- Hocquincourt, Charles de Monchy, Marshal de (1599-1658), French soldier; in first insurrection of the Fronde, **11**, 502.
- Hodaibiya, place near Mecca; Peace of, between Mohammed and the Koreish (629 A.D.), **8**, 125.
- Hodgkin, John, suffragan bishop of Bedford; in confirmation of Archbishop Parker of Canterbury (1559), **19**, 279.
- Hodgson, General, British soldier, takes part in capture of Belle Île (1761), **20**, 597.
- Hodierna, widow of Raymond I of Tripolis in Syria; assumes guardianship of son (ca. 1152), **8**, 364.
- Hodson, Lieutenant, English soldier in India; kills sons of king of Delhi (1857), **22**, 187.
- Hoecke, Jan van den (1611-1651), Flemish painter, **13**, 599.

- Hoei Shin, Chinese priest, subject of a legend connecting him with discovery of America about 499 A.D., **22**, 401–402.
- Hofer**, Andreas (1767–1810), Tyrolese patriot; leads insurrection against France (1809), **14**, 562–564; defeats French under Lefebvre, **12**, 575; execution of, **14**, 564.
- Hoffmann**, August Heinrich (1798–1874), German poet; his patriotic lyrics, **15**, 415.
- Hofmeyr**, Jan Hendrik (1845–), South African statesman; head of Afrikaner Bond in Cape Colony, **22**, 271.
- Hogarth**, William (1697–1764), English painter; satirises opposition to change in calendar in England **20**, 571.
- Högfors**, place in Sweden, on the Baltic; battle of (1789), **17**, 403.
- Hogland**, an island of Finland; battle of (1788), **17**, 401.
- Hogue or Hague, La**, French cape projecting into English Channel; battle of (1692), **11**, 602; **14**, 402; **20**, 433, 438.
- Hohenfriedberg**, village of Silesia, Prussia; battle of (1745), **14**, 432; **15**, 178–179.
- Hohenlinden**, village of Bavaria, east of Munich; battle of (1800), **12**, 507–508, **14**, 533.
- Hohenlohe**, Count of, Dutch leader in the war of emancipation against Spain; defeated at Hardenberg Heath (1580), **13**, 482; in the defence of Antwerp (1585), **13**, 513; hostile to earl of Leicester (1587), **13**, 523.
- Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen**, Prince Frederick Louis of (1746–1818), Prussian soldier; defeated at Jena, **12**, 551; **15**, 294.
- Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst**, Chlodwig Karl Victor, Prince von (1819–1901), German statesman; succeeds Caprivi as chancellor of the empire (1894), **15**, 551; retires (1900), **15**, 565.
- Hohenstaufen**, a princely house of Swabia, in Germany, which held the German imperial throne 1138–1208 and 1215–1254, and that of Sicily and Naples 1194–1266; main treatment, **14**, 90–147; rise to fame, **7**, 653; **16**, 539; extinction of the line, **9**, 110; **14**, 128–129.
- Hohenstaufen**, political party, see Ghibellines.
- Hohenwart**, Karl Sigismund (1824–), Austrian statesman; resignation of, **15**, 40; influence of (1893), **15**, 57, 58.
- Hohenzollern**, the present royal house of Prussia and imperial line of Germany; main treatment, **15**, 108–565; origin of, **14**, 544; investiture of, with Brandenburg (1415), **14**, 214; rivalry with Habsburgs begins, **14**, 215; ability as rulers, **14**, 231.
- Hojo**, family of military rulers in Japan; supremacy of "old" Hojo line (1225–1333 A.D.), **24**, 588; fall of the "later" Hojo (1390), **24**, 589.
- Holberg**, Ludvig von (1684–1754), founder of Danish drama, **16**, 413–414.
- Holderness**, Robert d'Arcy, Earl of, English statesman; removed from ministry to make room for Bute (1761), **20**, 595.
- Holger Danske** (Ogier le Danois), legendary hero of the Danes, **16**, 41–42, 320.
- Holkar**, Jeswunt Rao (d. 1811), a chief of the Mahrattas in India; in war with British, **22**, 121.
- Holkar**, Mulhar Rao (d. 1833), a chief of the Mahrattas, son of the preceding; overthrown by British (1817–1818), **22**, 128.
- Hollabrunn**, town of Austria, northeast of Vienna; battle of (1805), **17**, 448–449.
- Holland**, see Netherlands.
- Holland**, Sir John, English soldier, half-brother of Richard II of England; in Scottish campaign (1385), **18**, 498.
- Holles** or **Hollis**, Denzil, Baron Holles (1599–1679), English politician; opposes Charles I in parliament (1629), **19**, 559–560; consulted by Charles I in regard to fate of Strafford (1641), **19**, 590; one of the Five Members charged by Charles I with treason (1642), **19**, 614.
- Hollins**, George Nichols (1799–1878), an American naval officer; enters the Confederate service, **23**, 417.
- Hollis**, John, see Newcastle.
- Holmes**, Obadiah, Baptist enthusiast; causes commotion in Massachusetts (1651), **23**, 117.
- Holmes**, Sir Robert, English naval officer; takes Dutch possessions in Africa (1663–1664), **20**, 245; trial of, **20**, 246; fails to capture Smyrna fleet (1672), **20**, 275.
- Holmes**, Admiral, British naval commander; at attack on Quebec (1759), **23**, 217, 218.
- Holstein**, the southern part of the province of Schleswig-Holstein (*q. v.*), Prussia.
- Holstein**, La Fayette Villaume (1763–1839), German soldier on the staff of Bolivar; his estimate of Bolivar, **23**, 591.
- Holstein-Gottorp**, Charles Frederick, Duke of (1702–1739); marries Anna Petrovna of Russia (1726), **17**, 328.
- Holt**, Sir John (1642–1709), English jurist; appointed chief justice (1689), **20**, 423.
- Holt**, Joseph (1807–1894), American jurist; becomes secretary of war, **23**, 412.
- Holy Alliance**, The, league formed by the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and later joined by other rulers; establishment of (1815), **14**, 585; **15**, 326–327; supports Turkey in the Greek insurrection of 1821, **15**, 383; intervenes in Spain, **10**, 389.
- Holy Grail**, see Grail.
- Holy Land**, see Palestine.
- Holy League**, (1) a league formed (1511) to expel Louis XII of France from Italy, **19**, 58; (2) a league formed (1576) to annihilate the Huguenot party and place the Guises on the throne, **11**, 383–384, 401, 403, 405.
- Holy Roman Empire**, see Roman Empire, Later, and Germany.
- Holy Roman Empire**, Emperors of: Charles the Great or Charlemagne 768–814 A.D., **7**, 520–556.
- Louis the Pious 814–840 A.D., **7**, 557–565.
- Lothair I 840–855 A.D., **7**, 565–573.

Ludwig the German 855–875 A.D., **7**, 574–582.
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 Henry (II) the Saint 1002–1024 A.D., **7**, 626–629.
 Conrad (II) the Salic 1024–1039 A.D., **7**, 630–638.
 Henry (III) the Black 1039–1056 A.D., **7**, 638–645.
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 Holywell Haugh, plain in Scotland; meeting of Scottish nobles at (1291), **18**, 402.
 Holzapfel, Peter (Melander) (1585–1648) German soldier; becomes commander of imperial forces in Thirty Years' War, **14**, 381; death, **14**, 382.
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Homestead Act, a law passed by Congress of United States providing for the settlement of public lands (1862), **23**, 421.
 Homildon (Humbledon) Hill, an elevation near Wooler, England; battle of (1402), **18**, 522; **21**, 163.
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 Honoria, Justa Grata (b. ca. 418 A.D.), a Roman princess; betrothed to Attila, **6**, 584; lands of, demanded by Attila, **6**, 591; Attila surrenders Italy for, **6**, 593–594.
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- Honorius II (Peter Cadalous) (d. 1073), pope 1061–1064; anti-pope to Alexander II, **8**, 592–593.
- Honorius II (Lambert di Tagano) (d. 1130), pope 1124–1130; contention of, with Count Roger of Sicily, **8**, 603.
- Honorius III (Cencio Savelli) (d. 1227), pope 1216–1227; crowns Frederick II emperor, **9**, 90; relations of, with Frederick II, **8**, 428, 615; annuls prohibition against the holding of church offices by Irishmen, **21**, 381; takes part of Valdemar II of Denmark, **16**, 163–164.
- Honorius IV (Giacomo Savelli) (1210–1287), pope 1285–1287; pontificate of, **8**, 617.
- Hood, John Bell (1831–1879), American soldier in Confederate service; supersedes General Johnston in command of Confederate army in Georgia, **23**, 444; commands Confederate forces at Atlanta, **23**, 444; commands Confederate armies in Tennessee, **23**, 445; defeated by General Thomas at battle of Nashville, **23**, 446.
- Hood, Samuel, 1st Viscount (1724–1816), English admiral; in the West Indies, **20**, 639; captures Toulon, **12**, 371.
- Hooft, Pieter Cornelissen (1581–1647), Dutch writer; characterisation of, **13**, 594–595.
- Hoogly (Hugli), a city of India; stormed by the English, **22**, 57.
- Hooker, Joseph (1814–1879), American officer; at battle of Groveton and at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432; battle of Antietam; **23**, 433; succeeds Burnside in command of Army of the Potomac, **23**, 436; commands Union army at battle of Chancellorsville, **23**, 436–437; superseded in command of the Army of the Potomac by General Meade, **23**, 437; at battle of Chattanooga, **23**, 442–443; estimate of, as a military commander, **23**, 437.
- Hooker, Richard (ca. 1553–1600), English clergyman; characterisation of his *Ecclesiastical Polity*, **19**, 453.
- Hooker, Thomas (ca. 1586–1647), American colonial clergyman; arrives in Massachusetts, **22**, 647; leads colonists into Connecticut, **23**, 105.
- Hooks and Cods, Wars of the, a series of wars between William IV of Holland and Margaret of Hainault (fourteenth century), **13**, 336–338.
- Hooper, John (ca. 1495–1555), English Protestant bishop; refuses to submit to appointed forms of consecration, **19**, 448; trial and execution of, **19**, 246–247.
- Hope, John Adrian Louis, seventh earl of Hopetoun (1860–), English colonial governor; becomes first governor-general of the Australian commonwealth, **22**, 258.
- Hope, Sir John, British soldier; in Peninsular campaign (1814), **10**, 371.
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- Hopkins, Esek (1718–1802), American naval officer; British blockade squadron of, **23**, 259; captures New Providence, **23**, 272.
- Hor (Horus), Egyptian sun-god; recognition of, **1**, 140; daily struggles of, with Set, **1**, 221; **2**, 353.
- Horace (Quintus Horatius Flaccus) (65–8 B.C.), Roman poet; sketch of, **5**, 650–651; criticism of, **6**, 105–106.
- Horatii, The Three, three brothers celebrated in the reign of Tullus Hostilius; combat of, with the Curiatii, **5**, 77–79.
- Horatius, Marcus (sixth century B.C.), Roman magistrate; elected to office, **5**, 89–90.
- Horatius, Publius (Cocles) (sixth century B.C.), Roman legendary hero; defends bridge against Etruscans, **5**, 90–92.
- Hor-em-heb, Egyptian general; lessens the power of Thebes (ca. 1500 B.C.), **1**, 140–142.
- Hormuzd (Ohrmazd) I, king of Persia 272–273 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 79.
- Hormuzd II, king of Persia 303–309 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 80.
- Hormuzd III, king of Persia 457–459 A.D.; disputes the succession, **8**, 85; death of, **8**, 85.
- Hormuzd IV, king of Persia 578–590 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 144; **8**, 91–92.
- Hormuzd V, king of Persia ca. 631 A.D.; made king by the army, **8**, 96.
- Horn, Arvid Bernhard, Count (1664–1742), Swedish statesman; in Polish War, **16**, 377; as leader of "Caps," **16**, 401.
- Horn, Charles, Swedish soldier; defends Narva (1590), **17**, 217.
- Horn, Count Gustaf of (1592–1657), Swedish soldier; at battle of Breitenfeld, **14**, 353–354.
- Horn, or Hoorn, Philippe de Montmorency-Nivelle, Count of (1522–1568), a Flemish admiral; in Low Countries, **10**, 241; **13**, 397; escorts Philip II to Spain, **13**, 383; falls into the hands of the Spanish, **13**, 416; tried by the "Blood Council," **13**, 421–422.
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- Horns' Nest, Union position in battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428.
- Hornkranz, a fortified place in southwest Africa; siege of (1893), **15**, 562.
- Hor-Pasebkhanu II, king of Egypt (1000 B.C.), **1**, 172–173.
- Horsa (d. 455 A.D.), early Jute leader; accompanies Hengist in conquest of Britain, **18**, 30; death of, **18**, 35.
- Hortensian Law, passed in Rome (ca. 286 B.C.), **5**, 198.
- Hortensius, Quintus, Roman dictator 290 B.C.; puts an end to Samnite War, **5**, 198.
- Hortensius, Quintus, (114–150 B.C.); Roman orator; defends Dolabella, **5**, 462; chosen consul, **5**, 463; opposes measure instituting imperator, **5**, 465; character of, **5**, 475; as friend of Cicero, **5**, 620; oratorical power of, **5**, 643.
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- Hosain ben Ali, bey of Tunis; establishes reigning dynasty (1705), **24**, 485.

- Hosein or Husein (seventh century), son of Ali, Arabian ruler; fights against Syrians, **8**, 173–174; opposes Yazid, **8**, 177.
- Hosein ben Numair (seventh century), Arabian soldier; besieges Mecca, **8**, 178.
- Hoshea (eighth century B.C.), king of Israel; relations to Assyria, **1**, 395; reign, **2**, 114.
- Hosier, Admiral (d. 1726), commands English squadron blockading Porto Bello, 535.
- Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller, Knights of St. John, or Knights of Malta, Order of the; foundation of, **8**, 355, 460; capture Rhodes, **7**, 324; side with Richard I, **8**, 388; at Joppa (1192), **8**, 396; seek aid of Europe, **8**, 410; enmity of, toward Frederick II, **8**, 427, 430; make treaty with sultan of Egypt (1240), **8**, 432; rebuild walls of Jerusalem, **8**, 433; combats of, with Red Cross Knights, **8**, 448; defend fortress of Karak, **8**, 450; receive estates of Templars, **8**, 459; in England, **18**, 439, 440; provisions of Peace of Amiens, concerning, **21**, 461.
- Hostilianus (third century A.D.), Roman prince, son of Decius; adopted by Gallus (251 A.D.), **6**, 414.
- Hostilius, Hostus (d. 716 B.C.), Roman chief; in Sabine War, **5**, 65.
- Hotham, Sir John, governor of Hull; refuses to admit Charles I (1642), **19**, 622.
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- Hottentots, South African race; reduced to slavery by Dutch, **22**, 266; emancipation of (1834), **22**, 267.
- Houachard, Jean Nicolas (1740–1793), French soldier; at battles of Wattignies, **12**, 358; commander-in-chief at Dunkirk, **12**, 364; at battle of Hondschoote, **12**, 364; execution of, **12**, 365.
- Houses of Parliament, British (old palace of Westminster); destroyed by fire (1834), **21**, 570.
- Housecarls (Huscarles), body-guard of Canute and other Danish kings, **18**, 121, 126.
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- Howard, Charles, baron of Effingham (1536–1624), English naval commander; admiral of English fleet at Cadiz (1596), **10**, 507; **19**, 414; made earl of Nottingham, **19**, 415.
- Howard, Edward, English naval commander of sixteenth century; ravages coast of Brittany, **19**, 60.
- Howard, Frances, wife of Carr; complicity of, in murder of Sir Thomas Overbury (1613), **19**, 496.
- Howard, Francis, baron of Effingham (ca. 1630–1694); a British governor in America appointed by Charles II (1684), **23**, 133; concludes treaty with the Five Nations (1684), **23**, 156.
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- Howard, Henry (ca. 1517–1547), earl of Surrey, English poet; charges against, **19**, 200; execution, **19**, 201; works of, **19**, 200 note, 204 note.
- Howard, Jacob M. (1805–1871), American lawyer and politician; proposes name for new republican party, **23**, 396.
- Howard, John (d. 1485), 1st duke of Norfolk, English soldier; at coronation of Richard III (1483), **18**, 613; killed at Bosworth Field, **18**, 624.
- Howard, Oliver O. (1830–), American soldier; commands corps at battle of Chancellorsville, **23**, 437; commands corps in "March to the Sea," **23**, 445.
- Howard, Thomas (1443–1524), earl of Surrey and 2nd duke of Norfolk, English soldier and politician; lord treasurer, **19**, 57; defeats Scotch at Flodden Field, **19**, 65–70.
- Howard, Thomas (1473–1553), earl of Surrey and 3rd duke of Norfolk, English statesman and soldier; defeats Andrew Barton, **19**, 59; at Flodden Field (1513), **19**, 65; lord deputy of Ireland, **19**, 85; **21**, 398; commands expedition to France, **19**, 85–86; invades Scotland, **19**, 88; subdues popular uprising in Suffolk, **19**, 91; president of council, **19**, 121; recalled from France, **19**, 143; convicted of treason, **19**, 200, 201.
- Howard, Thomas (1536–1572), 4th duke of Norfolk, English politician; plans to marry Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 335; suspicions against, in Rudolf plot, **19**, 346; trial and conviction of, **19**, 347; execution, **19**, 348.
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- Howe, Joseph (1804–1873), Canadian statesman; leader of liberal party in Nova Scotia, **22**, 341.
- Howe, Richard (1726–1799), first earl Howe, British naval commander; in assault on New York, **23**, 255; victory over French at Ushant, **21**, 455.
- Howe, William (1729–1814), Viscount Howe, English general; arrives in colonies, **23**, 246; succeeds General Gage in command of British troops at Boston, **23**, 250; victory of, at New York, **23**, 255; operations of, on the Hudson, **23**, 259; sends Cornwallis against Washington, **23**, 260; defeats Washington, **23**, 266.
- Hrolf, duke of Normandy, see Rollo.
- Huainacapac, inca of Peru; conquers Quito (1475), **23**, 539.

- Huascar**, Inca chief; demands submission of Atahualpa, **23**, 543; asks aid from Pizarro, **23**, 543.
- Hubertusburg**, a castle in Saxony; Peace of (1763), **15**, 225.
- Hübner, Johann**, a Silesian; challenges Wycliffe's writings (1403), **14**, 198.
- Huddleston, John** (seventeenth century); Benedictine monk; administers rites of Roman Catholic Church to Charles II, **20**, 311.
- Hudson, Henry** (d. 1611), English navigator; explorations of, **13**, 574; **22**, 453, 499, 611; John Fiske's estimate of, **22**, 500.
- Hudson Bay Company**, a British trading company in America; organisation and early history, **22**, 342–343; **23**, 66; in conflict with the French, **23**, 185; union of, with North West Company (1821), **22**, 343.
- Hugh III** (thirteenth century), king of Cyprus, **8**, 453.
- Hugh** (d. 1272), duke of Burgundy, joins crusade, **8**, 432.
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- Hugh** (1057–1102), count of Vermandois, leader in first crusade, **8**, 340; at siege of Antioch, **8**, 348.
- Hugh Capet** (d. 996 A.D.), king of France 987–996 A.D.; alliance of, with Otto II, **11**, 19; plans overthrow of Carolingians, **11**, 20; crowned king of France, **11**, 21; war with Charles of Lorraine, **7**, 623; **11**, 22; character of, **11**, 23.
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- Hugh the Constable** (eleventh century), a Norman; at battle of Hastings, **18**, 155.
- Hugh the Great** (d. 956 A.D.), French nobleman; defeats Charles the Simple, **11**, 16; takes Louis IV of France prisoner, **11**, 18.
- Hugh the Wolf** (eleventh century), Norman chief under William the Conqueror; defeats the Welsh, **18**, 183.
- Hugo**, king of Italy 925–946 A.D.; accession, **7**, 592–593; marries Marozia, **8**, 581; driven out of Rome by Alberic, **8**, 582.
- Hugo, Victor-Marie** (1802–1885), French author; exiled, **13**, 124.
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- Hui Neill**, Irish clan, dominant from fifth to tenth centuries A.D., **21**, 342–345; in battle of Culdrevny (561), **21**, 8.
- Hulagu or Huluku** (1217–1265), a Mongolian ruler; dominions of, in Asia Minor, **7**, 311; expedition of, against Moslems, **24**, 290; founds observatory of Maragha, **24**, 492.
- Huldin**, king of Huns 405 A.D.; aids Honorius, **7**, 46.
- Hull, Isaac** (1773–1843), American naval officer; in war of 1812, **23**, 335.
- Hull, William** (1753–1825), American general; invades Canada, **23**, 330; surrenders to General Brock, **23**, 330.
- Hulsen**, Prussian general in Seven Years' War, **15**, 196.
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- Humayun** (d. 1566), Great Mogul; wars against Bahadur of Guzerat, **22**, 25; defeats Sekunder at battle of Sirhind, **22**, 25; re-enters Delhi, **22**, 25.
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- Humbert II**, duke of Savoy 1091, **9**, 502.
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- Humbert, Joseph Amable** (1760–1823), French soldier; commands French forces in Ireland (1798), **21**, 442.
- Humbert the Whitehanded** (d. 1048), father of Amadeus I; founds house of Savoy, **9**, 502.
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- Humble**, legendary king of Denmark, **16**, 7–8.
- Humboldt, Baron Alexander Friedrich Heinrich von** (1769–1859), German naturalist and scientist, **15**, 412.
- Humboldt, Wilhelm von** (1767–1835), German author and reformer; aids in restoration of Prussia, **15**, 303; as Prussian plenipotentiary at Assembly of Frankfort, **15**, 365; opposes Karlsbad Decrees, **15**, 372–373; agitation for recall of, **15**, 395.
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- Humolova**, battle of (1702), **17**, 268.
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Hunter, David (1802–1886), American soldier in Civil War; at Bull Run, **23**, 423; emancipatory order annulled, **23**, 435.

Hunter, John, English naval officer and administrator; becomes governor of New South Wales (1792), **22**, 236.

Hunter, Joseph (1783–1861), English clergyman and author; his investigations in the early history of the Pilgrims, **22**, 617.

Hunter, Robert (d. 1734), colonial governor of New York; his administration 1710–1719, **23**, 165–166.

Huntyl, Alexander Gordon, 3rd Earl of (d. 1524), Scottish soldier; at Flodden Field (1513), **19**, 67–68.

Huntyl, George Gordon, 5th Earl of (d. 1576), Scottish soldier and statesman; assumes government of Scotland as lieutenant of Mary (1570), **19**, 341; at odds with the regent Morton (1572), **19**, 351.

Hunyadi, János (1387–1456), Hungarian warrior; wrests Servia from the Turks, **24**, 195; crosses the Balkans, **24**, 321;

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Hurons (Wyandots), Indian tribe of North America; their struggle against the Iroquois, **22**, 516; Jesuits' mission work among, **23**, 69; visited by Father Claude Allouez (1665–1667), **23**, 71; the labours of Father Marquette among, **23**, 73.

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Huss or Hus, John (1369–1415), Bohemian reformer; character, **14**, 198; rector of University of Prague, **14**, 198; rebels against ecclesiastical authority, **14**, 198–199; doctrines of, **14**, 199; trial and condemnation at Council of Constance, **14**, 202–205; martyrdom of, **14**, 205–207; summary of life, **8**, 635–636; Creighton on, **14**, 206–207; effect of execution, **14**, 207–208.

Hussein (1773–1838), last dey of Algiers; wages war against France, **13**, 42–44.

Hussein Pasha, Turkish general; defeated by Ibrahim Pasha (1831), **24**, 452.

Hussites, the followers of John Huss; effect of their agitation in the political affairs of Germany, **14**, 184; religious war caused by, **14**, 208–211.

Hustads, Spanish admiral; defeated by Dutch off Malabar (1605), **13**, 541–542.

Hutchinson, Anne Marbury (ca. 1590–1643), a preacher of Antinomian doctrines in early Massachusetts; her opinions and political influence, **23**, 100–102; exiled from Massachusetts, **23**, 103; killed by Indians, **23**, 12.

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Hutchinson, Thomas (1711–1780), American colonial statesman; advocates adoption of specie currency in Massachusetts, **23**, 199; his mansion burned during Stamp Act riots (1765), **23**, 232; superseded as governor of Massachusetts by General Gage (1774), **23**, 239.

Hutten, Ulrich von (1488–1523), German poet and humanist, **14**, 244.

Huvishka (Hoverki, Doerki), early Hindu king, **2**, 497.

Huy, a fortified town of Belgium in the province of Liège; reduced by the French (1693), **20**, 439; recovered by the English (1694), **20**, 440–441.

Huygens, Constantijn, (1596–1687), Dutch writer, **13**, 595.

- Huysum**, Jan van (1682–1749), Dutch painter, **13**, 609.
- Hwang-ti**, first Chinese monarch (2700 B.C.), **24**, 542.
- Hwen Tsang**, Chinese traveller in India (ca. 627–645 A.D.); his visits to India, **2**, 496, 500, 506; on Buddha, **2**, 535; on religious practices, **2**, 539.
- Hwen-tzong**, Manchurian emperor in China; treats with Mongols (1215), **24**, 279–280.
- Hyacinthia**, a solemn feast of ancient Sparta, **3**, 357, 358.
- Hydarnes**, Persian general (ca. 490 B.C.); his enmity to Miltiades, **3**, 280; governor in Asia Minor, **3**, 318–319.
- Hydarnes**, Persian general; in command of Immortal Band, **3**, 303; at Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), **3**, 323–324.
- Hyde**, Edward, earls of Clarendon, see Clarendon.
- Hyde**, Lawrence, earl of Rochester, see Rochester.
- Hyde de Meuville**, Jean Guillaume (1776–1857), French politician; member of cabinet, **13**, 39.
- Hyde Park Riot** (1866), **21**, 633.
- Hyder Ali** (d. 1782), ruler of Mysore in India; origin and character, **22**, 73; founds kingdom of Mysore, **22**, 74; in war with English (1767–1769), **22**, 74–75; government of, **22**, 76; uprising of (1780–1782), **22**, 96–98; death, **22**, 102.
- Hye**, Anton (1807–1894), Austrian professor and statesman; liberal leader in the March Revolution of 1848 in Vienna, **14**, 605, 623.
- Hyksos** or **Shepherd Kings**, a foreign dynasty which ruled in Egypt from the twenty-third to the eighteenth century B.C., forming Manetho's XVth to XVIIIth dynasties; advent of, **1**, 60; wars of, **1**, 116, 119–124; expulsion from Egypt, **1**, 127–129; chronology, **1**, 291.
- Hylacomylus**, see **Walzeemüller**.
- Hylleans**, a traditional tribe of Dorian stock; in ancient Greece, **3**, 113, 116, 120, 121, 127.
- Hyllus**, in Greek legend, a son of Hercules, ancestor of the Dorian tribe of Hylleans (*q. v.*), **3**, 75, 113.
- Hypaspists**, a type of Macedonian infantry, **4**, 279.
- Hypatius**, leader in the revolt of the "Greens" at Constantinople (532 A.D.), **7**, 72; executed by order of Justinian, **7**, 73.
- Hyperanthes** (d. 480 B.C.), Persian prince, son of Darius; death of, at Thermopylæ, **3**, 325.
- Hyperbolus** (d. 411 B.C.), Athenian demagogue; ostracised, **3**, 245; 249–250.
- Hyperboreans**, name for the aborigines north of British Columbia, **22**, 507.
- Hyperides** (ca. 396–322 B.C.), Greek orator; saves Phryne, **3**, 485; **4**, 234; gains allies for Athens, **4**, 237; Alexander demands death of, **4**, 273; Antipater tortures and kills, **4**, 471.
- Hyperion**, son of Agamemnon, last king of Megara, **3**, 185.
- Hypermenes**, commands Lacedæmonian ships at Coreyra (373 B.C.), **4**, 146.
- Hypsæus**, P. Plautus, Roman politician; candidate for consul (52 B.C.), **5**, 511; found guilty of bribery, **5**, 513.
- Hypsicratia**, wife of Mithridates (66 B.C.), **5**, 473.
- Hyrcania**, a Scythian province on the Oxus River and the Caspian Sea; Jews imprisoned in, **2**, 133; subjugated by Persia, **2**, 607, 645; supplies cavalry in Persian army, **2**, 654.
- Hyrcanus**, John, a Maccabean prince of Judea 135–106 B.C., **2**, 159–160, 162.
- Hyrcanus II** (d. 30 B.C.), last Maccabean prince, **2**, 26–27, 162–166.
- Hyrnethians**, a Greek tribe, **3**, 120, 121.
- Hyrnetho** (ca. 1000 B.C.), legendary Greek ruler, **3**, 124.
- Hyrodes**, I (Orodes) king of Parthia; see **Arsaces XIV**.
- Hystaspes** (sixth century B.C.), Persian prince; the father of Darius, **2**, 594–595, 613; subjugates Hyrcania, **2**, 607.
- Hystaspes**, Persian prince, son of Darius; attempts to secure the succession (462 B.C.), **2**, 615–616.

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- Iagello**, see Jagello.
- Iagushinski**, Russian minister; concludes treaty of commerce with China (1730), **17**, 330; advises Anna Ivanovna in regard to the conditions of succession, **17**, 332.
- Iandysus** (third century B.C.), Scythian king; connection with Parthian migration, **8**, 55.
- Iaropolk**, prince of Kiev; annexes the Drevians (977), **17**, 102.
- Iaroslav**, grand prince of Kiev 1019–1054; succeeds Sviatopolk, **17**, 107–110; code of laws, **17**, 110–115; administration of, **17**, 115–116; Olaf seeks refuge at court of, **16**, 76; defeated by Boleslaw I of Poland, **24**, 10; invades Poland, **24**, 12, 14.
- Ibadites**, schismatic sect of North Africa, **24**, 468.
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- Iberians**, ancient race in Spain and Portugal; slaves in the mines, **2**, 331; resembled by primeval Greek race, **3**, 34; send embassy to Alexander, **4**, 387; revolt against Rome, **4**, 543; first inhabitants of Spain, **10**, 1–4; see also Spain.
- Iberville**, Pierre Lemoyne, Sieur d' (1661–1706), French explorer and colonist in America; plants settlement in Louisiana, **23**, 80–81; in King William's War, **23**, 189.
- Ibis**, a bird resembling the stork, worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 228, 230.
- Ibrahim**, sultan of Turkey 1640–1648; reign of, **24**, 382.
- Ibrahim** (d. 1535), grand vizir under Suleiman I; rise of, **24**, 342–343; in Egypt, **24**, 344; conquests in Persia, **24**, 345; commands Turkish army in Hungary, **14**, 271; **24**, 349; death, **24**, 356.
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- Ibrahim of Aleppo** (d. 1549), Mohammedan jurist; compiles legal code for Suleiman I, **24**, 362.
- Ibrahim Pasha** (1789–1848), viceroy of Egypt, son of Mehemet Ali; fights with Wahhabees **24**, 450; in Turkish war with Greece, **24**, 232; at Navarino, **17**, 544; **24**, 233; campaign in Syria (1831), **24**, 451; receives pashalik of Adana, **24**, 452; made viceroy of Egypt (1848), **24**, 454; death, **24**, 455.
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- Iceni**, British tribe; wars with Romans (61 A.D.), **6**, 188–193.
- Ichneumons**, worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 228.
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- Icilius, Spurius** (494–471 B.C.), law of; Roman plebeian statesman, **5**, 130.
- Iconoclasts** (image breakers), opponents of image worship, especially the sect in the Eastern Empire in eighth and ninth centuries, **7**, 207–210, 217–218; **8**, 544–548; war on monasteries, **8**, 550, 551; during reign of Nicephorus and Michael, **8**, 553; end of war of; images restored, **8**, 554; the frenzy of, in the Netherlands (1566), **13**, 402–407.
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- Idaho**, state, United States of America, admitted to Union (1890), **23**, 483.
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- Idibi'il**, Arabian tribe; protects Assyria against Egypt (eighth century B.C.), **1**, 394.
- Idomeneus**, in Greek legend, takes part in siege of Troy, **3**, 80.
- Idrius**, tyrant of Caria (350 B.C.), ally of Persia, **2**, 292, 627.
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- Iermak** (d. 1584), Cossack adventurer; leads expedition into Siberia, **17**, 198; gives Siberia to Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 198.
- Iermolov**, becomes favourite of Catherine II of Russia (1785), **17**, 397.
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- Igelstrom**, Russian soldier; governor of Warsaw (1794), **17**, 417–418.
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- Ignatiev**, Nikolai Pavlovitch (1832–), Russian diplomat; demands reform of Porte, **15**, 49.
- Ignatius**, Saint (d. ca. 110), bishop of Antioch; martyrdom of, **8**, 520.
- Ignatius** (ca. 790–878), patriarch of Constantinople; strife of, with Photius, **8**, 568, 569.

- Igor, grand prince of Kiev 913–948, **17**, 97–99; attacks Constantinople, **7**, 236.
- Igor, son of Iaroslav (d. 1060), succeeds to Smolensk, **17**, 122.
- Igur-kapkapu (eighteenth century B.C.), ruler of Assyria, **1**, 372.
- Ijma, important principle of Islam, **8**, 303–304.
- Ikhshid (tenth century), a Turkish governor of Syria and Egypt; establishes independent rule, **8**, 219.
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- Ildico, Attila weds (453 A.D.), **6**, 594.
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- Illinois, confederacy of North American Indians, **22**, 520; meet Claude Allouez, **23**, 72; Joliet and Marquette meet, **23**, 73 seq.; war with Pontiac's followers, **23**, 228.
- Illinois, state of United States of America; organised as a territory (1809), **23**, 319; admitted to Union (1818), **23**, 347; finances of (1842), **23**, 365; Lincoln-Douglas debate in (1858), **23**, 403–404; labour troubles in (Pullman strike) (1894), **23**, 486.
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- Illyria, an extensive vaguely defined region north of Greece, **2**, 109; Hyllæans in, **3**, 113; Pelasgi in, **3**, 154; Greek colonies in, **3**, 201, 440; **7**, 112.
- Illyrian Provinces, state of; formed by Napoleon (1809), **14**, 560.
- Illyrians, widely extended ancient people; emigrations, **3**, 36, 39, 101, 111, 152; customs, **3**, 56, 110, 111; wars with Macedon, **4**, 213–215, 233, 251, 269, 379, 526; human sacrifices, **4**, 269; Romans war with (230 B.C.), **5**, 235.
- Illyricum, one of the four great Roman prefectures, comprising ancient Greece; erected into a province of Rome, **5**, 317, 450–451; divided between Arcadius and Honorius, **6**, 535; surrendered to Eastern Empire, **6**, 574.
- Ilu, Assyro-Babylonian deity; also name for god in general; chief of Assyrian hierarchy, **1**, 517; Babylon replaced by Bel, **1**, 518; in Sabean pantheon as El, **1**, 315; representation of, among Phoenicians, **2**, 352.
- Ilu-Adad, Assyrian governor of Shuma (ninth century B.C.), **1**, 379–382.
- Il-ubidi, see Ya-ubidi.
- Ilus, eponymous founder of Ilion (Troy), **3**, 78.
- Imad ad-Din "the Bloody," Saracen warrior; attacks the crusaders (1127), **8**, 228; surrenders Aleppo to Saladin, **8**, 372.
- Image breakers, see Iconoclasts.
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- Immensa pastorum, bull of Pope Benedict XIV against Jesuits (1741), **10**, 525.
- Immeru, Babylonian pretender, **1**, 327.
- Imola, bishop of, see Pius VII.
- Imola, bishop of (fifteenth century), legate of Innocent VIII; grants marriage dispensation to Elizabeth of York and Henry VI of England (1486), **19**, 19.
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- Impey, Sir Elijah (d. 1812), English judge in British India; impeachment of, **22**, 88; at odds with Warren Hastings, **22**, 95.
- Importants, party in France; opposed to Mazarin (1643), **11**, 491; energetic in the Fronde, **11**, 502.
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- Incas, rulers of Peru (thirteenth to sixteenth centuries); empire of, **23**, 537 seq.
- Incense, Phoenician trade in, **2**, 300, 312, 522; Arabian, **4**, 261.
- Inchiquin, Morrogh O'Brien, Baron (1618–1674), Irish soldier; victories of, in Ireland, **20**, 96.
- Indabigash, Elamite prince; in the uprising against Assyria (652–648 B.C.), **1**, 434.
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- Indibilis** (third century B.C.), Celtic chief-tain; invades Celtiberia, **5**, 282.
- Indo-China**, French, see French Indo-China.
- Indra**, Hindu god; worship of, **2**, 526, 527, 537, 541.
- Indulgence, Declarations of**, royal proclamations promising greater religious freedom to English non-conformists; issued by Charles II (1672), **20**, 275; issued by James II (1687), **20**, 388.
- Indulgences, Sale of**, remission of the penalties of sins by the Roman Catholic Church in return for payment; Luther's campaign against, **14**, 254.
- Industrial Revolution** (in England), the transformation of British industry from a hand-craft to a machinery basis, **21**, 483–484.
- Ine (Ini or Ina)** (d. 729), king of West Saxons 689–728; reign, **18**, 64–65; death of, **18**, 65.
- Inge I**, king of Norway 1136–1161; reign, **16**, 108–109.
- Inge II**, king of Norway 1205–1207; reign, **16**, 114.
- Inge I, the Good**, king of Sweden 1090–1112; reign, **16**, 188.
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- Ingeborg** (1176–1236), French queen, daughter of Valdemar I of Denmark; marries Philip Augustus of France, **16**, 157; divorced, **8**, 611; **11**, 50; **18**, 332; Innocent III supports, **18**, 332.
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- Innocent I** (d. 417), bishop of Rome 402–417; in defence of Rome against Alaric, **6**, 553; upholds independence of the papacy, **8**, 526.
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- Innocent VII (Cosimo de' Migliorati)** (1336–1406), pope 1404–1406; pontificate, **8**, 631.
- Innocent VIII (Giovanni Battista Cibo)** (1432–1492), pope 1484–1492; makes Giovanni de' Medici cardinal, **9**, 388; at war with Florence and Naples, **9**, 385; grants dispensation for marriage of Henry VII of England, **19**, 19; attempt to suppress knights of St. Lazarus, **8**, 456; demands deliverance of Maximilian, **13**, 364; summary of pontificate, **8**, 643.
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Innsbruck or **Innspurk**, city of Austria; siege of (1809), **14**, 563.

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Interim, provisional arrangement for settling religious differences in Germany during

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Investiture, Power of, the right of conferring the dignities and possessions of office on ecclesiastical vassals, claimed by popes and rulers in the Middle Ages as a sign of ultimate authority; struggle between Gregory VII and Emperor Henry IV, **7**, 648-654; Henry V and the papacy, the "War of Investitures," **7**, 656-658; the

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Iollas, (fourth century B.C.), son of Antipater; suspected of poisoning Alexander the Great, **4**, 390, 438, 490.

Ion (fifth century B.C.), Greek lyric poet, **3**, 495, 549.

Iona, Monastery of, founded by St. Columba in Scotland (563 A.D.), **21**, 9.

Ionia, ancient country in Asia Minor; conquered by Sargon (ca. 720 B.C.), **2**, 285; wars of, with Persia, **2**, 290, 458, 611, 650; **3**, 266; early inhabitants of, **3**, 106, 154; defeats Phœnicians, **2**, 290; conquered by Croesus, **2**, 449; colonies of, **3**, 153, 202; relations with Athens, **3**, 109, 382, 389, 593; literature of, **3**, 104, 492-495, 506; under Turks, **2**, 378.

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Iphigenia, in Greek legend, daughter of Agamemnon; sacrifice of, **2**, 73-74; **3**, 80.

Iphitus, king of Elis (ninth century B.C.); founds Olympian games, **3**, 172-173; **4**, 87.

Ippolito, Cardinal (d. 1535), cousin of Alessandro de' Medici; poisoned, **9**, 461.

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Ipus, town in Asia Minor; battle of (301 B.C.), **2**, 138, 301; **4**, 498-499.

Iran, an ancient kingdom, including Persia, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan; as the home of the Aryans, **2**, 489, 572; in Persian mythology, **2**, 635-636; Syrian campaign in, **4**, 558; influence of Hellenism on, **8**, 53; under Antiochus II, **8**, 54; see also **Afghanistan**, and **Persia**.

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Iras, waiting-woman of Cleopatra, **5**, 632.

Ireland, one of the British Isles and a part of the kingdom of Great Britain; main treatment, **21**, 331-449; legendary history, and archaeology, **21**, 331-339; early Christianity in (fifth century), **21**, 337-342; church under Henry VIII, **21**, 400;

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Irene, empress of Russia, consort of Feodor I (sixteenth century), **17**, 216.

Irene, wife of Manuel I, see *Bertha*.

Ireton, Henry (1611–1651), English parliamentary general; draws up "The Heads of the Proposals," **20**, 56 note, 58; excluded from council, **20**, 60; opens campaign of 1651, **20**, 117; revenge on corpse of, **20**, 237.

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Irkhulina (Irhulena) (ninth century B.C.), king of Hamath in Syria; in coalition of the twelve cities against Shalmaneser II (854 B.C.), **1**, 387.

Irnaç, youngest son of Attila; retreats to Lesser Scythia (ca. 454 A.D.), **6**, 595.

Iron Chancellor, a name given to Bismarck, *q. v.*

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Ironsides, name applied to Oliver Cromwell's own regiment in English civil war, **20**, 18.

Ironside, Edmund, see *Edmund Ironside*.

Iroquois or "Five," later "Six Nations," confederacy of North American Indians; main treatment, **22**, 506–518, 521; early French colonists and, **23**, 65, 69, 71, 81, 85, 161–162; Jesuits led by Marquette among, **23**, 69, 73 seq.; allies of the English, **23**, 81, 87–88, 155–156, 161, 164; burn Montreal (1688), **23**, 161; deed of land to English of New York, **23**, 166; sell to Virginia the claim to Mississippi country, **23**, 168; in King William's War, **23**, 185–190; neutrality of, in Queen Anne's War, **23**, 190, 191; become six nations by addition of Tuscaroras, **23**, 194; in French and Indian War, **23**, 202, 213, 216.

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Isaac (I) Comnenus (d. 1061), Byzantine emperor 1057–1059 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 252–253.

Isaac (II) Angelus (d. 1204), Byzantine emperor 1185–1204 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 273–274, 276–277; crusaders and, **8**, 382.

Isaac Comnenus, king of Cyprus; captured by Richard I of England (1191), **8**, 387, **18**, 310.

Isabella I, "the Catholic" (1451–1504), queen of Castile 1474–1504; main treatment, **10**, 134–177; marriage of, **10**, 130–131; reforms under, **10**, 134–139, 140; proclaimed joint sovereign with Ferdinand V, **10**, 132; relations with Rome, **10**, 139; conquest of the Moors, **10**, 141–155; Columbus and, **10**, 155–156; **22**, 426, 427; expulsion of Jews, **10**, 157–161; revolt of the Moors, **10**, 162; condemns Ovando, **22**, 539; death of, **10**, 168; estimates of, **10**, 169–177; review of reign, **10**, 202–204; inquisition under, **10**, 587 seq.; see also *Ferdinand V*, king of Castile.

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Isabella II (Maria Isabella Louisa) (1830–1904), queen of Spain 1833–1868; during regency of Maria Christina, **10**, 396–399; accession of, **10**, 399; profligacy of, **10**, 399–400; marriage of, **10**, 400; Liberals under, **10**, 401; flight of, in rebellion of 1868, **10**, 402; abdication, **10**, 406.

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Isabella, Saint, daughter of Pedro III of Aragon; marriage (1281), **10**, 441.

Isabella, countess of Buchan, places crown on Bruce's head (1306), **21**, 89.

Isabella, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile; marriage (1497), **10**, 485.

Isabella, sister of João III, king of Portugal; marriage (1525), **10**, 226.

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Isabella of Angoulême (d. 1246), queen of King John of England; marriage of, **18**, 332; injurious influence of, in England, **18**, 372–373.

Isabella of Austria (Clara Eugenia) (1566–1633), daughter of Philip II of Spain; marriage of, **13**, 530; governs Belgian provinces, **13**, 570; patron of learning, **13**, 592.

Isabella of Bavaria (1371–1435), queen of Charles VI of France; coronation of, **11**, 161, 165; declared regent, **11**, 174; part in Treaty of Troyes, **11**, 180.

Isabella of France (1292–1358), queen of Edward II of England, daughter of Philip the Fair of France; marriage, **18**, 431; in France, **18**, 440–441; disputes title of Philip VI of France, **11**, 98 seq.; attempted capture of, at York, **21**, 108; deposes her husband, **18**, 441–445; share

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- Isabella of France** (1389–1409), second queen of Richard II of England, daughter of Charles VI of France; marriage, **18**, 502.
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- Isæus** (fourth century B.C.), Athenian rhetorician; teaches Demosthenes, **4**, 223.
- Isagoras**, Athenian political leader; rival of Cleisthenes (510 B.C.), **3**, 236, 251–252, 256, 517.
- Isaiah**, Hebrew prophet (ca. 740–701 B.C.), **2**, 218–219.
- Iiselberg**, town in Switzerland; battle of (1809), **14**, 563.
- Isenburg**, Prince of (eighteenth century), German soldier; opposes advance of Soubise (1758), **12**, 76.
- Ishbosheth** of Eshbaal, king of Israel (1010–1002 B.C.); son of Saul, **2**, 79; recognised king of Mahanaim, **2**, 83, 84; reign, **2**, 83–85; death, **2**, 85.
- Ishmael**, son of Abraham; regarded as ancestor of Arabs, **8**, 102.
- Ishme Dagan**, king of Assyria ca. 1830 B.C.; builds temple of Asshur, **1**, 372.
- Ishtar** (*Istar, Astarte, Ashtoreth*), Assyro-Babylonian goddess, **1**, 517, 518, 521 seq., 530–531, 619; **2**, 350, 396, 424; see also *Astarte*.
- Ishtarnandi**, Elamite prince (seventh century), **1**, 430.
- Ishtob**, Syrian kingdom, founded by Aramaeans, **2**, 65.
- Isidore, Cardinal**, a Greek ecclesiastic; joins Latin church, **7**, 340; legate of Pope Nicholas V to Constantinople (1452), **7**, 340; aids in defence of Constantinople, **7**, 342; rival of the metropolitan Jonas, **17**, 159.
- Isidore (Isidorus) of Seville** (560–636), Spanish ecclesiastic; alleged author of false decretals, **8**, 574.
- Isis**, the chief Egyptian goddess; worship of, **1**, 63, 143, 219; **2**, 350; identified with Ceres, **1**, 235, 278–285; identified with Baal-Gebal, **1**, 312.
- Iskander Bey**, see *Skanderbeg*.
- Islam and Islamism**, see *Religion (A)*, Mohammedanism.
- Island Number 10**, fortified island on the Mississippi; captured by Federal army (1862), **23**, 426.
- Isle de Bourbon**, see *Réunion*.
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- Isle of Ely**, a region of fens in England; last stand of Hereward in, **18**, 185.
- Isle of Wight**, island off south coast of England; colonisation of, by Jutes, **18**, 63.
- Isles, Lord of the**, a title assumed by various Scottish chieftains from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, who maintained a practical independence among the islands west of Scotland; see *Macdonald*.
- Isly**, small river in eastern Morocco; battle of (1844), **13**, 76.
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- John II (d. 1304), count of Avennes and Hainault; becomes count of Holland (1300), **13**, 305; **20**, 161; aids Isabella in deposing Edward II of England, **18**, 441; serves as mercenary under Edward III (1327), **18**, 444.
- John I, "the Victorious," duke of Brabant; adds Limburg to Brabant (1288), **13**, 309.
- John II, duke of Brabant; enlarges popular privileges (1312), **13**, 309.
- John III, "the Triumphant" duke of Brabant; subdues uprising (1340), **13**, 309-310; makes treaty with Flemings (1356), **13**, 322.
- John "the Fearless" (ca. 1370-1419), duke of Burgundy, and count of Nevers, son of Philip the Bold; marriage, **13**, 339; in war with Turks, **13**, 352, **24**, 319; leads crusade, **11**, 164; assassinates duke of Orleans, **11**, 165-166; at war with d'Armagnac, **11**, 167-168; at war with Charles VI, **11**, 169; massacre of Armagnacs, **11**, 174-175; master of Paris, **11**, 175-176; betrays cause of Rouen, **11**, 177; assassinated, **11**, 178, 179.
- John I (d. 1299), count of Holland; reign of, **13**, 304-305; marriage, **13**, 301; in England, **13**, 302, 304.
- John, count of Holstein (fourteenth century); rules in Zealand and Skåne, **16**, 179-180.
- John, duke of Naples (eighth century); aids Gregory II, **7**, 10.
- John, "the Terrible," prince of Moldavia, see Ivan IV, "the Terrible."
- John of Austria, Don (1547-1578), Spanish soldier, **13**, 464-465; commands fleet at victory of Lepanto, **9**, 473-477; **10**, 239; assumes government of Aragon, Cata-

- Ionia, Valencia, Balearic Islands, and Sardinia, **10**, 273; takes Tunis, **24**, 369; becomes regent of Low Countries, **10**, 243; **13**, 458, 464; policy in the Netherlands, **13**, 465; fails to get command of revenues and native troops, **13**, 467; outbreak of war, **13**, 469; annihilates burghers at Gembloix, **13**, 470–471; death, **13**, 471.
- John of Damascus or Joannes Damascenus** (d. 760 A.D.), theologian and father of Eastern Church; in council of 754 A.D., **7**, 215; defends image worship, **8**, 548.
- John of Giscala** (first century A.D.), Jewish captain; in siege of Jerusalem, **2**, 192, 195–196; **6**, 234–236.
- John of Gaunt** (1304–1399), duke of Lancaster, English soldier and statesman, son of Edward III; invades France (1369), **18**, 481–482; succeeds Black Prince in government of Gascony, **18**, 482; in control of government during last years of Edward III, **18**, 483; protects Wycliffe, **18**, 483; claims throne of Castile in right of his wife, **10**, 115; invades Spain, **10**, 118; **18**, 499; aspires to the English crown, **18**, 485–486; in command in Scotland, **18**, 498; created duke of Aquitaine, **18**, 501.
- John of Lancaster**, see Bedford, John Plantagenet, Duke of.
- John of Leyden** (Jan Benkelzoon, Bockelson or Bockold) (1510–1536), Anabaptist fanatic; revolutionises Münster, **13**, 378; **14**, 272; set up as a king, **14**, 273; death, **14**, 273.
- John of Ligny**, see Luxembourg-Ligny.
- John of Lorn (Macdougal)** (early fourteenth century); falls on the fugitive Bruce, **21**, 90; object of Bruce's vengeance, **21**, 95; death, **21**, 105.
- John of Milheim** (fourteenth century), reformer in Bohemia, **14**, 197.
- John of Namur** (fourteenth century), lord of Sluys; imprisonment of, **13**, 320.
- John of Orleans, "the Bastard,"** (1399–1468); count of Dunois and Longueville; relieves Montargis, **11**, 189–190; defends Orleans, **11**, 192, 198; **18**, 550; captures Chartres, **11**, 221.
- John of Ryl** (876–946 A.D.), patron saint of Bulgaria; life, **24**, 165.
- John of Vicenza**, Italian monk; preaches to multitude on the plain of Paquara (1233), **9**, 91–92.
- John, "the Constant"** (1468–1532), elector of Saxony 1525–1532; Protestant leader, **14**, 266.
- John Casimir or Kasimir** (1543–1592), Count Palatine; aids the Netherlands, **13**, 471.
- John Frederick, "the Magnanimous"** (1503–1554), elector of Saxony 1532–1547, leader of Smalkaldic League; character, **14**, 290; wrests Saxony from Duke Maurice, **14**, 297; defeated by Emperor Charles V at Mühlberg, **14**, 299; forced to renounce electorate, **14**, 301.
- John Frederick II** (1529–1595), duke of Saxony, son of the elector John Fred-
- erick; in league against imperial house, **14**, 319; defeated and imprisoned for life, **14**, 320.
- John George I** (1585–1656), elector of Saxony 1611–1656; traitor to league against Habsburgs, **14**, 333; becomes ally of Gustavus Adolphus, **14**, 352; in Thirty Years' War, **16**, 324, 325, 329.
- John George**, elector of Brandenburg; reign of, **15**, 109.
- John Sigismund** (1572–1619), elector of Brandenburg 1608–1619; reign of, **15**, 109–111; claim of, to Jülich and Cleves, **14**, 325; enlarges Brandenburg, **14**, 325; **15**, 109; religious tolerance of, **14**, 325; **15**, 109; death of, **15**, 111.
- John**, see Joannes.
- John Plantagenet**, see Bedford.
- Johnson, Andrew** (1808–1875), American statesman; military governor of Tennessee, **23**, 457; elected vice-president of the United States, **23**, 450; becomes president on death of Lincoln, **23**, 459; issues Proclamation of Amnesty and Pardon, **23**, 461; impeachment of, **23**, 465–466; characterisation of, **23**, 460.
- Johnson, Francis** (1562–1618), independent preacher; pastor of church in London (1592), **22**, 616–617.
- Johnson, Herschel Vespaſian** (1812–1880), American jurist; nominated for vice-president (1860), **23**, 406–408.
- Johnson, Isaac** (d. 1630), English adventurer; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641.
- Johnson, Sir Nathaniel** (d. 1713), colonial governor of South Carolina; expedition against Spaniards, **23**, 59.
- Johnson, Richard Mentor** (1780–1850), American politician; elected vice-president (1836), **23**, 362.
- Johnson, Robert** (1682–1735), colonial governor of South Carolina; suppresses piracy, **23**, 195.
- Johnson, Dr. Samuel** (1709–1784), English man of letters; defines "excise," **20**, 542; speech on Americans, **22**, 583.
- Johnson, Sir William** (1715–1774), British soldier; expedition against Crown Point, **23**, 211; makes treaty with Indians, **23**, 216; takes Fort Niagara, **23**, 216; at capture of Montreal, **23**, 222; reception to Pontiac, **23**, 227.
- Johnston, Albert Sidney** (1803–1862), American Confederate general; occupies Bowling Green, Kentucky, **23**, 425; killed at Shiloh, **23**, 428.
- Johnston, Joseph Eggleston** (1807–1891), American Confederate general; at battle of Bull Run, **23**, 423; at battle of Fair Oaks, **23**, 431; in Vicksburg campaign, **23**, 441; in Atlanta campaign, **23**, 444; dismissed from command by President Davis, **23**, 444; at battle of Bentonville, **23**, 446; surrenders to Sherman, **23**, 451.
- Johnstone, Archibald, of Warriston** (d. 1663), Scottish statesman; assists in drawing up renewal of the covenant, **19**, 575.

- Johnstown Flood**, a flood which destroyed the city of Johnstown, Pennsylvania (1889), **23**, 483.
- Johore (Johore Bahru)**, city in the Malay peninsula; siege of (1608), **13**, 551.
- Joinville, François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orléans, Prince de** (1818–1900), third son of Louis Philippe, king of France; in war with Mexico, **13**, 71; in war with Arabs, **13**, 76.
- Joinville, Jean, Sire de** (1225–1317), French chronicler; joins first crusade of St. Louis of France, **11**, 60.
- Joinville, Pact of**, a treaty between Guise party in France and Spain (1584), **11**, 385.
- Jókai, Maurus** (1825–1904), Hungarian writer; editor of the *Hon.*, **15**, 42.
- Joliet, Louis** (1645–1700), French-Canadian explorer; explorations of, **23**, 66, 73–76.
- Jolly, Julius** (1823–1891), German statesman; liberalism of, **15**, 536.
- Jonah**, Hebrew prophet, **2**, 112.
- Jonas** (d. 1461), a Russian bishop and statesman; made metropolitan of Moscow, **17**, 159–160.
- Jonathan** (eleventh century B.C.), son of Saul, prince of Israel; love for David, **2**, 79–80, 92, 93; killed, **2**, 83.
- Jonathan** (ca. 970 B.C.), son of Abiathar; priest of Jerusalem, **2**, 95, 100.
- Jonathan** (ca. 1020 B.C.), son of Gershom; Israelite priest, **2**, 74.
- Jonathan Maccabæus** (d. 143 B.C.), Jewish high priest and ruler, **2**, 150, 156–158.
- Jones, Inigo** (1573–1652), English architect; work of, **19**, 524.
- Jones, John Paul** (1747–1792), American naval commander; activity in annoying British commerce in American Revolution, **23**, 272; attacks Whitehaven (1778), **23**, 273; in contest of *Bonhomme Richard* and *Serapis* (1779), **23**, 273.
- Jones, Sir William** (1631–1682), English jurist; commissioner to decide disputed jurisdiction in New Jersey (1680), **23**, 31, 153.
- Jonge, Repelaer de**, Dutch liberator; in revolution of 1813, **14**, 26.
- Jonin**, Russian representative in Bulgaria (1881), **24**, 180.
- Jonson, Ben** (ca. 1573–1637), English dramatist; plays of, **19**, 519.
- Jönsson, Thure** (sixteenth century), Swedish leader; in revolt against Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 279, 285, 287.
- Joppa** (modern Jaffa), a seaport in Palestine; captured by Saladin (1192), **8**, 396; taken by Saphedin (1195), **8**, 411; held by crusaders (1198), **8**, 412; massacre of Christians at (1198), **8**, 413; stormed by Napoleon (1799), **12**, 477.
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- Jordæns, Jacob** (ca. 1593–1678), Flemish painter, **13**, 599, 601.
- Jordan, Camille** (1771–1821), French politician; publishes brochure on a French constitution, **12**, 526; demands liberty of the press, **12**, 533; member of *Chambre Introuvable*, **13**, 19.
- Jordan, Mrs. (Dorothy Bland)** (1762–1816), an Irish actress; mistress of William IV, king of England, **21**, 582.
- Jordan, Sylvester** (1782–1861), German jurist and statesman; helps to secure new constitution in Hesse (1830–1831), **15**, 403.
- José I** (d. 1777), king of Portugal 1750–1777; reign of, **10**, 522 seq.; marriage of, **10**, 523; influence of Pombal over, **10**, 524; banishes Jesuits, **10**, 528, 529; in war with Spain, **10**, 530; death of, **10**, 532.
- José, Dr.**, president of Péru (1905), **23**, 609.
- Joseph I** (1678–1711), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1705–1711; becomes emperor, **14**, 411; acquires new territories, **14**, 413; death, **14**, 416; Austria's debt to, **14**, 423.
- Joseph II** (1741–1790), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1765–1790, son of Francis I and Maria Theresa; main treatment of, **14**, 466–490; administration in Belgium, **14**, 43 seq.; first and second marriage, **14**, 437, 470; becomes co-regent with Maria Theresa, **14**, 447; personal appearance, **14**, 449; protectionist policy, **14**, 451; policy toward Poland, **14**, 453; Frederick the Great exchanges visits with, **15**, 233–236; takes part in War of Bavarian Succession, **15**, 245; becomes sole ruler, **14**, 461; religious tolerance, **14**, 452, 467–469, 474; as administrator, **14**, 472 seq.; ecclesiastical policy, **14**, 474 seq.; reforms resisted in Austrian Netherlands, **14**, 475–482; foreign policy, **14**, 476; visit to Crimea, **14**, 480; reforms resisted in Hungary, **14**, 482 seq.; visits Catherine of Russia, **14**, 485–487; **17**, 397–399; ally of Russia in war with Turkey, **14**, 487–488; **17**, 399–400, 405–408; plans campaign against Prussia and Poland, **14**, 488; propitiates Hungary, **14**, 489; death, **14**, 489–490; **17**, 409; character, **14**, 471; reforms of: (Economic), **14**, 451; (Governmental), **14**, 448, 450, 477; (Religious), **14**, 452, 474, 475, 466–470; in Italy, **9**, 544.
- Joseph, king of Naples**; see *Bonaparte*.
- Joseph** (1776–1847), archduke of Austria; character and death, **14**, 616.
- Joseph, Father (François le Clerc du Tremblay)** (1577–1638), confidential agent of Richelieu; at diet of Ratisbon, **11**, 467; relations with Richelieu, **11**, 471 seq.
- Joseph, Jewish hero**, **2**, 58–59, 70, 208.
- Joseph** (fifteenth century), Jewish physician and astronomer; applies astrolabe to navigation, **22**, 418.
- Joseph**, patriarch of Constantinople (1274); opposes union of Greek and Latin churches, deposed, **7**, 316–317.
- Joseph**, prince-abbot of St. Gall; accepts terms of peace of Rossbach (1718), **16**, 662.
- Joseph ben Tobiah** (third century B.C.), Jewish nephew of Onias II; ambassador to Egypt, **2**, 136.
- Joseph Ferdinand** (d. 1699), electoral prince of Bavaria; son of Maximilian Emmanuel

- of Bavaria; candidate for Spanish throne, **11**, 610 seq.; **14**, 405; death, **11**, 611; **14**, 405.
- Josephine Beauharnais, Marie Joséphe Rose Tascher de la Pagerie** (1763–1814), empress of the French, first wife of Napoleon I; marriage, **12**, 423; coronation, **12**, 538; divorce, **12**, 577–578.
- Josephus, Flavius** (37–ca. 100 A.D.), Jewish historian; favoured by Vespasian, **6**, 243; sent into Jerusalem as a messenger by Titus, **6**, 235.
- Joshua**, leader of the Israelites after Moses; besieges Jericho, **2**, 67–68; defeats Canaanites, **2**, 69.
- Josiah**, king of Judah 640–609 B.C.; accession of, **2**, 117; invades Israel, **2**, 117, 118; religious reforms of, **2**, 128; opposes Neku II, king of Egypt, at Megiddo, **2**, 286; death of, **2**, 118.
- Josias**, prince of Coburg; see Coburg.
- Josi Far** (ca. 1542), ruler of Japan; accession of, to throne of the kubo-sama, **24**, 593.
- Josi Tir**, ruler in Japan ca. 1542, son of Josi Far; succeeds father to throne of the kubo-sama, **24**, 593.
- Jotham**, king of Judah 740–734 B.C.; reign, **2**, 114, 384.
- Joubert, Barthélémy Catherine** (1769–1799), French soldier; pursues Alvinzi, **12**, 439; at triumph of Napoleon in Paris, **12**, 455; succeeds Moreau in command of French army, **17**, 434; death of, at Novi, **12**, 473.
- Joubert, Petrus Jacobus** (1831–1900), Boer soldier and politician; acting president of the South African Republic, **22**, 287; at Ladysmith, **22**, 305; death of, **22**, 313.
- Jourdan, Count Jean Baptiste** (1762–1833), French marshal; defeated at Talavera, **10**, 350; in Franco-Austrian War, **12**, 358, 364–366; **14**, 507 seq.; **15**, 280.
- Jourdan de Lille**, see Casaubon.
- Journal des Savants**, founded by Colbert, **11**, 635.
- Joutel**, French soldier; with La Salle in America (1684), **23**, 77, 79.
- Jouy, Victor Joseph Etienne de** (1764–1846), French author; supports French Academy's protest against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.
- Jove**, see Jupiter.
- Jovian** (Flavius Claudius Jovianus), Roman emperor 363–364 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 510–516.
- Jovinus**, declared king in Gaul 412 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 568, 569.
- Jovinus**, prætorian prefect under Honorius (409 A.D.), **6**, 555; government of Honorius transferred to, **6**, 555; instigates soldiers to mutiny, **6**, 556; deserts Honorius, **6**, 558, 559.
- Joyce, Cornet George** (seventeenth century), soldier; abducts Charles I of England (1647), **20**, 51 seq.
- Joyeuse, Anne, Viscount de** (1561–1587), marshal of France; at battle of Coutras (1587), **11**, 386.
- Joyous Entry (Joyeuse Entrée)**, constitution granted by John III of Brabant (1356), **13**, 310; quotation from, **14**, 478.
- Juan**, see John.
- Juana**, called "La Beltraneja," queen of Castile; inherits throne (1474), **10**, 468; marries Alfonso V of Portugal, **10**, 469; enters the church, **10**, 470.
- Juana** (1479–1554), queen of Castile (1504); marries Philip the Handsome, **14**, 237; madness of, **10**, 185 seq., 189 seq.; accession to throne, **10**, 178; **19**, 40; Henry VII of England seeks to marry, **19**, 42; death, **10**, 189.
- Juarez, Benito Pablo** (1806–1872), Mexican soldier and statesman; president of the supreme court, **23**, 629; set up as president by the republican-federalist party, **23**, 629; administration, **23**, 630; driven out by the French, **23**, 631; re-elected president, **23**, 636; death, **23**, 636.
- Juarez Celman, Miguel** (1844–), Argentine politician; becomes president of Argentina (1886), **23**, 617.
- Juba** (d. ca. 46 B.C.), king of Numidia; aids Pompey, **5**, 536; in wars of Scipio against Cæsar, **5**, 544–556; death, **5**, 560.
- Juba** (d. ca. 19 A.D.), king of Mauretania 30 B.C.; made ruler of Mauretania by Augustus, **6**, 32; works of, **1**, 572.
- Jubellius, Decius**, commander of a Campanian legion (280 B.C.); in Pyrrhic wars, **5**, 204–205, 208–211.
- Judacilius**, Italian commander in Social War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413–414, 417.
- Judæa (Judah)**, a kingdom of Palestine which arose after the death of Solomon and the defection of the ten northern tribes; Rehoboam and his successors, **2**, 12–18, 20–21, 106–113; Ahaz and Isaiah, **2**, 21–22; the invasion of Sennacherib, **1**, 408–410; **2**, 22; relations with North Arabia and Egypt, **2**, 24; the decline and fall, **2**, 24–25, 113–118. For Jewish history after the fall of Judæa, see Jews.
- Judas the Gaulonite or Galilean**, Jewish popular leader; revolts against Rome, **2**, 168; founds sect of Zealots, **2**, 168.
- Judas**, son of Simon, the Jewish high priest; murdered by Ptolemaeus, **2**, 160.
- Judas Maccabæus** (d. 160 B.C.), Jewish national hero; heads revolt against Antiochus, **2**, 146; victories over Syrian forces, **2**, 147–154; assumes direction of commonwealth, **2**, 150; purifies temple, **2**, 149; defeats and kills Nicanor at Adasa, **2**, 154; death, **2**, 155; character, **2**, 156.
- Judith** (d. 843 A.D.), wife of Louis le Débonnaire, **7**, 559, 562.
- Judith** (eleventh century), wife of Waltheof, earl of Northumbria; treachery and fate of, **18**, 190.
- Judith**, an apocryphal book of the Old Testament, **2**, 117.
- Juggernaut**, see Jagannath.
- Jugurtha**, king of Numidia (d. 104 B.C.); bribes Roman senate, **5**, 383–385; at

- Rome, Sallust's account of, **5**, 385–387; war with Rome (111–106 B.C.), **5**, 383–391; death, Plutarch on, **5**, 391–392.
- Juji Khassar**, "the Tiger" (13th century), brother of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 275, 283.
- Julia** (39 B.C.–14 A.D.), daughter of Augustus; marries Marcellus, **6**, 116; marries Agrippa and Tiberius, **6**, 117; banished by father, **6**, 118; death, **6**, 118; Augustus' order concerning burial of, **6**, 128.
- Julia** (d. 28 A.D.), granddaughter of Augustus, daughter of Agrippa and Julia, **6**, 117; character of, **6**, 119; exiled, **6**, 119; Augustus' order concerning burial of, **6**, 128.
- Julia**, aunt of Julius Caesar (d. 68 B.C.); marries Marius, **5**, 477–478.
- Julia** (83 or 82–54 B.C.), daughter of Caesar; marries Pompey, **5**, 503; death of, **5**, 511, 530; Caesar's affection for, **5**, 602.
- Julia** (d. 59 A.D.), daughter of Drusus; marriages of, **6**, 153–154.
- Julia Domna** (d. 217 A.D.), Roman empress, wife of Septimius Severus, and mother of Caracalla and Geta; character of, **6**, 388; relations with her sons, **6**, 391; death, **6**, 394.
- Julian**, Count, commander of the Spanish Goths; according to legend introduces Moors into Spain, **8**, 191; **10**, 31.
- Julian**, Roman ambassador to Alaric (409 A.D.), **6**, 558.
- Julian**, bishop of Toledo; forced from bishopric by Witiza, Gothic king in Spain (eighth century), **10**, 30.
- Julian the Apostate** (*Flavius Claudius Julianus*), 331?–363 A.D.), emperor of Rome 361–363 A.D.; main treatment, **6**, 477–509; studies at Athens, **3**, 486; receives title of caesar (355 A.D.), **6**, 478; administration in Gaul, **6**, 481–486; declared emperor by soldiers, **6**, 491; contest with Constantius, **6**, 493–497; religion of, **6**, 498–499; invades the East, **6**, 499–508; death, **6**, 508–509.
- Julian, George Washington** (1817–1899), American politician; free-soil candidate for vice-president (1852), **23**, 389.
- Julian**, Cardinal, see Cesarini, Giuliano.
- Juliana**, illegitimate daughter of Henry I of England; marries Eustace de Breteuil, **18**, 236; aids husband in revolt against king, **18**, 236–237, reconciled with king (1119), **18**, 237.
- Julian Calendar**; making of, **5**, 574, corrected by Pope Gregory XIII, **5**, 575.
- Julian Emperors**, the name applied collectively to Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero (*q. v.*), as members of Julius Caesar's family.
- Julian Family**, legendary founders of, **5**, 70.
- Julian Laws**, regulate municipalities, **6**, 212, 214.
- Julianus, M. Didius Severus** (132–193 A.D.), emperor of Rome; purchases throne, **6**, 383, 384; execution, **6**, 385.
- Jülich**, a town in the Rhine province, Prussia; dispute over accession to, **14**, 325.
- Julius II** (*Giuliano della Rovere*) (1443–1513), pope 1503–1513; pontificate of, **8**, 647–648; election, **11**, 299; employs Michelangelo, **9**, 401–402; promotes League of Cambrai against Venice, **8**, 648; **9**, 431–432; forms the Holy League against France, **9**, 434; **11**, 302; **19**, 58; extent of power, **8**, 648; **19**, 58.
- Julius Caesar**, see Caesar.
- Julus**, eponymous founder of Julian family; see Ascanius.
- July Revolution** of 1830, in France; main treatment, **13**, 45–50, 53, 54; influence of, on Europe, **15**, 402; **16**, 476.
- Jung Bahadur** (d. 1885), prime minister of Nepal, **24**, 512.
- Junius Letters**, a series of political epistles which appeared in London (1768–1772) under the pseudonym of Junius, **20**, 612.
- Juno**, Roman divinity; identified with Greek Hera, **3**, 32, 120; Roman sacrifices to, **6**, 201.
- Junot, Andoche** (1771–1813), duke of Abrantes; conveys Napoleon's letter to Venetian senate, **12**, 442; invades Portugal, **10**, 325; **12**, 568, 569; forms French regency in Portugal, **10**, 540; defeated by Wellesley, **10**, 341, 540; **12**, 569.
- Junto of 1693**, in England, **20**, 444–446.
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- Justin, Saint, "the Martyr" (ca. 100–163 A.D.), Greek patriarch; persecution of, **6**, 296, 302.
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- Kadi Mulah**, Daghestan chief; incites war in Daghestan (ca. 1835), **17**, 553.
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- Kaffirs or Siaposh**, inhabitants of Kafiristan, in Central Asia; become independent of Persia (ca. 1740), **24**, 501.
- Kaffraria**, British, southeastern part of Cape Colony; becomes crown colony, **22**, 267; religious fanaticism in, **22**, 268.
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- Kaid Mehedi al-Menebhi**, grand vizir of Morocco; power of (1901), **24**, 475.
- Kai-ping**, town, Manchuria; battle of (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 658.
- Kairwan or Kirwan (Carwahn)**, holy Mohammedan city in North Africa; foundation of (670 A.D.), **8**, 176.
- Kaiserslautern**, city of Germany; battle of (1793), **14**, 507; **15**, 273.
- Kajars**, Turkish tribe; reigning dynasty of, in Persia, **24**, 493.
- Ka-ka-u**, king of Egypt 4100-4066 B.C.; establishes Apis worship, **1**, 68, 92.
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- Kala-un (Kalavun, Kalaoon)**, sultan of Egypt; attacks of, on Christians (ca. 1280), **2**, 306; **8**, 453.
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- Kalckstein, Colonel von**, Prussian officer; opposes Frederick William of Brandenburg (ca. 1670), **15**, 140.
- Kaldi**, see Chaldea.
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- Kali**, in Hindu mythology, the bloody consort of Shiva; cult of, **2**, 546.
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- Kalib of Toledo**, a rebel leader in Spain; defeated at Zamora (ca. 900 A.D.), **10**, 43.
- Kalidasa**, poet and dramatist of India; translation of his *Sakuntala*, **2**, 502.
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- Kaliman I**, ruler of Bulgaria 1241-1246; death of, **24**, 173.
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- Kalmar (Calmar), Union of**, a union of the kingdoms of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (1397), **16**, 201-270.
- Kalmucks (Calmucks)**, a Mongolian people of China, western Siberia, and southeastern Russia; migration of, **17**, 383-385.
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- Kamenets-Podolski**, capital of the government of Podolia, Russia; ceded to Turkey, **24**, 59; regained by Poland, **24**, 68; siege of (1672), **24**, 388.
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- Kamerun (Cameroon)**, German colony in Western Africa; revolt of, **16**, 561.
- Kamil, al-**, sultan of Egypt (1218); reign, **8**, 229.
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- Karlowitz, town in Hungary; battle of (1716), **14**, 420; national assembly meets at (1848), **14**, 637; ecclesiastical congress of (1874), **15**, 48.
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- Kärnkoski, military post in Finland; siege of (1790), **17**, 403.
- Karpos, Albanian chieftain; revolt of (1690), **24**, 398–399.
- Kars, city in Russia; sieges of (1855), **15**, 14; (1877), **17**, 603.
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- Kashmir (Cashmere), Vale of, a valley in state of Kashmir, India; description of, **2**, 485–486.
- Kashtariti of Kar-Kassi (seventh century B.C.), Median prince; joins coalition against king of Assyria (ca. 673 B.C.), **1**, 422.
- Kashtubilla, king of Kasalla ca. 3800 B.C.; revolts against Sargon, **1**, 361.
- Kasimir (twelfth century), duke of Pomerania; besieges Arkona (1168), **16**, 150.
- Kasleyah, king of the Berbers ca. 700 A.D.; slain by Merwan, **8**, 183.
- Kassr-el-Kebir or Kasr al-Kebir (Spanish Alcazar-Quivir), town of Morocco; battle of (1578), **8**, 252; **10**, 496–498.
- Kasr-as-Said, Treaty of, treaty between France and Tunis (1881), **24**, 486.
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- Kati, king of Que ca. 835 B.C.; pays tribute to Shalmaneser, **1**, 388.
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- Katzbach, a river in Prussia; battle of the (1813), **12**, 604; **14**, 575; **17**, 485.
- Kaufmann, Konstantin Petrovitch (1818–1882), Russian general; commander-in-chief of Russian troops in Khiva, **17**, 601.
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- Kavadh II** (d. 629 A.D.), Sassanid ruler of Persia; reign of, **8**, 95.
- Kavarna**, seaport of Bulgaria; battle of (1810), **17**, 466.
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- Kazan** (d. 1343), ruler in Transoxania, of house of Jagatai; overthrown by Kazgan, **24**, 296.
- Kazan**, city of central Russia; cathedral of, finished 1811, **17**, 503; sieges of (1506), **17**, 188; (1533), **17**, 197.
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- Kazgan** (d. 1355), emir in Transoxania; power of, **24**, 296-297.
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- Kearsarge**, American ship-of-war; sinks Alabama (1864), **23**, 448.
- Keate**, lieutenant-governor of Natal; decides boundary dispute between Waterboer and South African Republic (1871), **22**, 287.
- Keble, John** (1792-1866), English clergyman; promotes Oxford movement, **21**, 611.
- Kee**, emperor of China 1818 B.C., **24**, 543.
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- Keith, James Francis Edward** (1696-1758), Scottish general; negotiates with Count von Kaunitz, **14**, 437.
- Keith, Sir Robert** (d. 1346), Scottish soldier; at Bannockburn (1314), **21**, 101.
- Keith, Sir William**, of Galston; at battle of Berwick (1318), **21**, 107; defeats Richard Talbot, **21**, 134.
- Keller, General** (1854-1904), Russian soldier; repulsed at Motien-ling Pass (1904), **17**, 624; killed at Yangtse Pass, **17**, 624.
- Kellermann, François Christophe de**, duke of Valmy (1735-1820), French soldier; at battle of Valmy, **15**, 270; in Savoy, **12**, 365; ordered to Lyons, **12**, 367 seq.; in Piedmont, **12**, 408; at Marengo, **12**, 502-503; at Waterloo, **12**, 635.
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- Kemp, General**, Boer soldier; presides over mass-meeting at Vereeniging (1902), **22**, 317.
- Kempen**, Austrian minister; dismissed (1859), **15**, 18.
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- Kenesaw Mountain**, near Marietta, Georgia; U. S. A.; battle of (1864), **23**, 444.
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- Kenilworth**, town in England; battle of (1265), **18**, 382-383.
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- Kennedy, James** (d. 1465), archbishop of St. Andrews; becomes personal guardian of James III, **21**, 189; death, **21**, 190.
- Kenneth (I) MacAlpine** (d. ca. 860 A.D.), king of Scotland 844-860; unites Picts and Scots, **21**, 13; invades Saxony, **21**, 15; death, **21**, 60.
- Kenneth II** (d. 995), king of Scotland 971-995; raid in Northumberland, **21**, 18.
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- Keppel, George, 3rd earl of Albemarle (1724–1772), English soldier; commands expedition against Havana (1762), **20**, 600.
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- Kerboga, prince of Mosul (eleventh century A.D.); relieves Antioch, **8**, 347.
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- Kesselring, Kilian, Swiss officer; imprisoned (1633), **16**, 651.
- Kesselsdorf, village in Germany; battle of (1745), **14**, 432; **15**, 181.
- Ket, an English tanner; insurrection and defeat of (1549), **19**, 215.
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- Kettler, Gotthard (d. 1587), last grand master of Livonian knights; wrests Courland and Semigallia from Ivan the Terrible (1561), **14**, 320; **17**, 206.
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- Kezanlik or Kazanlik, town in eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria; battle of (1878), **17**, 605.
- Khabash (fifth century B.C.), Egyptian ruler; accession (487 B.C.), **2**, 611; rebellion, **2**, 613–614.
- Khadija or Kadijah, Arabian woman; marriage of Mohammed with (ca. 595 A.D.), **8**, 113.
- Khaf-Ra, or Cephres, or Kephren, Egyptian king of the fourth dynasty; accession, **1**, 94; reign, **1**, 96–98.
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- Khair Bey (d. 1520), Turkish governor of Aleppo; surrenders Aleppo (1516), **24**, 444; at battle of Marj-Dabik, **24**, 446; administration of, **24**, 446; death of, **24**, 446.
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- Khalil (fourteenth century A.D.), Turkish general; defeats Emperor Michael, **7**, 323; at battle near Bizya, **7**, 324.
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- Kheta-sar, king of Hittites; at battle of Kadesh (ca. 1400 B.C.), **2**, 394; makes treaty of peace with Ramses the Great, **2**, 394.
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- Khmer Empire, Aryans found, in Cambodia and Cochinchina, **24**, 518.
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- Khotin or Chotin, town in Russia; siege of (1788), **17**, 405.
- Khubilai, Mongol emperor; reign of (thirteenth century), **24**, 289.
- Khubushna, district in Asia Minor; battle of (ca. 675 B.C.), **2**, 411.
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- Kiang Hung**, province of China; China cedes portion of, to France (1895), **24**, 561.
- Kiangsi**, a province of China; France obtains concessions in (1895), **24**, 559.
- Kiaochow**, city in China; Germany seizes (1897), **15**, 563; **24**, 561.
- Kibaba** (eighth century B.C.), king of Khar-khar, a Median town, **1**, 399.
- Kickapoos**, tribe of American Indians; Allouez and Dablon visit (1673), **23**, 73.
- Kidd, William** (d. 1701), English navigator and buccaneer; career of, **23**, 165.
- Kidir Bey** (fifteenth century), chief dignitary of Islam, **24**, 335.
- Kieft, William** (1600–1647), Dutch colonial governor of New Netherlands; relations with Swedish settlers, **23**, 9; administration of, **23**, 10–14; recalled, **23**, 14; drowned on voyage to Holland, **23**, 16.
- Kiel**, a seaport in Schleswig-Holstein; Peace of (1814), **16**, 432, 469.
- Kiev** or **Kieff** (Rus), Russian principality in the middle ages; situation and importance, **17**, 118; decline of power, **17**, 129–131; laid waste by Mongol-Tatars, **17**, 136.
- Ki-Hoa**, plain in Cochin China; battle of (1863), **13**, 138.
- Kildare**, earls of, see Fitzgerald.
- Kiliç Arslan**, see Suleiman.
- Kilidj Ali**, see Uludj Ali.
- Kilkenny**, capital of, county of Kilkenny, Ireland; statute of (1364), defining status of English and Irish in Ireland, **21**, 386.
- Killiecrankie**, pass in Perthshire, Scotland; battle of (1689), **21**, 310.
- Killigrew, Sir Henry** (d. 1603), ambassador of Elizabeth to Scotland in 1572, **19**, 351.
- Kilmarnham**, suburb of Dublin; Treaty of (1882), **21**, 645.
- Kilmarnock**, Earl of, see Boyd, William.
- Kilwa**, seaport in German East Africa; Germans take from Arabs (1889), **15**, 556.
- Kimberley**, town in South Africa; gold discovered at, **22**, 249; diamonds discovered at, **22**, 269; relief of (1900), **21**, 654; **22**, 312.
- Kimbolton, Lord**, see Montagu.
- Kimmirri**, see Cimmerians.
- Kinburn**, a former fortress in Russia; siege of (1787), **17**, 400.
- Kinchau**, a town in Manchuria; Japanese gain victory at (1904), **24**, 658.
- Kinda**, a tribe of Arabs (sixth century A.D.), **8**, 6.
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- King, Preston** (1806–1865), American politician; in Barnburners party (1848), **23**, 378.
- King, Samuel Ward** (1786–1851), governor of Rhode Island 1839–1843, **23**, 369.
- King, William Rufus** (1786–1853), American politician; democratic candidate for vice-president (1852), **23**, 389.
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- King-maker**, see Warwick, Earl of (Richard Nevil).
- King Philip's War**, between Indians and New England colonists (1675–1676), **23**, 146–149.
- Kingship**, see Government.
- King's Mountain**, a mountain in South Carolina; battle of (1780), **23**, 277.
- King's Peace, The**, a treaty between Persia and the Greek states (387 B.C.), **4**, 123–125.
- King William's War**, between Great Britain aided by the American colonists, and France, aided by its Indian allies (1689–1697); relation to European war, **23**, 182; history of, **23**, 184–190.
- Kinsky, Wilhelm** (d. 1634), Bohemian count; seeks to induce Wallenstein to betray emperor, **14**, 364.
- Kiptchak** or **Kaptchak**, Khanate or "Kingdom of the Golden Horde," a Mongol kingdom in Europe and Asia founded in thirteenth century; slave-trade in, **9**, 319–321; meaning of name, **24**, 259; inhabitants flee before Mongols of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 283; overthrown (fifteenth century), **24**, 307–309.
- Kiratis**, an East Indian tribe, **2**, 490.
- Kirghiz**, a nomadic tribe in southeastern Russia; language, **24**, 258.
- Kirin**, a city in Manchuria; becomes centre of Russian power, **17**, 622.
- Kirkcaldy, Sir William** (d. 1573), Scotch soldier, **19**, 352.
- Kirke, Sir David** (1596–1655), Scotch privateer and soldier; captures Quebec (1629), **22**, 323, 637.
- Kirke, Percy** (1646–1691), English soldier; commander of Kirke's "Lambs"; career as military governor at Tangier, **20**, 366–367; suppresses with cruelty followers of Monmouth in west of England (1685), **20**, 367; character, **20**, 368.
- Kirke's Lambs**, a name ironically given the regiment commanded by Colonel Percy Kirke; main treatment, **20**, 366–369.
- Kirri, Assyrian prince**, **1**, 388.
- Kish**, Babylonian kingdom, overcome by Assyria, **1**, 352; development, **1**, 351; defeated by Eannatum, **1**, 353, 355; overpowers Shirpurla, **1**, 356; cradle of Semitic race, **1**, 358; submits to Tiglath-pileser III, **1**, 394.
- Kishar**, Babylonian god, **1**, 313.
- Kishshati**, Assyrian kingdom, **1**, 372, 373, 375, 380; see also Assyria.
- Kisselev, Count Paul** (1788–1872), Russian soldier and statesman; urges liberation of serfs, **17**, 505; made chief of staff, **17**, 558.
- Kissingen**, town in Germany; battle of (1866), **15**, 491.

- Kistna, see Krishna.
- Kitboga (thirteenth century), general in command of Mongolian army; march of, against caliph of Baghdad, **24**, 290.
- Kitchen, Anthony (1477–1563), British prelate, bishop of Llandaff; Elizabeth permits to retain see, **19**, 279.
- Kitchener, Horatio Herbert, first viscount Kitchener of Khartum (1850–), British soldier; sent to Khartum (1898), **21**, 652; prevents French occupation of Fashoda, **24**, 466; at Cape Town, **22**, 275; appointed chief of staff in Boer War, **22**, 310; at battle of Paardeberg, **22**, 312; quells rebellion in Cape Colony, **22**, 313; concentration policy of, in Boer War, **22**, 314; succeeds Lord Roberts in command of British forces in South Africa (November, 1900), **22**, 314; blockhouse system of, **22**, 315; the “drives” of, in South Africa, **22**, 316; proclamation to Boers of August, 1901, **22**, 316; signs treaty of peace with Boers at Pretoria (May 31st, 1902), **22**, 317.
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- Kiyomori, Taira no (twelfth century), Japanese chieftain; conquests of, **24**, 586; character of, **24**, 586; death of, **24**, 587.
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- Klapka, György (1820–1892), Hungarian soldier; becomes ally of Turkey, **15**, 49.
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- Klausenburg, Diet of, sanctions union of Transylvania with Hungary (1848), **14**, 637.
- Kléber, Jean Baptiste (1753–1800), French soldier; defeated in La Vendée (1793), **12**, 376; with Jourdan, **12**, 378; in command at Alexandria, **12**, 463; victory of, at Mt. Tabor, **12**, 478; Napoleon leaves in command in Egypt, **12**, 481; **24**, 448; death, **12**, 512.
- Kleist von Nollendorf, Friedrich Heinrich Ferdinand Emil (1762–1823), Prussian field-marshal; at battle of Kulm (1813), **15**, 316; at battle of Châlons, **15**, 319.
- Klin, town in Russia; devastation of, by Ivan the Terrible (1569), **17**, 204.
- Klöenthal, lake in Switzerland; battle of the (1799 A.D.), **17**, 436.
- Klopstock, Friedrich Gottlieb (1724–1803), German poet; position of, in literature, **15**, 334.
- Klosterneuburg, town in Austria; capture of, by Bavarians (1276), **14**, 153.
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- Knights of the Round Table, an order founded by King Arthur of England; legends of, **18**, 40.
- Knights of the Spoon, a band of outlawed Swiss nobles (1531); league with the Savoyard nobles, **6**, 636; castles of, destroyed, **10**, 636.
- Knights of the Temple, see Templars.
- Knolles (Knollys), Sir Robert (ca. 1317–1407), English soldier; commands expedition to France (1373), **18**, 482; commands royal forces in Wat Tyler's Rebellion, **18**, 693.
- Knollys, Sir Francis (ca. 1514–1596), English statesman; privy councillor of Elizabeth, **19**, 273.
- Knorring, General (ca. 1800), Russian soldier; in war with Sweden, **17**, 458–459.
- Knowles, Commodore (d. 1777), English naval officer; “press gang” seizures cause insurrection in Boston, Mass. (1747), **23**, 198.
- Know-Nothings, in American history a secret political party or society; general discussion of, **23**, 395–396; platform in 1856, **23**, 399; disappearance of, **23**, 401.
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- Knox, John (1505–1572), Scottish religious reformer; early career, **21**, 246–248; exiled from Scotland, **21**, 243; attacks Catholicism, **19**, 284; **21**, 252; justifies vandalism of reformers, **21**, 261; interviews with Mary Queen of Scots, **21**, 264; preaches funeral sermon of earl of Moray, **21**, 269; death, **21**, 270; characterisation, **19**, 284; **21**, 270; admiration of Puritans for, **19**, 344.
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- Knud IV, “the Saint,” king of Denmark 1080–1086; in wars against pagans of Livonia, **16**, 138; reign, **16**, 139–141; death, **16**, 141.
- Knud V, king of Denmark 1147–1157; reign, **16**, 147–150.
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- Kock, Boer general; defeated by British at Elandslaagte (1899), **22**, 305.
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- Kohan dil Khan, ruler in Kandahar (1829), **24**, 501.
- Koh-i-nur, The, diamond belonging to British crown, **22**, 158.
- Kohlmski, Daniel, Russian soldier; leads army against Lithuania (1500), **17**, 180.
- Kol, king of Swedes ca. 1141, **16**, 188.
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- Kolberg, seaport in Pomerania; sieges of (1644), **16**, 359; (1762), **17**, 356.
- Kolbiorn, Swedish hero in battle of Swalder (1000 A.D.), **16**, 70.
- Kolding, a seaport of Denmark; battle of (1849), **15**, 449.
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- Kolin, town in Bohemia; battle of (1757), **15**, 196 seq.
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- Kolokotronis, Theodoros (1770–1843), Greek patriot; in Greek war of liberation, **24**, 229, 231.
- Kolonti, Hugh, Polish patriot; in revolution of 1794, **17**, 418.
- Kolowrat, Franz Anton, Count of (1778–1861) Austrian statesman; opposes Metternich, **14**, 619; president of ministry, **14**, 635.
- Kols, ancient tribe of India, **2**, 488.
- Kolubara, river, Servia; battle of the (1737), **24**, 197.
- Komati Poort, town in Transvaal; British occupy (1900), **22**, 314.
- Kong, Prince, Chinese statesman; treats with Europeans for peace (1860), **13**, 138.
- Konieh, city in Asia Minor; battles of (1739), **24**, 410; (1832), **24**, 452.
- Königgrätz, city in Bohemia; battle of (1866) (called also battle of Sadowa), **15**, 23–25, 489–490.
- Königsberg, city of East Prussia, founded by Teutonic Order, **8**, 460; first king of Prussia crowned at, **15**, 145; captured by Napoleon (1807), **15**, 296.
- Königsegg, Count, Austrian statesman; minister of Emperor Charles VI (1715), **14**, 418; minister of Maria Theresa (1742), **15**, 169–170.
- Königsmark, Hans Christoph (1600–1663), Swedish soldier; besieges Prague, **14**, 382.
- Köprili, Ahmed or Akmet Kiupergli (d. 1676), Turkish grand vizir; administration of (1661–1676), **24**, 384–389.
- Köprili, Hussein (d. 1702), Turkish grand vizir; administration of, **24**, 402–404.
- Köprili, Muhammed (d. 1661), Turkish grand vizir; administration of (1656–1661), **24**, 383–384.
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- Koran, the sacred book of the Mohammedans; revelation of, **8**, 115, 118 seq.; nature of, **8**, 137 seq.; Abu-Bekr orders compilation of, **8**, 149; second revision, **8**, 168 seq.; orthodox opinion concerning, **8**, 260; divisions of, **8**, 260 seq.; Dozy's estimate of, **8**, 263 seq.; influence of, on Arabs, **8**, 11.
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- Korsakov or Korssakoff, Alexander Ivanovich Rimskoi (1753–1840), Russian soldier; defeated at Zürich, **12**, 475; **17**, 435.
- Kosala, see Oudh.
- Kosciuszko, Tadeusz or Thaddeus (1746–1817), Polish commander and patriot; in American revolution, **15**, 274; under Poniatowski (1793), **17**, 417; heads Polish patriots against Russia, **15**, 274; **17**, 380, 418; **24**, 92; appointed dictator of Poland, **24**, 93; victories of, **17**, 380, 418; **24**, 93, 94; repulsed at Szczekociny, **24**, 95; defeated and taken prisoner at Maciejowice (1794), **15**, 274; **17**, 380, 419; **24**, 98; characterisation of, **24**, 93.
- Koshkin, Prince, Russian statesman; administrator under Vasili Vasilievitch, **17**, 159.
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- Kossæans (Cossæel, Cassites, Kashshu), warlike Mesopotamian tribe; predecessors of modern Kurds, **1**, 341; supremacy of, in Babylon (ca. 1800–ca. 1230 B.C.), **1**, 86, 132, 364, 374, 389, 457; Sennacherib subdues, **1**, 407; fall of their dynasty in Babylon (ca. 1230 B.C.), **1**, 365; extirpated by Alexander, **4**, 386, 405.
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- and continues revolutionary journalism, **14**, 614; ascendancy in Hungary, **14**, 616, 636; proclaims Hungary independent, **14**, 655; relations with Görgey, **14**, 653, 656, 657; triumphal entry into Pest, **14**, 655; forced to resign and flees to Turkey, **14**, 657; death, **15**, 33.
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- Kotaiba** ben Muslim, Arabian soldier; conquests in Transoxania, **8**, 184 seq.; revolt against Caliph Suleiman, **8**, 185.
- Ko-tao**, Japanese official; duties of, **24**, 533.
- Kotin**, Sobieski defeats Turks at battle of, **24**, 60.
- Kotze**, chief justice of the Transvaal; makes charges against President Kruger (1897), **22**, 299.
- Kotzebue**, August von (1761–1819), German dramatist; murdered, **15**, 371.
- Koulevtcha**, battle of (1828), **17**, 544.
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- Kowshing**, Chinese battleship; sinking of, by Japanese (1894), **24**, 576.
- Krafft** or **Kraft**, Adam, (d. 1507), German sculptor, **14**, 278.
- Kranach** or **Cranach**, Lucas (1472–1553), German painter; friend of Martin Luther, **14**, 265.
- Kraus**, Austrian statesman; succeeds Kübeck as minister of war, **14**, 631, 649.
- Kray**, Paul, baron of Krajowa (1735–1804), Austrian soldier; victorious at Magnano, **12**, 471; replaces Archduke Charles, **12**, 505; defeated at battle of Engen, **12**, 506; replaced by Archduke John, **12**, 507.
- Kremlin**, citadel of Moscow, Russia; siege of (1612), **17**, 236 seq.
- Kremsier** or **Kromeriz**, town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary; Diet of (1848), **14**, 649; constitution abrogated (1852), **15**, 466.
- Krishna**, Hindu divinity, **2**, 528, 530, 546.
- Krjali**, troop of disbanded soldiers in Bulgaria; carry on guerrilla warfare in Balkan States, **24**, 176.
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- Kronstadt**, Russian naval station and fortress; built (1702), **17**, 270 seq.; siege of (1854), **17**, 563.
- Krotzka**, battle of (1739), **24**, 410.
- Krüdener**, Burchard Alexander Konstantin, Baron von (1744–1802), Russian ambassador at Berlin, **17**, 438.
- Krüdener**, Juliane, Baroness von, Russian authoress (1764–1824); relations of, with Alexander I, **17**, 493 seq.
- Kruger**, Stephanus Johannes Paul (1825–1904), South African statesman; conducts raid into Orange Free State territory, **22**, 277; lieutenant of Pretorius in invasion of Orange Free State (1859), **22**, 284; appointed commandant-general of Transvaal, **22**, 285; begins agitation against English rule in Transvaal (1877), **22**, 289; elected president of South African Republic, **22**, 292; visits Lon-
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- Krumpen**, Sir Otte, Danish soldier; leads army into Sweden (1520), **16**, 230.
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- Kuban**, a territory in Ciscaucasia, Russia; part of, annexed to Russia (1783), **17**, 395.
- Kübeck**, Karl Friedrich, baron of Küban (1780–1855), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of finance (1848), **14**, 630; advocates proclamation of martial laws, **14**, 649.
- Kublai Khan** (ca. 1216–1294), Mongol emperor; conquers Tibet, **24**, 509; founds Yuen dynasty in China, **24**, 588; invades Japan, **24**, 588.
- Kudur-Lagamar** (Chedorlaomer), king of Elam; takes Babylon (ca. 2340 B.C.), **1**, 363.
- Kuirenga**, East Africa, siege of (1893), **15**, 557.
- Ku-Klux-Klan**, American Southern secret society formed after Civil War, **23**, 468.
- Kulikovo**, battle of, see **Don**, battle of.
- Kulm**, village in Bohemia; Boleslaw IV of Poland rules, **24**, 27; battles of (1794), **24**, 95; (1813), **14**, 575; **15**, 316.
- Kultatkampf**, name given in Germany to conflict over the control of educational and ecclesiastical appointments between the Roman Catholic Church and the government, initiated by Bismarck in 1872, **15**, 534, 538–539.
- Kumanie**, or Cumani, or Comans, Ugric tribe which invaded Hungary, eleventh–thirteenth centuries; aid French army (1239), **24**, 130; overrun Bulgaria, **24**, 168.
- Kummukh**, Hittite state; subjugated by Assyrians, **1**, 377, 380, 382, 383, 391, 393, 402.
- Kumurji**, Ali, see **Ali Kumurji**.
- Kund**, Richard (b. 1852), German soldier and explorer; explorations of, in West Africa, **15**, 559.
- Kunersdorf**, battle of (1759), **15**, 214 seq.
- Kungrads**, tribe of Turkey; allied with Mongols, **24**, 275.
- Kurbitski**, Andrew (sixteenth century), Russian noble; allies himself with Poland (1560), **17**, 199.
- Kurds**, nomadic Aryan people, **2**, 379, 584; identified with Carduchi, **4**, 40.
- Kurigalzu I**, king of Babylonia 1410 B.C., **1**, 328, 374.
- Kurigalzu II**, king of Babylonia 1350 B.C., **1**, 328, 374.
- Kuriltai**, Mongolian general assembly; summoned by Jenghiz Khan (1206), **24**, 277.
- Kuroki**, Itei (1845–), Japanese soldier; in Manchurian campaign (1904), **17**, 623–624; **24**, 658.
- Kuropatkin**, Alexei Nikolayevitch (1848–), Russian soldier; in war against Turk-

mans (1881), **17**, 616; speech of, on Russian expansion, **17**, 619; commander-in-chief in Manchuria, **17**, 623–624; **24**, 659.

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Labienus, Titus (d. 45 B.C.), Roman soldier; as tribune, **5**, 479–480; Cæsar's lieutenant in Gallic wars, **5**, 519, 525; at Dyrrhachium and Pharsalia, **5**, 539, 541; joins Pompeians, **5**, 555, 562, 566; death, **5**, 568.

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- Lactantius, Firmianus (d. ca. 325 A.D.), Christian Father; tutor of Crispus, **6**, 457; quoted in confutation of Columbus, **22**, 422.
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- Lævinus, Marcus Valerius (d. 200 B.C.), Roman consul 215 B.C.; at war with Philip V of Macedon, **5**, 262–263; made consul, **5**, 269; commands in Italy, **5**, 266, 270–273; urges war with Carthage, **5**, 287.
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- Lally**, Thomas Arthur, Count de, baron de Tollenda (1702-1766), French soldier; at battle of Fontenoy, **12**, 41; campaigns of, in India, **12**, 47, 79; **22**, 63-64; execution of, **22**, 67.
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- La Rochelle**, Four Sergeants of, four French political victims; trial and execution (1822), **13**, 27–28.
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- La Salle**, René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de (1643–1687), French explorer in America; early career of, **23**, 75; receives grant of land in New France, **23**, 75; starts on his Western explorations (1678–1679), **23**, 75–76; builds the *Griffin*, the first vessel on the Great Lakes (1679), **23**, 76; in Wisconsin and Illinois, **23**, 76; second trip to the West (1682), **23**, 77; descends the Mississippi, **23**, 77; leads expedition to Louisiana, **23**, 77–78; final adventures and death of, **23**, 78–79.
- Lascaris**, Theodore, see Theodore.
- Lascelles**, John (d. 1546), English martyr; execution, **19**, 199.
- Laski or a Lasco**, John (1499–1560), Polish Protestant theologian; introduces Puritanism into England, **19**, 448.
- Las Navas de Tolosa**, town in Spain; battle (1212), **8**, 247–248, 465; **10**, 62.
- Lasource**, Marie David Albin (1762–1793), French Girondist; at Jacobin meeting, **12**, 284; execution, **12**, 326.
- La Soledad**, Treaty of, a treaty concluded with Mexico by England, France, and Spain (1862), **23**, 630.
- Lasus of Hermione** (sixth century B. C.), Greek lyric poet; under the patronage of Hipparchus, **3**, 229–230, 286; invents perfected form of dithyrambic ode, **3**, 496; writes on theory of music, **3**, 507.
- Laswari**, town in British India; battle (1803), **22**, 119.
- Lat**, ancient Arab idol; worship of, **8**, 112.
- Lateran Councils**, ecclesiastical councils held in the Lateran Church at Rome; (649), **8**, 540; (1059), **8**, 592; (1215), **8**, 424–425, 462, 612; (1512–1517), **11**, 310.
- Lateranus**, Lucius Sextius Sextinus (fourth century B.C.), Roman statesman; tribune of the plebs (376–367 B.C.), **5**, 170–172; first plebeian consul (366 B.C.), **5**, 172.
- Lateranus**, Plautius (d. 66 A.D.), Roman consul-elect; conspires against Nero, **6**, 202; death, **6**, 203.
- Lathyrus**, see Ptolemy VIII.
- Latarius**, Latinus, Roman prætor; plots against Titius Sabinus (27 A.D.), **6**, 147.
- Latil**, J. B. Marie-Anne Antoine de (1761–1839), French prelate; advisor of Charles X of France, **13**, 35.
- Latimer**, Hugh (ca. 1485–1555), English prelate and reformer; at execution of Forest, **19**, 181; arrest and imprisonment, **19**, 185; execution, **19**, 252–253.
- Latimer**, Lord, see Danby, Earl of.
- Latin Empire**, established by the crusaders in Constantinople (1204 A.D.), **7**, 282–303.
- Latin League**, an ancient confederation of Italian cities, **5**, 34, 129, 142, 183 note, 213; see also Latins.
- Latin War**, The (340–338 B.C.), war between Rome and Latium, **5**, 183–185.
- Latinitas or The Right of Latium** (*Jus Latii*), a Roman law, **5**, 213, 214.
- Latins**, ancient people of Italy; trade with Carthage, **2**, 309; relations with Rome, **5**, 79, 82, 90–94, 104, 121, 142, 176, 183–185, 376–377, 402, 405 seq., 529.
- Latinus**, mythical Latin king, **5**, 60.
- Latium**, country of the Latins; early inhabitants, **5**, 49; invaded by Gauls, **5**, 155, 173; subject to Rome, **5**, 105–106, 143, 210–211; see also Latins.
- Latona** (Leto), Greek goddess, **1**, 181; **2**, 446; **3**, 489.
- Latorre**, General; president of Uruguay 1877–1880, **23**, 618.
- La Touche-Tréville**, Louis le Vassor, Count of (1745–1804), French admiral; attacks Nelson at Boulogne, **12**, 514.
- Latour**, Count Theodore Baillet de (1780–1848), Austrian statesman; succeeds Zanini as minister of war, **14**, 639; murdered, **14**, 646.
- La Tour d'Auvergne**, Counts of, see Bouillon.
- Latour-Maubourg**, Charles Fay, Marquis de, French soldier; at passage of Beresina (1812), **12**, 594.
- La Trémouille**, Georges de (1407–1446), favourite of Charles VII of France, **11**, 189, 221.
- La Trémouille**, Louis II, Sire de, viscount de Thouars, prince de Talmont (1460–1525), French soldier; in command at Fornovo, **11**, 292; favours Louis XII, **11**, 293; aids Trivulzio at Novara, **11**, 298; **9**, 427, 441; envoy in Switzerland, **11**, 302; defends Dijon, **16**, 617–618; death at battle of Pavia, **11**, 318.
- Laud**, William (1573–1645), English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury; made bishop of London, **19**, 558; character and capacity, **19**, 562, 563, 566 note; tyranny, **19**, 570 seq.; introduces high church practices in Scotland, **19**, 573, 574; impeached, **19**, 584; blesses Strafford, **19**, 591; trial and execution, **20**, 29, 30.
- Lauderdale**, John Maitland, Earl and Duke of (1616–1682), Scotch politician, member of the "Cabal"; negotiates with Charles II at the Hague (1650), **20**, 96; taken prisoner by Cromwell at Worcester, **20**, 109; Scottish secretary in London, **21**,

- 298; admitted to "Cabal" ministry, **20**, 264; **21**, 301; tyrannical government of Scotland, **21**, 302; rapacity, **21**, 302; attacked in House of Commons (1674), **20**, 280.
- Laudon, Baron Gideon Ernst von** (1717–1790), Austrian soldier; defeats Frederick the Great at Kunersdorf, **15**, 216; defeated by Frederick at Liegnitz, **15**, 218; successes of, against the Turks (1788), **17**, 405; takes Belgrade (1789), **14**, 487; **17**, 408.
- Laudoni re, Ren  Goulaise de** (d. 1566), French Huguenot; leads relief expedition for American Huguenot colony (1564), **22**, 548; escapes from massacre of Spaniards, **22**, 550.
- Lauer, Baron von**, Austrian soldier; counsellor of Archduke John, **12**, 507; defeated at Hohenlinden (1800), **12**, 508.
- Laufach**, a village in Bavaria; battle of (1866), **15**, 492.
- Laufenburg**, siege of (1638), **14**, 375, 376.
- Lauffeld or Lawfeld**, battle of (1747), **12**, 43; **14**, 434; **20**, 569.
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- Laupen**, battle of (1339), **16**, 569; significance of, **16**, 571.
- Laura (Laure de Noves, Madame de Sade)** (1308–1348), French woman, beloved by Petrarch; victim of Great Plague, **11**, 121.
- Laurens, Henry** (1724–1792), American diplomat; sent as minister to Holland and captured by British, **23**, 277; in peace negotiations with England, **23**, 281.
- Laurent**, French revolutionist; appointed jailor of Louis XVII (1794), **12**, 401, 402.
- Laurentian Library**, developed by Lorenzo de' Medici, **9**, 392.
- Laurier, Sir Wilfrid** (1841–), Canadian statesman; becomes premier, **22**, 346.
- Lauriston, Alexandre Jacques Bernard Law, Marquis of** (1768–1828), French soldier; at battle of Wagram, **12**, 574; peace mission to St. Petersburg, **12**, 590.
- Lausanne**, city in Switzerland; ordered to pay ransom, **16**, 599; sacked by Bernese and Fribourgers (1476), **16**, 603; opens its gates to Bern (1536), **16**, 638; peace between Bern and duke of Savoy (1564) concluded at, **16**, 642; Davel surprises (1723), **17**, 10; Helvetic government takes refuge at (1802–1803), **17**, 29.
- Lautrec, Marshal de** (1485–1528), French soldier; made governor of Milan, **11**, 314; **19**, 107; commands army sent to release Clement VII, **9**, 455; **11**, 324; defeated at battle of Bicocca (1522), **9**, 447; **11**, 314; death (1528) and character, **9**, 455, 456.
- Laval de Westmeath**, see Nugent.
- Lavalette, Marie Joseph Chamans, Count de** (1769–1830); condemnation and escape (1815), **13**, 17.
- La Valette, Jean Parisot de** (1494–1568), Grand Master of the Knights of Malta 1557–1568; defence of Malta against Turks (1565), **24**, 357, 358.
- La Valette, Jean Louis de Nogaret de, see**  pernon.
- La Valette, Louis de Nogaret de** (1593–1639), called The Cardinal, French prelate, archbishop of Toulouse; holds military command under Richelieu, **11**, 461.
- Lavalje, Juan Antonio**, soldier of Argentina; in invasion of the Cisplatine province (1825), **23**, 595; commands in war of Argentine Republic with Brazil, **23**, 595–596.
- La Valli re, Fran oise Louise de la Baume le Blanc, Duchesse de**, known as "Sister Louise de la Mis ricorde" (1644–1710), mistress of Louis XIV; becomes king's mistress, **11**, 551; supplanted by Madame de Montespan, **11**, 554, 555; retires to convent, **11**, 555; character, **11**, 554; children of, **11**, 555.
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- Lavinia**, daughter of Latinus, marries Aeneas, **5**, 60.
- Lavinium**, ancient Latin city; religious centre of Latin confederation, **5**, 68; foundation of, **5**, 69–70.
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- Law, Edward**, see Ellenborough.
- Law, John** (1671–1729), Scotch financier; condemned to death for duelling, **12**, 12; gains confidence of duke of Orleans, **12**, 13; scheme for French national bank, **12**, 13, 15; forms Compagnie d'Occident, "the Mississippi Bubble," **12**, 15, 16; failure of the Arkansas colony, **23**, 83; character and theories, **12**, 17.
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- Lawfeld**, battle of; see Lauffeld.
- Lawingen**, battle of (1647), **11**, 495.
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- Lawrence, Sir Henry Montgomery** (1806–1857), English soldier; defends Lucknow (1857), **22**, 176; death of, **22**, 177.
- Lawrence, John Laird-Mair** (1811–1879), English officer and governor-general of India; negotiates English treaty with Afghanistan (1857), **24**, 502; appointed viceroy of India (1863), **22**, 204; declares war against Bhutan (1864), **22**, 204; Afghan policy, **22**, 205.
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 - Le Brun or Lebrun, Charles François (1739-1824), duke of Piacenza, French politician; character, **12**, 421; Girondist minister of foreign affairs, **12**, 267; becomes arch-treasurer, **12**, 537.
 - Lebzelter, Ritter von, Austrian diplomat; ambassador of Metternich to Emperor Alexander (1813), **14**, 583.
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 - Lech, a river in Tyrol; battle of the (1632), **14**, 354.
 - Lecher, Doctor, Moravian representative in Austrian diet (1897); twelve-hour speech of, **15**, 60.
 - Leclerc, Perrinet (fifteenth century), French merchant; at massacre of Armagnacs, **11**, 174-175.
 - Leclerc, Victor Emmanuel (1772-1802), French soldier; besieges Almeida, **10**, 319; subdues negro insurrection in Santo Domingo, **12**, 530-531.
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 - Lecompte, pro-slavery chief justice in Kansas in 1856, **23**, 397.
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 - Lecor, General, Portuguese commander and administrator in Uruguay in early nineteenth century, **23**, 593, 594.
 - Lecourbe, Claude Joseph (1760-1815), French soldier; carries Alpine passes, **17**, 435; defeats Austrians in Switzerland, **12**, 474; harasses Suvaroff, **12**, 475; with Moreau, **12**, 505.
 - Leczinska, Marie (1703-1768), Polish princess; married to Louis XV of France, **12**, 25; character, **12**, 25, 31; death, 83.
 - Ledochowski, Count Mieczyslaw (1822-1902) Polish cardinal, archbishop of Posen and Gnesen, **15**, 539.
 - Ledru-Rollin, Alexandre Auguste (1808-1874), French politician; becomes member of provisional government, **13**, 87, 88; ordinance of, dissolving *Compagnies d'élite*, **13**, 96; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97; arraigns General Cavaignac, **13**, 106.
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- Lee, Henry**, Henry VIII's almoner; sent on mission to Emperor Charles V, **19**, 125.
- Lee, Henry** (1756–1818), American soldier, known as "Light Horse Harry"; in South Carolina and Georgia (1781), **23**, 278; commander-in-chief of federal troops during whisky insurrection (1794), **23**, 303.
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- Lee, Robert Edward** (1807–1870), American soldier; aids in suppressing John Brown's raid, **23**, 404; commands Confederate army in Virginia campaign, **23**, 424; at Seven Days' Battle, **23**, 431; at battle of Antietam 1862, **23**, 433; at battle of Fredericksburg, **23**, 436; at battle of Chancellorsville, **23**, 436 seq.; invades Pennsylvania, **23**, 437; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 437; in Wilderness campaign (1864), **23**, 446 seq.; in battle of Spottsylvania (1864), **23**, 447; evacuates Richmond (1865), **23**, 450; surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court House (1865), **23**, 451.
- Lee, Rowland** (d. 1543), bishop of Lichfield, warden of Welsh Marches; performs marriage between Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, **19**, 134.
- Leete, William** (ca. 1603–1683), colonial governor of Connecticut; administration, **23**, 142.
- Lefebvre, François Joseph** (1755–1820), duke of Dantzig, French soldier; won over by Napoleon, **12**, 484; at establishment of the consulate, **12**, 487; captures Dantzig (1807), **12**, 560; defeats General Blake in Spain, **10**, 342; invades Tyrol (1809), **14**, 563; defeat by Hofer, **12**, 575. commands imperial guard, **12**, 584.
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- Lefort, François** (1653– or 1656–1699), Russian admiral and statesman; favourite of Peter the Great, **17**, 255; at siege of Azov (1695), **17**, 256; accompanies Peter the Great on travels, **17**, 259 seq.; death, **17**, 266.
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- Legendre, Louis** (1756–1797), French revolutionist; speaks in defence of Danton, **12**, 336; joins Thermidorians, **12**, 389; during insurrection of 1795, **12**, 397.
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- Legge, William**, second earl of Dartmouth (1731–1801); dismissed from office by Newcastle (1755), **20**, 578; chancellor of the exchequer, **20**, 582; resignation, **20**, 587; re-appointment, **20**, 587.
- Legion of Honor**, an order in France; creation of (1802), **12**, 524.
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- Legislative Assembly**, the second of the revolutionary assemblies in France (1791–1792) elected under the Constitution of 1791; election and character of, **12**, 248–249; declares war upon Austria, **12**, 251; hostility to king in, **12**, 252; Lafayette's appearance before, **12**, 256; Louis XVI flees to, **12**, 261; relations with the Commune, **12**, 265, 267, 268; establishes the revolutionary tribune, **12**, 268; connection with the September massacres, **12**, 269, 270, 272; quarrels with the Commune, **12**, 273; resolves itself into the National Convention, **12**, 281.
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- Leighton, Alexander** (1568–1649), Scottish divine and physician; attacks Episcopal church, **19**, 571; tortured by Laud, **19**, 571; released from prison, **19**, 583.
- Leinster**, province of Ireland; ruled by Erimon, **21**, 333; establishment and abolition of cow tribute in, **21**, 334, 344; devastated by Lord Mountjoy, **21**, 417; rebellion of 1798 in, **21**, 459.

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- Leipsic, University of; founded (1409), **8**, 635; protests against execution of Patkul, **16**, 344.
- Leipsic Interim, statement of Protestant doctrines formulated in 1568, **14**, 307, 308.
- Leith, seaport in Scotland; siege of (1560), **19**, 285; **21**, 255; (1573), **19**, 352.
- Leitha, river in lower Austria; battle of (1146), **14**, 91.
- Leleges, in ancient history, people who dwelt on coasts of Greece, Asia Minor, and the Aegean islands; ancient name of Carians, **2**, 417; **3**, 106.
- Le Maire or Lemaire, Jacob (d. 1616), Dutch navigator; discovers straits bearing his name, **13**, 574.
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- Lemberg, city in Galicia; taken by Turks (1672), **24**, 388; battle of (1675), **24**, 388; conquest of (1848), **14**, 648.
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- Lemnos, island in Aegean Sea; siege of (1771), **24**, 418; battle of (1807), **17**, 461.
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- Lens, town in France; siege of (1648), **11**, 495.
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- Lentulus, Cneius, Roman tribune; at battle of Cannæ (216 B.C.), **5**, 256.
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- Lentulus, Publius Cornelius, surnamed Sura (d. 63 B.C.), Roman prator and politician; in Catiline conspiracy, **5**, 484, 487–491.
- Lentulus, Publius ("Spinther"), Roman consul 57 B.C.; favours the recall of Cicero, **5**, 506.
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- Leo I, "the Thracian" or "the Great" (ca. 400–474 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 457–474 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 61–62; relations with Western Empire, **6**, 611–613.
- Leo II, Byzantine emperor 474 A.D.; grandson of Leo I; brief reign of, **7**, 62.
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- Leo V, "the Armenian" (d. 820 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 813–820; reign of, **7**, 221–222; proscribes image worship, **8**, 553; Bulgarian wars of, **7**, 221; **24**, 163.
- Leo VI, "the Philosopher" or "the Wise" (d. 911), Byzantine emperor 886–911; reign of, **7**, 228; deposes Photius, **8**, 570.
- Leo I, Saint, "the Great" (d. 461 A.D.), pope 440–461 A.D.; intercedes with Attila for Rome, **6**, 593; sermons, **8**, 520; influence on church history, **8**, 527–528; prestige of, **8**, 531.
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- Leo III (d. 816 A.D.), pope 795–816 A.D.; war with Saracens, **7**, 201–204; ecclesiastical reforms, **7**, 205–206; excommunicates Eadberht Praen, **18**, 61; expelled from Rome, **8**, 563; reinstated by Charlemagne, **8**, 563; submits to Charlemagne, **7**, 545; trial of, **8**, 564; crowns Charlemagne emperor, **8**, 564 seq.
- Leo IV, pope 847–855 A.D.; repulses Saracen attacks, **8**, 567; pontificate of, **8**, 568.
- Leo V, pope 903 A.D.; imprisoned by his successor, **8**, 579.
- Leo VI, pope 928–929 A.D.; succeeds John X, **8**, 581.
- Leo VII, pope 936–939 A.D.; succeeds John XI, **8**, 582.
- Leo VIII, pope 963–965 A.D.; succeeds John XII, **8**, 584; deposed and reinstated, **8**, 585.
- Leo IX (Bruno) (1002–1054), pope 1049–1054; war with Normans, **7**, 645; **9**, 69; **11**, 27; reforms, **8**, 591–592.
- Leo X (Giovanni de' Medici) (1475–1521), pope 1513–1521, son of Lorenzo de' Medici; main treatment, **9**, 439–447; made cardinal, **9**, 387, 388; becomes pope, **9**, 439; assumes power in Florence, **9**, 438; invites peace with Francis I, **9**, 445; opposes republican government in Florence, **9**, 446; makes secret treaty with Charles V, **9**, 446; **14**, 251; attempts to bring Luther to submission, **14**, 254; **19**, 97; death, **9**, 447.
- Leo XI (Alessandro de' Medici) (1535–1605), pope 1605, **9**, 492.
- Leo XII (Annibale della Genga) (1760–1829), pope 1823–1829; oppressive administration of, **9**, 585.
- Leo XIII (Giacchino Pecci) (1810–1903), pope 1878–1903; election, **9**, 630; death, **9**, 634.
- Leoben, Peace of, between Napoleon I and Austria (1797), **9**, 552; **14**, 522.

Leodegar, prince-abbot of St. Gall; attempts to destroy liberties of Toggenburg (1702–1707), **16**, 658–662; flight and exile, **16**, 660, 661.

Leon, one of the former kingdoms of Spain; name given to ancient kingdom of Asturias (914 A.D.), **10**, 43; Ordoño II becomes king, **10**, 43; King Fruela II, **10**, 44; King Ramiro II, **10**, 44; King Ordoño III, **10**, 44; King Sancho I, **10**, 45; Ordoño IV usurps throne, **10**, 45; King Ramiro III, **10**, 45; King Bermudo II, **10**, 46; King Alfonso V, **10**, 46; King Bermudo III, **10**, 47; inroads of Arabs into, **10**, 46, 47; Sancho el Mayor of Navarre invades, **10**, 47; Ferdinand unites to Castile (1037), **10**, 48; secedes from Castile (1157), **10**, 60; wars with Sancho I of Portugal, **10**, 434; finally incorporated with Castile (1230), **10**, 65.

Leon, Sir Hervé de, French mercenary commander; besieges Joan of Montfort at Hennebon (1342), **11**, 108, 110.

Leon, Ponce de, see Ponce de Leon.

Leon of Salamis, executed by the Thirty (404 B.C.), **4**, 6, 20.

Leon, Caracas conspirator (eighteenth century), **23**, 577.

Leonard, Charles, an Uitlander leader in Transvaal; in reform movement (1892–1895), **22**, 296–298; issues Uitlander manifesto (1895), **22**, 297.

Leonard, James W., South African politician; in Uitlander movement (1892–1895), **22**, 296.

Leonidas (d. 480 B.C.), Spartan king and hero; succeeds to throne, **3**, 321; defense of Thermopylæ, **3**, 321–327; death, **3**, 325, 327.

Leonnatus (d. 322 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; in council after Alexander's death, **4**, 423; appointed joint-regent in Asia, **4**, 424, 426; given satrapy of Phrygia, **4**, 428; character, **4**, 467; marches on Macedonia, **4**, 467; slain, **4**, 468.

Leonora or Eleanor of Austria (1498–1558), sister of Charles V, wife of Dom Emmanuel of Portugal and of Francis I of France; proposed marriage to Francis in Treaty of Madrid, **11**, 321; **19**, 94; Francis I consents to marry, **19**, 105.

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Leonora Tellez (d. 1405), wife of Dom Lourenço da Cunha; marries Ferdinand I of Portugal, **10**, 448; recognised as queen, **10**, 449; causes sister's murder, **10**, 449, 450; escapes assassination by Ferdinand's death, **10**, 451; regent of Portugal (1383), **10**, 452; confined in a convent, **10**, 454.

Leontiades (fourth century B.C.), polemarch of Thebes; adherent of Sparta, **4**, 130–138.

Leontis, Attic tribe, **3**, 238.

Leontiscus (fourth century B.C.), son of Ptolemy Soter; captured by Demetrius, **4**, 566, 567.

Leontius (ca. 650–705 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 695–698 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 192; de-thrones and mutilates Justinian (695 A.D.), **7**, 192; defeated and imprisoned, **7**, 192; vengeance of Justinian upon, **7**, 193.

Leopard, English frigate, encounter with American man-of-war *Chesapeake*, **23**, 322.

Leopold I (1640–1705), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1658–1705; accession (1658), **11**, 519; **14**, 390; wars with France, **11**, 580; **14**, 391; marriage (1667), **11**, 567; various treaties of, concluded with France, **11**, 573, 590; **14**, 395; **11**, 609; at war with Turkey, **24**, 385, 389; flees before Turks (1683), **14**, 396; aids Vienna against Turks, **14**, 397; signs Truce of Ratisbon (1684), **11**, 597; claims crown of Spain, **10**, 276; **11**, 610 seq.; **14**, 405; relations with Hungary, **11**, 617; **14**, 409; death (1705), **14**, 410; characterisation of, **14**, 410 seq.

Leopold II (1747–1792), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1790–1792; as grand duke of Tuscany, **9**, 528; hostility of, towards Emperor Joseph II, **14**, 489; accession (1790), **14**, 491, 497; administration of Tuscany, **14**, 491 seq.; conflict with Kaunitz on matters of foreign policy, **14**, 492 seq.; reply of Prussia to overtures of, **14**, 494 seq.; negotiations for peace with Prussia, **14**, 494 seq.; concludes Treaty of Reichenbach, **14**, 497; pacifies Hungary and Belgium, **14**, 497 seq.; success of diplomacy, **14**, 497; attitude toward France (1790–1792), **14**, 502 seq.; meets Frederick William of Prussia at Pillnitz, **14**, 503; attitude towards French Revolution, **9**, 547 seq.; **14**, 504; aids Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, **14**, 504; concludes alliance with Prussia, **14**, 505; foreign policy, **14**, 504–505; death (1792), **14**, 505; characterisation, **9**, 546–547.

Leopold I (1790–1865), king of the Belgians 1831–1865; as prince of Saxe-Coburg declines Greek crown (1830), **24**, 235; reign, **14**, 54–55.

Leopold II (1835–), king of the Belgians 1865–; reign, **14**, 56 seq.

Leopold (1676–1747), prince of Anhalt-Dessau and Prussian field-marshall; at battle of Namur (1695), **20**, 451; defends Frederick the Great against Frederick William I, **15**, 151 seq.; at battle of Mollwitz (1741), **15**, 162; at battle of Chotusitz (1742), **15**, 171–172; at battle of Kesselsdorf (1745), **15**, 181.

Leopold I (1157–1194), duke of Austria; Richard I of England insults (1191), **8**, 392; makes Richard a prisoner, **8**, 406; **18**, 313; proposed as candidate for emperor of Germany, **14**, 89; death (1194), **18**, 323.

Leopold II (1292–1326), duke of Austria 1308–1326; supports Frederick the Handsome's claim to German crown, **14**, 171 seq.; campaigns in Switzerland, **16**,

- 563–565; at battle of Morgarten (1315), **16**, 563–565; offers crown of Germany to Charles IV of France, **14**, 173; defeats Ludwig the Bavarian (1325), **14**, 173; death, **14**, 173.
- Leopold III** (ca. 1350–1386), duke of Austria; at battle of Sempach (1386), **16**, 576; death, **16**, 576.
- Leopold** (1835–), prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; offered crown of Spain (1870), **10**, 407; **15**, 515 seq.
- Leopold I**, grand duke of Tuscany, see **Leopold II**, emperor.
- Leopold II** (1797–1870), grand duke of Tuscany 1824–1859; uprisings against, **9**, 598.
- Leosthenes** (d. 323 B.C.), Athenian general; in Alexander the Great's service, **4**, 419; plots against Alexander, **4**, 419; raises troops for Athens after Alexander's death, **4**, 463, 464; Athenians elect commander-in-chief, **4**, 464; defeats Antipater, **4**, 465; death, **4**, 466.
- Leotychides** (d. ca. 469 B.C.), king of Sparta; date of reign confused by poet Rhianus, **3**, 148; deposes his brother Demaratus, **3**, 267, 305; in command of allied Greek fleet, **3**, 353; wins battle of Mycale, **3**, 374–378; returns to Sparta, **3**, 382; banishment and death, **3**, 388; **10**, 267.
- Leotychides**, son of Agis II of Sparta; Alcibiades boasts paternity of, **3**, 620, 621; excluded from succession (398 B.C.), **4**, 89, 90.
- Leovigild**, see **Leuvigild**.
- Lepanto**, naval battle of (1571), **9**, 473–476; **10**, 239; **24**, 368.
- Lepcha or Rong**, people of Sikkim, **2**, 490.
- Lepelletier**, or **Le Peletier**, **de Saint-Fargeau**, Louis Michel (1760–1793), French regicide; assassination, **12**, 292.
- Lepidus, Marcus**, Roman guardian of Ptolemy V, **4**, 573.
- Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius**, Roman consul 79 B.C.; rebels, and is defeated by Catulus, **5**, 457.
- Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius**, the Triumvir (d. 13 B.C.), Roman politician; appointed city prefect by Cæsar (49 B.C.), **5**, 535; becomes consul (47 B.C.), **5**, 553; Cæsar sups with, on eve of assassination, **5**, 581, 585; aids Antony, **5**, 586–587, 609, 616; forms triumvirate with Octavius and Antony (43 B.C.), **5**, 617; given government of Africa, **5**, 624; Octavius deprives of power, **5**, 628.
- Lepreate**, Greek tribe, **3**, 362, 363, 586, 587.
- Lepsius, Karl Richard** (1810–1884), German Egyptologist; deciphers hieroglyphics, **1**, 253.
- Lerdo de Tejada y Correal**, Sebastian (1825–1889), Mexican statesman; succeeds to presidency, **23**, 636.
- Lerida**, city in Spain; siege of (1707), **11**, 621; **20**, 476.
- lerma, Francisco de Sandoval y Rojas**, Duke of (d. 1625), Spanish courtier; prime minister of Philip III, **10**, 261; disgraced, **10**, 262.
- Leroux, Pierre** (1797–1871), French socialistic writer; teachings of, **13**, 205.
- Lesches** (b. ca. 700 B.C.), Greek epic poet, **3**, 493.
- Lesina**, an island in the Adriatic Sea; captured by Venetians (998), **9**, 31.
- Leslie, Alexander** (1580–1661), first earl of Leven, Scotch general; invited by Covenanters to command army, **19**, 576; in first Bishop's War, **19**, 576; in second Bishop's War, **19**, 581; nominal commander-in-chief (1648), **20**, 102.
- Leslie, David** (d. 1682), first Lord Newark, Scotch soldier; directs army under nominal command of earl of Leven, **20**, 102; defeated at Dunbar, **20**, 102–105; taken prisoner by Cromwell at Worcester, **20**, 109.
- Leslie or Lesley, John**, see **Ross**.
- Lesseps, Viscount Ferdinand de** (1805–1894), French diplomatist and engineer; inaugurates Suez canal enterprise, **13**, 137; **24**, 456; in Panama scandal, **13**, 195; **23**, 604.
- Lessing, Gottfried Ephraim** (1729–1781), German dramatist and critic, **15**, 335 seq.
- Lestocq, Count Johann Hermann** (1692–1767), French surgeon at Russian court; leads plot for accession of Elizabeth to throne of Russia, **17**, 347; advancement under Elizabeth, **17**, 352.
- Leszczinska, Maria**, see **Leczinska**.
- Leszczynski**, see **Stanislaus**.
- Leszek I**, king of Poland ca. 800 A.D.; reign, **24**, 5.
- Leszek II**, king of Poland 804 A.D.; reign, **24**, 2, 5.
- Leszek III**, king of Poland 810 A.D.; reign, **24**, 5.
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- Le Tellier or Letellier, Michel** (1603–1685), French statesman; war secretary (1661), **11**, 525.
- Leto**, see **Latona**.
- Letts**, branch of Letts-Lithuanian group of Aryan family; influence of Christianity on, **17**, 90.
- Leuchtenberg, Charles Augustus Eugène Napoléon**, Duke of (1810–1835), candidate for Belgian crown, **14**, 54.
- Leuco Syrians**, Greek name for the inhabitants of Cappadocia, *q. v.*
- Leuctra**, village of Greece; battle of (371 B.C.), **3**, 1; **4**, 157–160, 165.
- Leuenberger, Nicholas** (d. 1653), Swiss patriot; leads peasants in revolt of 1652–1653, **16**, 655, 656.
- Leuthar**, duke of the Alamanni; invades Italy (554 A.D.), **7**, 422.
- Leuthen**, village in Prussia; battle of (1757), **15**, 203; **16**, 402.
- Leutwein, Theodore** (1849–), German governor-general of Southwest Africa; administration, **15**, 562.
- Leuvigild or Leovigild** (d. 586 A.D.), king of Spain; reign, **10**, 21–23.
- Leven, Earl of**, see **Leslie, Alexander**.

- Levenhaupt or Lewenhaupt, Count Adam Ludwig (1659–1719), Swedish soldier; at battle of Holowczyn, **16**, 382–384; at battle of Pultowa, **16**, 384–386; **17**, 280; at battle of Willmanstrand, **16**, 399; death, **16**, 400.
- Leverett, John (1616–1679), American colonial official; agent of the court of Massachusetts, **23**, 140; major-general in New England, **23**, 145.
- Leveson-Gower, Granville George, see Granville, Earl.
- Lévis, Duke François de (1720–1787), French soldier; succeeds Montcalm as commander of French armies in America (1760), **23**, 222; in Canada, **12**, 66.
- Levites, Hebrew descendants of Levi, forming priesthood; cities of, **2**, 70; temple service, **2**, 115, 128; tithes paid to, **2**, 131–132; judges in Israel, **2**, 207.
- Lewenhaupt, Count Adam Ludwig; see Levenhaupt.
- Lewes, town in Sussex, England; battle of (1264), **18**, 380; **21**, 55.
- Lewes, Treaty of (1264), **18**, 380, 381.
- Lewis, Meriwether (1774–1809), American explorer; explores continent to Pacific, **23**, 318.
- Lewis and Clark Expedition, an expedition to explore the northwestern part of the United States (1803–1806), **23**, 371.
- Lewiston, town in Maine (U. S. A.); Indians massacred at (1694), **23**, 188.
- Lex Cassia, Roman agrarian law (494 B.C.), **5**, 129.
- Lex Regia, law conferring empire on Vespasian; Rienzi produces (1347), **9**, 214.
- Lexington, town in Massachusetts (U. S. A.); battle of (1775), **23**, 242–245.
- Leyden, city in Netherlands; siege of (1573–1574), **10**, 243; **13**, 446–451.
- Leyden, University of, founded (1575), **13**, 452.
- Leyva, Antonio de (1480–1536), Spanish soldier; oppresses Milan (1526), **9**, 451.
- Leyva, Antonio de, Spanish general; commander in the Armada (1588), **19**, 393, 395.
- Lhasa, capital of Tibet; description of, **24**, 507; English expedition arrives at (1904), **24**, 510.
- L'Héritier, Jérôme (d. 1789), member of French National Guard; death of, **12**, 220.
- Liancourt, Duke de, see La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt.
- Liaotung, peninsula in southern Manchuria; Japanese occupy (1894), **24**, 559.
- Liapunov, Procope Petrovitch (d. 1611), Russian patriot; forms independent party, **17**, 234 seq.; commands at siege of Moscow, **17**, 236.
- Liau-yang, town in Manchuria; battle of, (1904), **17**, 623, 624; **24**, 659.
- Libanius (314–393 A.D.), Greek sophist, **3**, 467.
- Liberal Party, the common designation for the Whig party in England after 1832; ultra-liberals at odds with Brougham (1835), **21**, 574; the Melbourne ministry of 1839, **21**, 594; its fall (1841), **21**, 599; the Russell ministry (1847), **21**, 606; its fall (1852), **21**, 612; the Aberdeen ministry (1852), **21**, 614; the first Palmerston ministry (1855), **21**, 616; Liberals attempt extension of reform, **21**, 622; the second Palmerston ministry (1859), **21**, 623; the Russell ministry of 1866, **21**, 632; the secession of the Adullamites (1866), **21**, 632; the conversion of Gladstone to Liberal principles, **21**, 634; the first Gladstone ministry (1869–1874), **21**, 635–639; the second Gladstone ministry (1880–1885), **21**, 643–647; the third Gladstone ministry (1886), **21**, 648; the fourth Gladstone ministry (1892–1894), **21**, 650; the Rosebery ministry (1894–1895), **21**, 650–651.
- Liberal Unionists, seceders from the English Liberal party on question of Home Rule for Ireland, **21**, 648.
- Liberation, War of (1813–1815), see War of Liberation.
- Liberty Party, in United States history, an anti-slavery party founded in 1839–1840; merged into the Free-soil Party (1848), **23**, 378.
- Liberty Tree, a historic elm in Boston, **23**, 232.
- Libo, Caius Poetelius, Roman consul 346, 333, 326 B.C., **5**, 175.
- Libo, Drusus, conspirator against Tiberius (16 A.D.), **6**, 135.
- Libo, Marcus Poetelius, Roman consul 314 B.C.; defeats Samnites, **5**, 191.
- Libraries:
- Alexandrian, alleged destruction of, **8**, 163–164.
 - Assyrian, described (Asshurnazirpal), **1**, 618–623.
 - Italian, mediæval, **9**, 183; Bibliotheca Mediceo-Laurentiana at Florence, **9**, 354.
 - Roman, Cæsar opens first public, **5**, 575; Domitian restores libraries at Rome, **6**, 261–262.
- Libya, ancient country of North Africa; wars with Egypt and Syria, **1**, 143, 535; Phoenicians colonise, **2**, 276, 308, 356, 360; **3**, 202, 206; Carthage masters, **2**, 311, 315, 360; oracle of, consulted by Cresces, **2**, 454; war with Persia, **2**, 611, 616; mentioned by Homer, **3**, 198; under the Ptolemies, **4**, 428, 476, 569, 574.
- Libys, Spartan admiral, brother of Lysander, blockades Piræus (403 B.C.), **4**, 13–14.
- Lichnowski, Prince Felix Maria Andreas von (1814–1848), Prussian general; killed by mob, **15**, 452.
- Lichtenau, Wilhelmina, Countess of (1752–1820); mistress of Frederick William II, **15**, 257.
- Lichtenstein, Prince Joseph Wenzel von (1696–1772), Austrian soldier; defeats French and Spanish at Piacenza (1746), **12**, 42; **14**, 433.
- Licinian Laws or Rogations, a collection of statutes promulgated by Licinius (376

- B.C.); main treatment, **5**, 170–176; revised by Tiberius Gracchus, **5**, 361–362.
- Licinius** (*Caius Flavius Valerius Licinianus*), Roman emperor 307–324 A.D.; made emperor by Galerius, **6**, 439; marriage, **6**, 441; persecutes relations and friends of Maximin, **6**, 442; struggle with Constantine, **6**, 442–448; imprisonment and death, **6**, 449.
- Licinius, Caius Licinius Calvus Stolo** (fourth century B.C.), Roman tribune; political reforms of (376 B.C.), **5**, 170–174.
- Liebert**, Colonel, German colonial governor of East Africa; administration of, **15**, 558.
- Liebertwolkwitz**, a village in Saxony, near Leipsic; battle of (1813), **15**, 317.
- Liebknecht**, Wilhelm (1826–1900), German politician and journalist; becomes disciple of Marx, **15**, 500; forms Social Democratic party, **15**, 533.
- Lief Ericson** (eleventh century), a Scandinavian explorer; plants colony in Vinland, **16**, 48–49; adopts Christianity, **16**, 65.
- Liège**, a city in Belgium; insurrection in (1409), **11**, 166; surrenders to Charles the Bold (1466), **13**, 356; Prussia's share in revolt of (1789), **15**, 268–269.
- Liegnitz**, a city in Silesia, Prussia; Mongols defeat Germans and Poles at (1241), also called battle of Wahlstatt, **14**, 118; Frederick the Great defeats Austrians at (1760), **15**, 218–219.
- Lifford**, a town in Ireland; Shane O'Neill defeated at, **21**, 407.
- Ligarius, Quintius** (first century B.C.), Roman soldier; in conspiracy against Caesar (44 B.C.), **5**, 581, 584.
- Light Brigade**, Charge of the, charge made under Lord Cardigan at Balaklava (Oct. 25th, 1854), **17**, 572; **21**, 616.
- Lights**, a Jewish festival, **2**, 150.
- Ligny**, a village in Belgium; Napoleon defeats Blücher at (1815), **12**, 625; **14**, 580; **15**, 329–331; **21**, 481.
- Ligny, John of**, see Luxembourg-Ligny.
- Ligonier, John, Earl Ligonier** (1680–1770), English soldier; at battle of Lauffeld (1747), **20**, 569.
- Ligurian Republic**, a former state in northern Italy; constituted by Napoleon (1797), **9**, 556; reorganised by Napoleon (1800), **9**, 564; receives new charter from Napoleon, **9**, 566; incorporated with France (1805), **9**, 569; **12**, 540; see also Genoa.
- Ligurians**, tribe in Italy; similarity of, to early Greek race, **3**, 34; subjugated by Rome, **5**, 302, 407.
- Li Hung Chang** (1821–1901), Chinese statesman; relations with Korea, **24**, 555; increased power of, **24**, 555; signs Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895), **24**, 559; death of, **24**, 575.
- Lilburne, John** (1614–1657), English Puritan agitator; persecuted, **19**, 572; liberated from imprisonment, **19**, 583; trial and release of, **20**, 9; petitions parliament, **20**, 92–93, 115; acquittal of, **20**, 115.
- Lille**, French city; ceded to France by Flanders, **11**, 77; sieges of (1667), **11**, 569; (1708), **11**, 623; **14**, 414; (1792), **12**, 288.
- Lille, Jourdan de**, see Casaubon.
- Liliuokalani**, last queen of the Hawaiian Islands; revolt against (1893), **23**, 484.
- Lima e Silva, Francisco de** (1785–1853), Brazilian general and statesman; member board of regency (1830), **23**, 658.
- Limbus**, a tribe, northern India, **2**, 490.
- Limerick**, a city in Ireland; sieges of (1651), **20**, 117; **21**, 423; (1690), **20**, 427; **21**, 432.
- Limerick, Treaty of**, **21**, 434.
- Limetanus, C. Mamilius**, Roman tribune (110 B.C.); investigates Jugurtha's bribery, **5**, 387.
- Limigantes**, name assumed by rebelling Sarmatian slaves; success of, **6**, 464; extinction of, **6**, 479.
- Limoges**, city in France; siege of (1370), **11**, 151; **18**, 482.
- Lincoln**, town in England; battles of (1141), **18**, 248; (1216), **21**, 51; siege of (1192), **18**, 314.
- Lincoln, Abraham** (1809–1865), the sixteenth president of the United States; position of, on Dred-Scott decision, **23**, 402; Republican candidate from Illinois for senate (1858), **23**, 404; in Lincoln-Douglas debate, **23**, 404; nominated for president (1860), **23**, 407; elected president, **23**, 408; inauguration, **23**, 413; issues call to arms, **23**, 415; calls special session of congress (1861), **23**, 420; first message to congress, **23**, 421; revokes Fremont's emancipation proclamation, **23**, 422; proclaims blockade of Confederate ports, **23**, 422; action in Trent affair, **23**, 424; message to congress on emancipation, **23**, 435; issues proclamation of emancipation (1863), **23**, 435; supersedes Hooker with Meade in command of Union army before Gettysburg, **23**, 437; gives General Grant free rein in his final campaigns, **23**, 443; Democrats oppose his arbitrary military arrests, **23**, 449; re-elected president (1864), **23**, 450; idea of status of seceding states, **23**, 454, 455; plan of reconstruction of, **23**, 455, 456; assassinated, **23**, 451, 459; estimates of, **23**, 451–453.
- Lincoln, Benjamin** (1733–1810), American soldier; causes British to retire from South Carolina, **23**, 271; attacks Savannah, **23**, 271; surrenders Charleston (1780), **23**, 274; suppresses Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts (1787), **23**, 287.
- Lincoln, Earl of**, see Pole, John de la.
- Lindesay or Lindsay, Alexander de** (thirteenth century), Scottish nobleman; joins Wallace, **21**, 70; deserts Wallace, **21**, 71.
- Lindner, Friedrich Ludwig** (1772–1845), German political writer; pamphlets of, **15**, 382, 384; policy of, **15**, 386 seq.
- Linde**, town in German East Africa; siege of (1889), **15**, 556.
- Lindsey, 4th Earl of**, see Bertie.

- Linen Legion, a picked body of Roman soldiers; origin of (293 B.C.), **5**, 197.
- Lines of Weissenburg, see Weissenburg.
- Ling, emperor of China in sixth century B.C.; Confucius born during reign of, **24**, 543.
- Lingua cortigiana, the purest early Italian dialect; encouraged by Frederick II, **9**, 90; perfection of, **9**, 185.
- Liniers y Brémont, Santiago Antonio María de (1756–1810), Spanish soldier; defends Spanish-American colonies against British, **23**, 579; viceroy to Argentina, **23**, 591; in Uruguay, **23**, 592.
- Linnæus, Carolus (Karl von Linne) (1707–1778), Swedish botanist, **16**, 398.
- Linus, Greek poet, preceptor of Hercules, **3**, 473.
- Lionne, Hughes de (1611–1671), marquis of Berny, French statesman; secretary of state under Louis XIV, **11**, 541; diplomacy of, **11**, 571.
- Lipan, battle of (1434), **14**, 213.
- Lipoxais, legendary ancestor of a Scythian tribe, **2**, 404.
- Lippa, a town in Hungary; taken by Turks (1695), **24**, 402.
- Lippe-Bückeburg, Count of, see Schaumburg-Lippe, Count of.
- Lippe-Schaumburg, Count of, see Schaumburg-Lippe.
- Lippi, Fra Filippo (1412–1469), Italian painter; patronised by Cosmo de' Medici, **9**, 360.
- Liprind, Paul Petrovitch (1796–1864), Russian soldier; in siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 571; in battle of Inkerman, **17**, 573.
- Lisbon, the capital city of Portugal; earthquake of (Nov. 1, 1755), **10**, 525–527.
- Lisenko, General, Russian soldier; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 582.
- L'Isle Adam, Philippe de Villiers de (1464–1534), grand master of St. John of Jerusalem; at siege of Rhodes, **4**, 448; **24**, 344.
- Lisle, Alice (1614–1685), an English woman; trial of, **20**, 372, 373.
- Lisle, Viscount, see Brandon, Charles.
- L'Isle, Claude Joseph Rouget de (1760–1836), author of *La Marseillaise*, **12**, 260 note.
- Lissa, island of Dalmatia; naval battle at (1866), **9**, 614; **15**, 27, 496.
- Lissovski, a Russian soldier; commands forces of Dmitri IV (1608), **17**, 233.
- List, Friedrich (1789–1846), German political economist, **14**, 604.
- Litbert, bishop of Cambrai; pilgrimage to Holy Land (1054), **8**, 328.
- Literature:
- Arabian, **8**, 8–9, 18–19, 20–21, 214, 223, 255, 276.
 - Babylonian and Assyrian, **1**, 525–530, 536–543, 623–626.
 - Bulgarian, ancient, **24**, 163; modern revival, **24**, 176.
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 - Egyptian, **1**, 257–262; **2**, 209.
 - English: literary influence of Alfred the Great, **18**, 83; summary of Anglo-Saxon period, **18**, 164–167; time of Chaucer and Gower, **18**, 496–497; age of Elizabeth, **19**, 462–468; age of James I, **19**, 523–524; under the Restoration, **20**, 347–351; under Anne, **20**, 498–500; the letters of Junius, **20**, 612–613.
 - French: founding of the Académie, **11**, 474; note; age of Richelieu, **11**, 633–637; golden age (Louis XIV), **11**, 640–647; eighteenth century (Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu), **12**, 111–116.
 - German: beginnings, under the Hohenstaufen, **14**, 144–147; age of Hans Sachs, **14**, 278–279; the golden age (the eighteenth century), **15**, 333–349; revival in Austria (early nineteenth century), **14**, 506; nineteenth century in Germany, **15**, 355–359.
 - Greek: Homer as a painter of the heroic age, **3**, 76–98; progress under Pisistratus, **3**, 228–230; literature of Marathon and Salamis; Aeschylus, **3**, 422; libraries in Athens, **3**, 473; golden age (Pericles), **3**, 492–507; Euripides and Aristophanes, **4**, 27–32.
 - Hebrew, **2**, 4–5, 33–35, 113, 115, 137–138; the prophets and the Semitic style, **2**, 213–226.
 - Indo-Aryan, **2**, 490–492, 503, 526, 542–543.
 - Icelandic, **16**, 78, 129–132.
 - Irish: bards, **21**, 343–344; eighteenth century, **21**, 437–438.
 - Italian: early renaissance, **9**, 178–181; influence of Arabs on, **9**, 182; golden age (Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio), **9**, 186–203; age of the Medici, **9**, 391–392; Ariosto and Machiavelli, **9**, 405–407; Tasso, **9**, 483.
 - Japanese, **24**, 624, 649.
 - Latin: beginnings, **5**, 358; literature of later republic, **5**, 643–651; Augustan age, **6**, 101–115.
 - Lydian, **2**, 434.
 - Persian, **2**, 634; **24**, 491–493.
 - Phoenician, **2**, 318–319, 349.
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 - Portuguese, **10**, 443, 560.
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 - Scandinavian, **16**, 77–79, 81, 484.
 - Scottish, **21**, 59, 125–127, 159, 171, 206, 221–223, 289, 327.
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 - Spanish, **10**, 128, 208, 258, 301.
 - Turkish, **24**, 305–306, 354, 363–365, 393; see also Poetry.
 - Lithuania, formerly a principality of Europe; rise of, **17**, 147; united to Poland, **24**, 41, 46; Russian conquest in, **24**, 97.
 - Litipris, king of Nairi, see Sarduris.
 - Little Parliament, parliament convened by Cromwell (1653), **20**, 137 seq.
 - Little Round Top, see Gettysburg, battle of.
 - Liturgy, English, under Elizabeth, **19**, 280.
 - Liutprand or Luitprand (ca. 920–972), bishop of Cremona; chronicle of, **8**, 580.
 - Liutprand, king of the Lombards ca. 712–744 A.D.; reign, **7**, 447–456; treaty with Venice, **9**, 28, 307.
 - Liuva II, king of the Visigoths; assassinated, **10**, 24.

- Livadia, Treaty of**, a treaty between China and Russia (1879), **24**, 554.
- Liverpool, Robert Banks Jenkinson, 2d Earl of** (1770–1828), English statesman, premier 1812–1827; anti-Napoleonic policy of, **21**, 477; desirous of conclusion of American War (1814), **21**, 480; domestic policy of ministry (1816), **21**, 486–487.
- Livia, Drusilla** (ca. 55 B.C.–29 A.D.), wife of Augustus, Roman emperor; marriages, **5**, 630; **6**, 116; intrigues, **6**, 117–119; death and character, **6**, 120.
- Livingston, Sir Alexander** (fifteenth century), Scottish statesman; regent for James II of Scotland (1437–1446), **21**, 180–183.
- Livingston, Robert R.** (1746–1813), American statesman and jurist; negotiations with France, **23**, 317.
- Livonia**, Russian province; surrendered to Poland (1561), **24**, 46; ceded to Sweden (1660), **24**, 55.
- Livs**, Finnish tribe; development, **17**, 86.
- Livy (Titus Livius)** (59 B.C.–17 A.D.), Roman historian; criticism of, **6**, 107–109.
- Lixitæ**, Libyan shepherd tribe in tradition, **2**, 357.
- Lixus**, king of Lydia ca. 600 B.C., **2**, 430.
- Llewelyn or Llywelyn ab Gruffydd** (d. 1282), prince of Wales 1246–1282; gives hostages to John, king of England, **18**, 339; rebels against Edward I, **18**, 396–397.
- Lloyd, Charles Dalton Clifford** (1844–1891), English statesman; reforms of, in Egypt (1883–1884), **24**, 463.
- Lloyd, Thomas** (1640–1694), colonial governor of Pennsylvania; as president of colonial council intrusted with great seal of colony on Penn's departure (1684), **23**, 43.
- Lloyd, William** (1627–1717), English prelate, bishop of St. Asaph; one of the seven bishops to present petition against Declaration of Indulgence to James II, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 397; trial and acquittal of, **20**, 398–400.
- Loano**, town in Italy; battle (1795), **12**, 409.
- Lobanov-Rostovski**, Prince Alexei Borisovich (1825–1896), Russian statesman; minister of foreign affairs (1895), **17**, 618.
- Lobau, George Mouton, Count de** (1770–1838), French soldier; at battle of Esslingen, **12**, 573; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 641–642.
- Lobositz**, town in Bohemia; battle (1756), **15**, 190.
- Loch, Sir Henry Brougham** (1827–), English colonial official; visits Pretoria to secure relief for British subjects in the Transvaal (1894), **22**, 296.
- Lochmaberry**, town in Scotland; battle (1485), **21**, 196.
- Loch Ore**, place in Scotland; battle (83 A.D.), **21**, 4.
- Locke, John** (1632–1704), English philosopher; estimate of, **20**, 499–500; ideas on American government, **23**, 37; formulates Grand Model Constitution for Carolina, **23**, 49–51.
- Lockhart, Sir William** (d. 1675), British statesman and jurist; sent by Cromwell as ambassador to Louis XIV of France (1657), **20**, 170; at siege of Dunkirk (1658), **20**, 173.
- Locris**, town in Italy; settled, **3**, 198; ally of Sparta, **3**, 593–594.
- Locris**, in ancient geography a district in Greece; Italian colonies, **3**, 198, 200; relations with Athens, **3**, 428, 434, 531.
- Locusta** (first century A.D.), a Roman professional poisoner; prepares the poison for Emperor Claudius (54 A.D.), **6**, 178; furnishes poison to Nero (68 A.D.), **6**, 222.
- Locusts, Plague of**, see *Plagues*.
- Lodges**, see *Freemasonry*.
- Lodi**, city in Italy; diet at (1166), **9**, 54; battle (1796), **12**, 428–429; **14**, 512.
- Lodi**, Afghan dynasty in India (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries), **22**, 24.
- Lodovico the Moor**, see *Sforza, Lodovico*.
- Loegaire** (fifth century A.D.), Irish hero, **21**, 342.
- Lofteh**, village in Bulgaria; battle of (1811), **17**, 467.
- Loftus, Lord Augustus** (1817–1904), English diplomatist; governor of New South Wales (1879), **22**, 240.
- Logan, John A.** (1826–1886), American soldier and statesman; unsuccessful candidate for vice-president (1884), **23**, 479.
- Logroño**, city in Castile, Spain; battle of (1521), **10**, 223.
- Loison, Louis Henri** (1770–1816), French soldier; at crossing of the Alps, **12**, 499.
- Loja**, town in Granada, Spain; battle of (1482), **10**, 143.
- Lokalar**, town in Finland; battle of (1808), **17**, 458.
- Lollards**; (1) sect of religious reformers in Holland, **13**, 376; (2) followers of Wyclif in England, **18**, 495; persecution of, **18**, 527.
- Lomakin**, Russian general; sent against Turcomans (1877), **17**, 615.
- Lombard, John William** (1767–1812), Prussian minister; ambassador to Napoleon, **15**, 285.
- Lombard League**, a defensive alliance of the cities of Lombardy; formed (1167), **9**, 55; **14**, 101; renewed (1226), **9**, 91–92.
- Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom** in northern Italy; founded (1815), **9**, 579; in 1821, **9**, 584; in 1848, **9**, 598 seq.; **14**, 641–644; united with Italy (1866), **9**, 614; **15**, 30.
- Lombards (Langobardi, Longobardi)**, Germanic tribe; name and origin, **7**, 115–116; early history and establishment in Italy under Alboin, **7**, 426–456; **9**, 2, 17–18, 23; Liutprand, king of, allied with Charles Martel, **7**, 498–500; overthrown by the Franks, **7**, 509, 513–516; **9**, 2, 18, 23; in wars with Venice, **9**, 26, 27–28; see also *Lombardy*.
- Lombard's Kop**, Natal, South Africa; battle of (1899), **22**, 305.
- Lombardy**, division of northern Italy; ancient kingdom, **7**, 426–456; overthrown, **7**, 513–516; cities of, **9**, 36–39; invaded by Frederick Barbarossa, **9**, 47 seq.; invaded

by Normans, **9**, 72; feudal tyranny in, **9**, 106, 240–241; invaded by Frederick II of Germany, **9**, 91–92; submits to Charles of Anjou, **9**, 111; under the Visconti, **9**, 242–258; as an Austrian province, **9**, 543 seq.; conquered by Napoleon, **9**, 550 seq.; erected into kingdom with Venetia (1814), **9**, 579; see Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.

Loménié de Brienne, Etienne Charles de (1727–1794), French politician and prelate, archbishop of Toulouse; ministry of, **12**, 144–147.

Lomonosov, Michael Vasilievitch (ca. 1711–1765), Russian poet, **17**, 358.

Lonato, town in northern Italy; battle of (1796), **12**, 433.

Londinium, Roman name for London, *q. v.* London, the capital of England; in Roman times, **6**, 188, 193; rebuilt by Alfred the Great, **18**, 484; at time of the Norman conquest, **18**, 170, 172; at time of Henry II, **18**, 298–299; in Chaucer's time, **18**, 484; Wat Tyler rebellion, **18**, 490 seq.; decorated to receive Henry V, **18**, 537; at time of Henry VII, **19**, 50 seq.; at time of James I, **19**, 518–521; in the great Civil War, **19**, 536; **20**, 52, 55; great plague (1665), **20**, 248; great fire (1666), **20**, 253–256; attempt to take away charter of, **20**, 302; in 1685, **20**, 334–346; Lord George Gordon riots (1780), **20**, 635; commercial panic (1847), **20**, 609; exposition (1851), **20**, 666.

London, Treaties of (1827), **21**, 534–535; (1854), **17**, 562; see also London Protocol.

London Company, The, a company to promote English colonisation of America; charter of (1606), **22**, 568; founds Jamestown (1607), **22**, 570 seq.; dissolved by James I (1624), **22**, 587–589.

Londonderry, town in northern Ireland; siege of (1689), **20**, 425; **21**, 426.

Londonderry, Marquis (Viscount Castlereagh), see Stewart, Robert.

London Protocol, the agreement of the great powers of Europe, signed May 8th, 1852, for the maintenance of the existing frontiers and of the succession to the throne of Denmark, **15**, 458; **16**, 441.

Longa, Mariano de Renovalos, guerilla leader in Spain (1809), **10**, 352.

Longaspada, marquis of Montferrat, see Montferrat.

Longbeard, see Fitzosbert, William.

Longchamp, William of (d. 1197), English prelate; joint regent of kingdom, **18**, 314; besieges castle of Lincoln; relations of, with John, brother of Richard I, **18**, 315–316.

Longinus, Dionysius Cassius (ca. 210–273 A.D.), Greek critic and philosopher; execution of (273 A.D.), **6**, 425.

Long Island, an island forming part of the state of New York; discovery of (1609), **23**, 4; Dutch occupation of, **23**, 9; early settlements in, **23**, 14, 15; Suffolk county assigned to Connecticut, **23**, 16, 160; revolts from Dutch rule, **23**, 24;

submits to New York, **23**, 151; seeks annexation to Connecticut, **23**, 162.

Long Island, battle of (1776), **23**, 256.

Longjumeau, Treaty of, the "Lame Peace," concluded between Catholics and Protestants (1568), **11**, 362.

Longobardi, see Lombards.

Long Parliament, see Government.

Longstreet, James (1821–1904), American soldier in Confederate service; in Peninsular campaign of 1862, **23**, 430; at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438–439; at battle of Chickamauga, **23**, 442; at battle of Chattanooga, **23**, 442; besieges Knoxville, **23**, 442.

Longsword, William (d. 942), duke of Normandy; accession of, **11**, 16; assassination of, **11**, 18.

Longueville, Anne Genèvieve de Bourbon-Cordé, Duchess of (1619–1679), sister of the great Condé; Madame de Montbazon maligns, **11**, 492–493; supports party of the *importants*, **11**, 502; supports and succours Jansenists, **11**, 548.

Longueville, Charles Paris d'Orléans, Duke of (1640–1672), French general; at passage of the Rhine, **11**, 576.

Longueville, Dunois, Duke of (sixteenth century); at battle of the Spurs (1513), **19**, 62; made prisoner by Henry VIII, **19**, 63.

Longus, Titus Sempronius, Roman consul 218 B.C.; sent to invade Africa, **5**, 242.

Long Walls of Athens; construction of, **3**, 425–427; demolition of, **3**, 641–642; rebuilt by Conon, **4**, 117–118.

Longwy, fortified town in France; siege of, **1792**, **12**, 268; **14**, 507; **15**, 270.

Lookout Mountain, battle of, see Chattanooga.

Lopez, Carlos Antonio (ca. 1795–1862), president of Paraguay 1844–1862; becomes president, **23**, 620; death of, **23**, 620.

Lopez, Francisco Solano (ca. 1826–1870), Paraguayan soldier and statesman; succeeds the elder Lopez as president (1862), **23**, 620; in war with Brazil, **23**, 620; death of, **23**, 620.

Lopez, Narciso (ca. 1798–1851), Spanish-American soldier; expedition to Cuba (1851), **23**, 386.

Lord of the Isles, see Isles, Lord of the.

Lorenzino de' Medici, see Medici.

Lorenzo de' Medici, see Medici.

Lorges, Gui-Aldonce de Dufort de Duras, Duke of (1630–1702), French general; at siege of Ghent, **11**, 588; in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601.

Lorient, a fortified French seaport; home of the *Compagnie des Indes* (1726), **12**, 32; repulses General Sinclair (1746), **12**, 45–46.

Loris-Melikov, Mikhail Tarielowitch Tainov, Count (1826–1888), Russian general and statesman; takes Kars, **17**, 604; made minister of interior, **17**, 612.

Lorraine (Lothringen), mediæval duchy, now a province of Germany; divided between

- Charles the Bald and Louis the German (870 A.D.), 11, 6; becomes separate kingdom (887 A.D.), 11, 10; acquired by Charles the Simple, 11, 15; acquired by Henry I of Germany (925), 13, 278; Henry V of Germany bestows Lower Lorraine on Godfrey the Bearded (ca. 1106), 13, 290; Henry II of France acquires part of (1552), 11, 342-343; France confirmed in possession of (1648), 11, 496; part ceded to Germany (1871), 15, 529.
- Lorraine, Charles of Guise, Cardinal of** (1524-1574), French prelate and diplomat; Henry II of France honours, 11, 338; arrogance of, 11, 353-354.
- Lorraine, Catherine Marie**, see Montpensier.
- Lorraine, Charles** of (1571-1640), fourth duke of Guise, French noble; ascendancy of, in Poitou, 11, 448; deprived of office of admiral, 11, 464; in war with Richelieu, 11, 467; death, 11, 464 note.
- Lorraine, Charles IV, Duke of** (1643-1690), French soldier; in war against Louis XIV, 11, 580; driven from his estates by France, 14, 32; in war against Turkey (1683-1687), 14, 396-398; 24, 391, 395.
- Lorraine, Charles** of (1712-1780), Austrian general; in first Silesian War, 12, 38-39; 14, 431-432; 15, 169, 173-174; in second Silesian War, 12, 42; 15, 179; in third Silesian War, 15, 194; becomes governor of the Netherlands (1757), 15, 203.
- Lorraine, Charles** of, see Aumale.
- Lorraine, Charles** of, see Mayenne.
- Lorraine, Claude** of (1496-1550), first duke of Guise, French general and politician; court favourite of Henry II, 11, 338; obtains governorship of Champagne and elevation of his property into a duchy, 11, 352-353.
- Lorraine, François** of, "Le Balafré" (1519-1563), second duke of Guise, French general and statesman; campaign of, in Italy, 9, 469; 11, 347; at battle of St. Quentin, 10, 238; 11, 347; at capture of Calais, 11, 347-348; defends prince of Condé, 11, 354-355; becomes ally of Philip II of Spain, 11, 356; declares war against Protestants, 11, 357-358; 19, 329-330; at siege of Orleans, 11, 359; death of, 11, 359; characterisation of, 11, 359.
- Lorraine, Henry I** of, "Le Balafré" (1550-1588), third duke of Guise, French general and politician; retires from court, 11, 370; in massacre of St. Bartholomew, 11, 373-374; becomes head of the Catholic League (1576), 11, 383-384; in war of the three Henrys, 11, 384-387; policy of, towards Henry III, 11, 388-389; assassination, 11, 390-391; characterisation of, 11, 388.
- Lorraine, Henry II** of (1614-1664), fifth duke of Guise, French general and adventurer; in insurrection at Naples, 9, 489; 11, 496.
- Lorraine, Henri de**, see Harcourt.
- Lorraine, Henry de**, see Mayenne.
- Lorraine, Louis of** (1553-1588), second cardinal of Guise, French ecclesiastic and statesman; execution of, 11, 391.
- Lost Colony of Roanoke**, see Roanoke.
- Lostwithiel**, town in England; battle of (1644), 20, 25.
- Lot**, nephew of Abraham, in Old Testament history; story of wife, 2, 47.
- Lothair I**, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 840-855 A.D.; reign of, 7, 557-561, 565-578; interference of, in papal election, 8, 566; death, 7, 578-579.
- Lothair (II) the Saxon**, emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1133-1137; reign and interlude in struggle between pope and emperor, 8, 602; 13, 285, 289; chosen as emperor of Germany, 14, 89; campaign in Italy, 14, 90; alliance with Henry the Proud, 14, 90; in Denmark, 16, 146, 147; death, 14, 90.
- Lothair** (941-986), king of France 954-986 A.D.; reign of, 11, 19-20.
- Lothringer, Abbé**, Alsatian priest; services refused by Marie Antoinette before her execution, 12, 321.
- Lotus**, plant sacred to Hindus, 2, 487.
- Loubet, Émile** (1838-), French statesman; premier, 13, 195; president of France, 13, 196 seq.
- Loudon (Loudoun), John Campbell**, 4th Earl of (1705-1782), British soldier; appointed commander-in-chief in America (1757), 22, 213; leads in successful expedition against Louisburg (1757), 23, 213; recalled, 23, 214.
- Loudoun Hill**, Scotland; battles of (1679), 21, 305; (1307), 18, 424; 21, 93.
- Loughborough**, a town in England; Luddite insurrection at (1816), 21, 489.
- Louis (I) "the Pious," or "le Débonnaire"** (778-840 A.D.), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and king of the Franks 814-840 A.D.; main treatment, 7, 557-565; crowned king of Aquitaine by Adrian (781 A.D.), 8, 561; aids Alfonso II against Moors (791 A.D.), 10, 42; appointed heir of Charlemagne (814 A.D.), 7, 536; crowned by Charlemagne, 7, 554; meets pope at Rheims, 8, 565; divides empire among his sons, 7, 557-559; sons revolt against, 7, 559; humiliated by church, 7, 560; returns to power, 7, 561-562; visited by Harold, king of Scandinavia (826 A.D.), 16, 41 seq.; last years and death, 7, 563-565.
- Louis "the German"** (ca. 804-876 A.D.), king of the Eastern Franks 843-876 A.D.; rebels against his father, 7, 559; struggle with Lothair for the throne, 7, 566-568; receives Germany and other territory by Treaty of Verdun, 7, 571-573; reign of, 7, 575-582.
- Louis II** (ca. 822-875 A.D.), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 855-875 A.D.; main treatment, 7, 578-581; becomes emperor at death of Lothair, 7, 578.
- Louis III** (ca. 880-924 A.D.), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 901-905 A.D.; crowned by Benedict IV, 8, 579; reign, 7, 592.

Louis (III) "the Younger" (ca. 825–882 A.D.), son of Louis the German, king of the East Franks 877–882 A.D.; unsuccessful expedition against Charles the Bald, **7**, 577; rebels against father, **7**, 581; given northern provinces on father's death, **7**, 582; defeats Charles the Bald at Andernach, **7**, 583; sole ruler of East Franks (877 A.D.), **7**, 584; adds Lorraine to Germany, **7**, 585; routs Danish pirates, **7**, 585; paralysis and death of, **7**, 585–587; character of, **7**, 583.

Louis (III) "the Child" (893–911 A.D.), king of Germany 900–911 A.D., **7**, 593–595.

Louis (IV) "the Bavarian" (ca. 1287–1347), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1314–1347; main treatment, **14**, 169–178; defeats Frederick the Handsome at Gammelsdorf, **14**, 169; elected emperor, **14**, 169, 170; defeats and captures Frederick at Mühldorf, **14**, 171; conflict with John XXII, **8**, 627; **14**, 170, 172, 173–175; reconciliation with Frederick, **14**, 173; deposes John and makes Nicholas V pope, **14**, 174; in Italy, **9**, 147–152, 155, 216; Rienzi summons to Rome, **9**, 216; establishes independence of empire against papacy, **14**, 176; acquires the Tyrol, **14**, 176; excommunicated by Clement VI, **8**, 628; **14**, 176, 177; death, character, and policy of, **14**, 177, 178.

Louis I (Ludwig) (1786–1868), king of Bavaria 1825–1848; befriends cause of Greeks in 1821, **15**, 384; abdicates, **15**, 433.

Louis II (1845–1886), king of Bavaria 1864–1886; joins the North German Confederation, **15**, 499; joins German cause in Franco-Prussian War, **15**, 521; suicide of, **15**, 539.

Louis I, king of France, see **Louis I**, emperor of Holy Roman Empire.

Louis (II) "the Stammerer" (846–879 A.D.), king of the West Franks 877–879 A.D.; crowned king of France, **11**, 7; divides kingdom with Ludwig of Saxony, **11**, 7; death of, **7**, 584; **11**, 7.

Louis III (ca. 863–882 A.D.), king of the West Franks 879–882 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 585–587; **11**, 7.

Louis (IV) "d'Outremer" (921–954 A.D.), king of France 936–954 A.D.; becomes king, **11**, 17; ally of Otto II, **11**, 17; allies himself with Normandy, **11**, 18; taken prisoner, **11**, 18; re-instatement and death, **11**, 18.

Louis (V) "the Sluggard" (ca. 967–987 A.D.), last Carolingian king of France 986–987 A.D.; accession to throne, **11**, 20; rivalry with Hugh Capet, **11**, 21.

Louis (VI) "the Fat" (ca. 1080–1137), king of France 1108–1137; accession of, **11**, 30; reforms, **11**, 31; enfranchises towns, **11**, 31; extends his power, **11**, 31; defeated by Henry I of England, **11**, 31; conquests in Aquitaine and Flanders, **11**, 32; death, **11**, 33; characterisation, **11**, 34 seq.

Louis (VII) "the Young" (ca. 1120–1180), king of France 1137–1180; accession of, **11**, 33; supports second crusade, **8**, 359–360; **9**, 78; **11**, 33; in wars of Toulouse and Champagne, **11**, 33; desire of, to return to Palestine, **8**, 379; death, **11**, 34.

Louis (VIII) "the Lion" (1187–1226), king of France 1223–1226; invades England, **18**, 359–360; **21**, 51; accession of, **11**, 56; wrests Poitou from Henry III, **11**, 56; conquers Languedoc, **11**, 57; death, **11**, 58.

Louis (IX) "St. Louis" (1215–1270), king of France 1226–1270; minority of, **11**, 58; refuses imperial crown, **11**, 59; first crusade of, **8**, 434–435; **11**, 60; takes Damietta, **8**, 436; taken prisoner by Moslems, **8**, 442 seq.; negotiations for release of, **8**, 446–447; negotiations with China, **24**, 290; returns to France, **8**, 447; **11**, 61; arbitrator, **11**, 61; **13**, 293; second crusade of, **8**, 450–451; **11**, 61; treaties with England and Aragon, **11**, 61; crusade of, turned against Tunis, **8**, 451; **11**, 62; death, **8**, 451; **11**, 62; characterisation, **11**, 58, 62–63.

Louis (X) "the Quarreler" (1289–1316), king of France 1314–1316; accession of, **11**, 89; seizes property of Templars, **8**, 459; relations of, with Flanders, **13**, 319; death of, **11**, 90.

Louis XI (1423–1483), king of France 1461–1483; leader of Praguerie, **11**, 231–232; marries Margaret, daughter of James I of Scotland, **11**, 235; **21**, 175; accession of, **11**, 247; War of Public Weal, **11**, 250; relations of, with Juan II of Aragon, **10**, 113; project of, to reconcile Swiss with house of Austria, **16**, 595; founds order of St. Michael, **11**, 263; struggle of, with Charles the Bold, **11**, 254 seq.; **14**, 221 seq.; at the mercy of Charles the Bold, **13**, 356; arbitrates with Edward IV, **11**, 265, 266; **13**, 360; executes duke de Nemours, **11**, 269–270; **18**, 601; provokes war with Maximilian, **11**, 270; relations with Switzerland, **16**, 603, 604; concludes Treaty of Arras, **11**, 272; death, **11**, 272–273; characterisation, **11**, 247, 249, 265, 273–274; **18**, 582; estimates of, **11**, 273–274.

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Louis XV (1710–1774), king of France 1715–1774, great-grandson of Louis XIV; main treatment, **12**, 9–110; minority (regency of Orléans), **12**, 9–24; majority and marriage, **12**, 25; war for the Polish crown, **12**, 26–29; degeneracy of court, **9**, 30–32; acquires Corsica, **9**, 542; takes part in War of Austrian Succession, **12**, 35–43; **14**, 433; **23**, 183; party to Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, **12**, 47; Mme. de Pompadour mistress of, **12**, 49–52, 81–82; corruption of king and court, **12**, 54–58; financial distress under, **12**, 58–60; Seven Years' War (and French and Indian War), **12**, 65–80; situation at end of Seven Years' War, **15**, 226 seq.; attempted assassination, **12**, 71–72; ministry of Choiseul, **12**, 83 seq.; conflicts with parliament, **12**, 88–92, 95–105; Du Barry becomes mistress of, **12**, 92; expenditures of his household, **12**, 180 seq.; last days and death, **12**, 105–110; review of period, **12**, 116–122.

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Louis XVII (1785–1795), titular king of France 1793–1795, second son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette; in charge of the brutal shoemaker Simon, **12**, 317, 400–402; death, **12**, 403.

Louis XVIII (Stanislas Xavier) (1755–1824), king of France 1814–1824, brother of Louis XVI; main treatment, **12**, 616–624; **13**, 9–33; pseudo-accession, **12**, 403; correspondence with Napoleon, **12**, 519; outlines policy in case of restoration

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- Louis (I) "the Great"** (1326–1382), king of Hungary 1342–1382; conquers Naples (1348), **9**, 215, 223, 233; accepts Polish crown, **24**, 37, 38; reign and death, **24**, 38.
- Louis II**, king of Hungary 1516–1526; in battle of Mohács (1526), **24**, 347.
- Louis (I) of Anjou** (1339–1384), king of Naples; regent for Charles VI of France (1380), **11**, 155 seq.; adopted as heir to throne of Naples by Joanna I, **9**, 233; invades Italy (1382), **8**, 630.
- Louis (II) of Anjou** (1377–1417), king of Naples; attempts to secure throne of Naples, **9**, 235 seq.
- Louis I** (1838–1889), king of Portugal 1861–1889; opposition to reforms of, **10**, 558; abolishes slavery, **10**, 558.
- Louis** (1784–1864), archduke of Austria; opposes reform, **14**, 607, 619; dealings with Hungary, **14**, 621.
- Louis (VII) "the Bearded"** (1365–1447), duke of Bavaria and Ingolstadt; makes Gelderland a duchy (1337), **13**, 283.
- Louis of Male** (1330–1384), count of Flanders; reign of, **13**, 327–330.
- Louis of Nassau** (1538–1574), Dutch soldier and statesman, brother of William the Silent; signs the compromise of 1566, **13**, 395–396; in campaign against Alva, **13**, 424; co-operates with Coligny, **13**, 426; defends Mons, **13**, 433–434; defeated and killed at Mooker Heath, **13**, 446.
- Louis of Nevers or Louis of Crécy** (1322–1346), count of Flanders; reign of, **13**, 320–328.
- Louis (Ludwig) Frederick Christian** (1772–1806), prince of Prussia (usually called Louis Ferdinand) nephew of Frederick the Great; death, **15**, 294.
- Louis (II) "the Iron"** (1129–1172), landgraf of Thuringia, **14**, 99.
- Louis Joseph**, dauphin of France (1781–1789), birth and death of, **12**, 139.
- Louis Napoleon**, see Napoleon III.
- Louis Philippe** (1773–1850), king of France 1830–1848, before his father's death duke of Chartres; at battle of Jemmapes, **12**, 288; made lieutenant-general of France, **13**, 49; becomes king, **13**, 50; character, **13**, 54; first acts in reign, **13**, 55; social conditions in France, **13**, 56–57; czar reluctant to recognise new government, **13**, 57; unwilling to intervene for independence of Italy, **13**, 59; forms Quadruple Alliance of 1834, **13**, 63; attempted assassination, **13**, 64; wages Arab war, **13**, 67–68; sends Louis Bonaparte (Napoleon III) to America, **13**, 70; fortifies Paris, **13**, 72; intervenes in interest of Egypt, **13**, 73; territorial expansion under, **13**, 75; resumes war with Arabs (1843), **13**, 76, 77; negotiates with Queen Christina of Spain for marriage alliances, **13**, 77, 78; tricks England about Spanish marriages, **13**, 78; rising discontent of France, **13**, 79; revolution of 1848 in France, **13**, 81–82; abdication, **13**, 82; death, **13**, 115 note.
- Louis William I** (1655–1707), margrave of Baden; invades Alsace, **14**, 402; colleague of Marlborough and Eugène, **14**, 409–410; serves in war with Turks (1683), **14**, 396; defeats Turks at Nish (1689), **24**, 395; wins victory at Slankamen (1691), **24**, 400; death, **14**, 413.
- Louisburg**, coast town of Nova Scotia; captured by English under Pepperell (1745), **12**, 45; **23**, 196–197; unsuccessful expedition of Loudon against (1757), **23**, 213; captured by Amherst (1758), **23**, 215.
- Louise**, queen of Prussia, see Luise.
- Louise of Hesse**, wife of Christian IX; vested with claim to Danish throne (1853), **16**, 444.
- Louise de la Miséricorde**, see Vallière.
- Louise of Orleans** (1812–1850), oldest daughter of Louis Philippe; marries Leopold I of Belgium, **14**, 55.
- Louise of Savoy**, see Angoulême, Duchess of.
- Louisiana**, a southern state of the United States of America; claimed and named by La Salle, **23**, 77; re-settlement of, **23**, 80; history from 1712 to 1721, **23**, 82–83; Spain acquires from France (1762), **23**, 223; ceded to France (1800), **10**, 318; **23**, 317; financial situation of (1841–1842), **23**, 365; secession of (1861), **23**, 409; capture of New Orleans by Union forces (1862), **23**, 429–430; reconstruction in, **23**, 470; election of 1876 in, **23**, 475.
- Louisiana Purchase**, name applied to the territory purchased by the United States from France in 1803, **23**, 318.
- Loups**, see Delawares.
- Louvain**, city in Belgium; besieged by Austrians (1635), **11**, 469; **14**, 368; Belgians defeated by Dutch at (1831), **14**, 54.
- Louvain, University of**, an institution of learning at Louvain, Belgium, famous in the sixteenth century as the foremost in Europe; founded (1425), **13**, 373; college of philosophy, **14**, 48, 50; theological seminary, **14**, 477.
- Louvel, Pierre Louis** (1783–1820), French fanatic; assassinates duke of Berri, **13**, 24.
- L'Ouverture, Toussaint**, see Toussaint L'Ouverture.

Louvet de Couvray, Jean Baptiste (1760–1797), French Revolutionist; attacks Robespierre, **12**, 286, 287; proposes banishment of Bourbons (1792), **12**, 290; one of the few proscribed deputies to return to Paris, **12**, 392.

Louvois, François Michel Le Tellier, Marquis of (1639–1691), a French statesman; succeeds his father as minister of war, **11**, 532; military organisation and reform, **11**, 538–539; persecution of Protestants, **11**, 546, 547; besieges Ghent, **11**, 588; growth of power, **11**, 593; promotes territorial aggrandisement, **11**, 593–595; in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 603–604; death, **11**, 604.

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Lovat, Simon Fraser, Lord (1667–1747), Scotch nobleman; trial and execution of, **20**, 566.

Love, Christopher (1618–1651), Presbyterian theologian; in plot to restore Charles II, **20**, 116.

Lovelace, Francis, Lord (1630–1709), governor of New York, **23**, 28, 165; governs New Jersey, **23**, 168.

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Lovell, Mansfield (1820–1884), American general in Confederate service; evacuates New Orleans, **23**, 429.

Lövenskiold, Norwegian minister; impeachment of (1836), **16**, 477.

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Lowe, Sir Hudson (1769–1844), British soldier; in command at St. Helena, **12**, 644–645.

Lowndal, Count Frédéric Waldemar of (1700–1755), French soldier; in Flanders, **12**, 43; takes Bergen-op-Zoom, **12**, 45; **14**, 434; wins Dutch cities for France, **14**, 433.

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Lowther, governor of Carlisle; Mary Queen of Scots surrenders to, **19**, 316.

Loyola, Ignatius (1491–1556), Spanish prelate, founder of the Society of Jesus; confessor and teacher of Margaret of Parma, **13**, 387.

Lubarna, Hittite prince, **1**, 386.

Lübeck, free city of Germany; Treaties of (1536), **16**, 346, (1629), **14**, 343, (1639), **16**, 358; meeting of Hanseatic league at (1630), **14**, 387; fall of (thirteenth century), **16**, 157.

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Lubetki, Polish deputy to Nicholas I of Russia (1831), **17**, 547.

Lublin, a government of Russia; assigned to Henry, son of Boleslaw III of Poland (1139), **24**, 27.

Luby, Irish Fenian leader; arrested (1861), **21**, 448.

Lucan (M. Annæus Lucanus) (39–65 A.D.), a Roman poet; birth of, **6**, 407; **10**, 9;

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Lucan, George Charles Bingham, Earl of (1800–1888), an English soldier; responsibility for "Charge of the Light Brigade," **17**, 572.

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Lucanians, a tribe of Italy; origin, **5**, 49, 179; harass Greek colonies, **3**, 6; defeat Alexander of Epirus, **3**, 8; war with Tarentum, **3**, 12; embassy to Alexander, **4**, 387; wars of, **4**, 510, 583, 584; **5**, 194, 199–200, 208, 209, 412, 437; allies of Rome, **5**, 2, 186, 272; relations with Hannibal, **5**, 258.

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Lucca, a province in Italy; feud with Pisa (early twelfth century), **9**, 41; under rule of Castruccio Castracani (1327–1328), **9**, 150–155; fought for by Mastino della Scala and Florence (1336–1341), **9**, 158–162; Pisa takes possession of (1341), **9**, 161, 162; independence restored (1369) by Charles IV, **9**, 247; loss of popular government in, at end of fifteenth century, **9**, 408; in hands of oligarchy (ca. 1509), **9**, 430; French give democratic constitution to (1799), **9**, 559; Napoleon gives to Pasquale Baciocchi (1805), **9**, 569.

Luceius, L. (d. 45 B.C.), Roman historian; coalition with Cæsar, **5**, 501.

Lucchesini, Girolamo, Marchese (1752–1825), Prussian diplomat; incapacity, **15**, 273.

Lucena, city in province of Cordova, Spain; battle of, (1483), **10**, 145.

Luceres, patrician tribe of ancient Rome, **5**, 62, 103, 109–111.

Lucerne, canton and city of north-central Switzerland; conspiracy of the nobles (ca. 1332), **16**, 566 seq.; council formed by citizens (ca. 1332), **16**, 567; Lucernaise at battle of Sempach (1386), **16**, 576; plot against (1481), **16**, 608; Jesuits established at (1566), **16**, 641; religious controversies in (1747), **17**, 11; in Sonderbund War (1847), **17**, 39 seq.; capitulates (1848), **17**, 42 seq.

Lucerne, Treaty of (1474), **16**, 596.

Luchana, city in Spain; battle of (1836), **10**, 397.

Lucian (ca. 120–ca. 200 A.D.), Greek satirist; attacks Christianity, **6**, 317, 326.

Lucian, son of the prefect Florentius, count of the East; executed by Rufinus (395 A.D.), **6**, 536–537.

Lucilla (147–183 A.D.), daughter of Marcus Aurelius; marries Verus, **6**, 295–296; plots against Commodus, **6**, 379.

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Lucius I, bishop of Rome 252–253 A.D., **8**, 503.

Lucius II (Gerhard da Caccianamichi), pope 1144–1145, **8**, 509–510.

Lucius III (Waldo Allucingoli), pope 1181–1185; popular fury at election of, **8**, 607;

- recalls interdict against William the Lion of Scotland, **21**, 50.
- Lucka**, battle of (1307), **14**, 162.
- Luckner**, Count Nikolaus (1722–1794), French soldier; in command in revolutionary army (1791), **12**, 250.
- Lucknow**, capital of Oudh, India; siege and relief of (1857), **21**, 619; **22**, 189, 191; recaptured by Sir Colin Campbell (1858), **22**, 195.
- Lucretia or Lucrece** (ca. 510 B.C.), in Roman legend, wife of Tarquin of Collatia; rape of, by Sextus Tarquinius, **5**, 86; probability of legend, **5**, 87.
- Lucretius, Spurius** (ca. 510 B.C.), father of Lucretia; succeeds Brutus as consul, **5**, 86, 87, 89.
- Lucretius, Titus Carus** (96–55 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 647–649.
- Lucrezia Borgia**, see **Borgia**.
- Lucullus, Lucius Licinius, "Ponticus"** (ca. 110–57 B.C.), Roman general and consul; lieutenant of Sulla in Asia, **5**, 433, 435; war with Mithridates, **5**, 467–471; becomes consul (74 B.C.), **5**, 467; defeats Tigranes, **2**, 302; **5**, 470; superseded by Pompey, **5**, 472; granted a triumph, **5**, 499; attacks Pompey, **5**, 499; character of, **5**, 469, 471.
- Lucullus, Marcus**, brother of former, **5**, 435; bars retreat of Spartacus, **5**, 461.
- Lucumo** (753–716 B.C.), Etruscan chief; aids Romulus, **5**, 62.
- Lucy, Godfrey de**, fights for de Montfort at Lewes (1264), **18**, 381.
- Luddites**, name given to rioters who attempted to destroy machinery at Nottingham and elsewhere in England (1810–1816), **21**, 484, 489–490.
- Ludi Francici**, games celebrated at Augusta Trevirorum (Treves), **7**, 461; Frankish prisoners slaughtered at, **7**, 461.
- Ludlow**, town in Shropshire, England; retreat of Yorkists from, **18**, 574.
- Ludlow, Edmund** (1617–1692), English parliamentary general, politician, and author; one of judges of Charles I, **20**, 74; completes subjugation of Ireland, **20**, 117; succeeds Henry Cromwell in command of army in Ireland, **20**, 200; as an author, **20**, 218.
- Ludolf**, duke of Carinthia 1085–1089; at war with Henry IV, **7**, 654.
- Ludwell, Philip**, colonial governor of South Carolina (1693), **23**, 58.
- Ludwig**, see **Louis**.
- Ludwig Ernst**, duke of Brunswick, see **Brunswick**.
- Lueger, Karl** (1844–), Austrian politician; leader of Christian socialists, **15**, 58–60.
- Lugaid**, early Irish king, **21**, 333.
- Lugaid**, son of Loegaire, king of Ireland ca. 500 A.D.; wins battle of Ocha, **21**, 342.
- Lugalanda**, patesi of Shirpurla ca. 4000 B.C., **1**, 359.
- Lugal-kigubni-dudu**, king of first dynasty of Ur, **1**, 359.
- Lugal-kisali**, king of first dynasty of Ur, **1**, 359.
- Lugal-shuggur**, king of Shirpurla ca. 4400 B.C., **1**, 352.
- Lugaltarsi** (ca. 3850 B.C.), king of Kish; builds Bad-Kisal, **1**, 357.
- Lugal-ushumgal**, patesi of Shirpurla ca. 3800 B.C., **1**, 360.
- Lugal-zaggisi**, patesi of Gishban ca. 4000 B.C., **1**, 358, 359.
- Lugdunum Batavorum**, Roman name for Leyden, *q. v.*
- Luise or Louise**, Auguste Wilhelmine Amalie (1776–1810), queen of Prussia, wife of Frederick William III; early life and marriage, **15**, 298; political influence, **15**, 299–300; death, **15**, 300.
- Luise Henriette**, of Orange (1627–1667), wife of the Great Elector, **15**, 144.
- Luitgarde** (tenth century A.D.), wife of Arnold of Holland, **13**, 286.
- Luitpold, Charles Joseph William Louis** (1821–), prince regent of Bavaria; becomes regent (1866), **15**, 539.
- Luiz**, king of Portugal; see **Louis**.
- Lulubi**, Mesopotamian kingdom, **1**, 311.
- Lulumi**, Syrian tribe, **1**, 374, 377, 393; **2**, 395.
- Lumley, Richard** (d. 1721), Viscount Lumley, 1st earl of Scarborough, English nobleman; signs invitation to William of Orange (1689), **20**, 405.
- Lummadur** (ca. 4000 B.C.), ruler of Shirpurla, **1**, 352, 356.
- Lummagirnuntashagazaggipadda**, a small canal in Babylonia; Eannatum builds and names (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355.
- Luna**, Greek goddess; worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 224.
- Luna, Alvaro de** (1388–1453), Spanish courtier and poet; constable of Castile and Leon, **10**, 122, 124; ascendancy over Juan II, **10**, 122, 123; league formed against, **10**, 125; trial and execution, **10**, 126, 127; person and character, **10**, 124, 127; as a poet, **10**, 128.
- Lund**, city in Sweden; Treaty of (1679), **16**, 369.
- Lundin, Sir Richard**, Scotch knight; joins and deserts Wallace (1297), **21**, 70, 71.
- Lundy's Lane** (Bridgewater or Niagara), battle of (1814), **23**, 334.
- Lunéville**, a city in France; Peace of (1801), **9**, 564; **10**, 319; **12**, 509; **14**, 533; **21**, 460.
- Lupercaleia**, Roman festival, **5**, 73–74, 579.
- Lupus, Virius**, Roman governor in Britain (ca. 197 A.D.); at war with the Maætæ and Caledonians, **18**, 320.
- Luscinus, C. Fabricius**, Roman consul 282 B.C.; Lucanian War, **5**, 199.
- Lusitania**, Roman province, corresponding generally with modern Portugal, *q. v.*; Phoenician trade with, **2**, 277, 332; the Alans occupy, **10**, 15.
- Lusitanians**, Gothic people, inhabiting ancient Lusitania; at war with Rome, **5**, 317–319, 501; **10**, 8.
- Lusignan, Amalric or Amaury de**; see **Almeric II**.
- Lusignan, Guy de**; see **Guy**.
- Lussigny, Baron de**; see **Concini**.

- Lust Eland, old site of St. Petersburg, **17**, 270.
- Lutetia Parisiarum, Roman name for Paris, **6**, 585.
- Luther, Martin (1483–1546), German reformer; lectures in University of Wittenberg, **14**, 252; opposition of Cardinal Wolsey to, **19**, 97; controversies with Johan Tetzel, **14**, 252–254; places ninety-five theses against indulgences on door of Wittenberg church, **14**, 254; attacks primacy of bishop of Rome, **14**, 255; Henry VIII opposes, **19**, 98–100; bulls issued against, **14**, 257; abjures papal see, **14**, 257; hides at Wartburg, **14**, 257; publishes translation of New Testament, **14**, 259; share in Peasants' Revolts, **14**, 260, 261; marriage, **14**, 264; disputes with Zwingli, **13**, 378; **16**, 631; at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267; opposition of, to Henry VIII's divorce, **19**, 127; doctrines of, **14**, 252, 253, 256; **16**, 301; **19**, 93; attitude of Emperor Charles V toward remains of, **14**, 302; various estimates, **14**, 284–288.
- Lutherans, Protestant sect, founded by Luther; separate more widely from Calvinists, **14**, 321.
- Lutter am Barenberge, a village in Brunswick, Germany; Tilly defeats Christian IV at (1627), **14**, 340.
- Lutz, Johann, Baron von (1826–1890), Bavarian statesman, **15**, 536.
- Lützen, a town in Prussia; Gustavus Adolphus killed in battle of (1632), **14**, 357–361; Napoleon defeats allies at (1813), **12**, 601–603; **14**, 572–574; **15**, 312; **17**, 484.
- Lux, Adam (1766–1793), a German republican; guillotined, **12**, 304.
- Luxembourg, François Henri, Duke de (1628–1695), French soldier; marches with Louis XIV against Holland, **11**, 575; succeeds Condé in the Netherlands, **11**, 587; besieges Ghent, **11**, 588; in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601, 605, 606; death, **11**, 606.
- Luxemburg, House of; importance during thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, **14**, 148, 180; opposes Ludwig the Bavarian, **14**, 172.
- Luxemburg, Henry, Count de; see Henry VII, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.
- Luxemburg, a grand duchy of Europe; conquered by France (1795), **14**, 511–512; French and Prussian dispute over, **13**, 140–144; **15**, 502–507.
- Luxemburg, capital of the grand duchy of Luxemburg; siege of (1683), **11**, 597.
- Luxemburg-Ligny, John, Count de (d. 1440), count of St. Pol, nephew of Waleran; mission to English king, **11**, 179; sells Joan of Arc, **11**, 205.
- Luxor, village in Egypt, on site of ancient Thebes; location, **1**, 116; see also Thebes.
- Luynes, Charles d'Albert, Duke de (1578–1621), French courtier; as favourite of Louis XIII, **11**, 438, 441; becomes master of the state, **11**, 443; liberates Condé, **11**, 444; raises army against Huguenots, **11**, 445–447; appropriates chancellorship, **11**, 447; raises siege of Rochelle, **11**, 447–448; characterisation of, **11**, 448.
- Lycaonia, country of Asia Minor, **2**, 397, 629.
- Lyceum, a gymnasium at Athens, **3**, 224.
- Lyceus, see Apollo.
- Lycia, ancient division of Asia Minor; fabulous adventures in, **3**, 68, 87; inhabitants of, **2**, 417–419; **3**, 206; ceded to Rhodians (190 B.C.), **5**, 299; becomes a Roman province under Claudius, **6**, 28, 170–171.
- Lycidas (d. 479 B.C.), Athenian senator; death, **3**, 356–357.
- Lycius, Greek cavalry captain; in retreat of the Ten Thousand (401 B.C.), **4**, 58, 63.
- Lycomedes, Athenian commander; at battle of Salamis, **3**, 346.
- Lycomedes (fourth century B.C.), a Mantinean; proposes a united Arcadia (371 B.C.), **4**, 169–188.
- Lycon, Athenian orator, opposes Socrates; at trial (399 B.C.), **4**, 37.
- Lycophron (fourth century B.C.), a Pheræan soldier; conquers Thessaly, **4**, 77; makes alliance with Phocians, **4**, 277.
- Lycopolitana, Egyptian province; origin of name, **1**, 231.
- Lycurgus (ninth century B.C.), semi-legendary Spartan lawgiver; legislation of, **3**, 128 seq.; effects of his legislation in Sparta, **4**, 77 seq.
- Lycurgus, king of Lacedæmon ca. 590 B.C.; reign of, **3**, 214, 217, 219, 222.
- Lycurgus (ca. 396–ca. 323 B.C.), Athenian orator; leader of patriots, **4**, 233, 234; efforts of, against Macedon, **4**, 273, 416.
- Lydia, a country in Asia Minor; origin and early history, **2**, 421–430; alliance of, with Egyptians (ca. 550 B.C.), **1**, 189; accession of (664 B.C.), by Assyria, **1**, 427; triumph of Persia over, **2**, 431–433; civilisation of, **2**, 433–434; a picture of life in, **2**, 434–437; Alexander the Great restores ancient laws to (334 B.C.), **4**, 290.
- Lydiades (third century B.C.), ruler of Megalopolis; joins Achaean League, **4**, 522.
- Lydius, Isaurian robber; subdued by Rome (278 A.D.), **6**, 430.
- Lydus, eponymous Lydian hero; legends of, **2**, 419, 423, 429, 447.
- Lyford, John (seventeenth century), English clergyman; expelled from Plymouth (1624), **22**, 635; made chaplain of Cape Ann colony, **22**, 639.
- Lygdamis (ca. 700 B.C.), Cimmerian prince; attempts invasion of Lydia, **2**, 411, identified with Tuktammu, **2**, 585.
- Lygdamis (sixth century B.C.), ruler of Naxos; aids Pisistratus, **3**, 233.
- Lygonia, a former colony in New England; established, **22**, 637; comes under jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 638.
- Lyman, Phineas (1716–1774), American colonial soldier; commands colonial troops at battle of Lake George (1755), **23**, 211–212.

Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, Jr., Baron (1772–1863), English lawyer and jurist; in trial of Queen Caroline, **21**, 519; speech against Reform Bill, **21**, 561; opposes municipal reform, **21**, 576; introduces Prisoners' Counsel Bill, **21**, 579.

Lyon, Nathaniel (1818–1861), American soldier; killed in battle of Wilson's Creek, **23**, 421.

Lyons, a city in France; Innocent IV convokes council at (1245), **8**, 434; **9**, 95; council of (1274), decrees new crusade, **8**, 453, 616–617; printing presses of, **11**, 329; siege of (1793), **12**, 368.

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Lysander (d. 395 B.C.), Spartan commander and statesman; origin and character of, **4**, 78, 99, 100; commands Peloponnesian fleet in the East, **3**, 632; gains favour and assistance of Cyrus, **3**, 632; victorious at Notium, **3**, 633; intrigues against Callieratidas, **3**, 634; restored to command, **3**, 637; destroys Athenian fleet at Aegospotami, **3**, 638, 639; takes Athens and destroys long walls and the Piræus, **3**, 641, 642; **4**, 72; adjusts Athenian government, **4**, 2; returns with spoils to Sparta, **4**, 23; reduces Greek cities to personal dependencies, **4**, 72–76; mas-

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Lysandra, daughter of Ptolemy I; marries Agathocles, **4**, 455, 505, 568.

Lysis, Syrian commander; in Maccabæan War (166 B.C.), **2**, 148, 149, 153, 154.

Lysias, Athenian orator (d. 380 B.C.); one of the ten great Attic orators, **3**, 436, 468; opposes proposition of Phormisius, **4**, 17; brutality of the Thirty to his family, **4**, 20; aid Thrasybulus, **4**, 21.

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Lysimachus (361?–281 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; king of Lydia, **4**, 441–442, 443, 446, 450–454; defeated by Seleucus Nicator and killed at battle of Corupedion, **4**, 505; defeated by Getic king, **24**, 125.

Lysippus (372–316 B.C.), Greek sculptor, **3**, 491; **4**, 261, 289.

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Lytton, Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer, Earl of (1831–1891), viceroy of India, **22**, 205.

Lyxes, father of Herodotus, **4**, 619.

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- Ma** (Enio, Mene), Hittite goddess; identified with Anat, 2, 396; identified with Bellona and Artemis, 2, 415.
- Ma**, warrior caste in Egypt, 1, 186.
- Maætæ**, five tribes in pre-Roman Britain, 18, 3.
- Maanen**, Cornelis Felix van (1769–1843), Dutch statesman; minister of justice, 14, 49; provokes Belgian hostility, 11, 51; dismissed, 14, 52.
- Maanistuiro**, see Manishtusu.
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- Macabre**, Danse, see Danse Macabre.
- MacAlpine**, Kenneth, see Kenneth I.
- MacArthur**, John (1767–1834), founds sheep-raising industry in New South Wales (1794), 22, 239.
- Macartney**, George, Earl Macartney (1737–1806), British diplomat; appointed governor of Madras, 22, 101; ambassador to Peking, 24, 545.
- Macatus**, Livius, Roman soldier; commands at Tarentum (212 B.C.), 5, 262, 266.
- Macbeth** (d. 1057), king of Scotland; slays King Duncan of Scotland, 21, 19; the real Macbeth, 21, 20–22; defeat and death, 21, 22.
- Maccabæan War** (168–135 B.C.), war of liberation waged by Jews against Antiochus Epiphanes, and Antiochus Eupator, 2, 145–158.
- Maccabees** (Asmonæans), a family of Jewish patriots, founded by Mattathias Maccabæus, which established a dynasty of priest kings in power until 40 B.C.; main treatment, 2, 144–163; see also Alexander Jannæus, Aristobulus, John Hyrcanus, Jonathan, Judas, Mattathias, and Simon Maccabæus.
- MacCainech**, Donald, twelfth earl of Mar (1293–1332), Scottish statesman; appointed regent of Scotland, 21, 130; death of, 21, 130.
- Macchiavelli**, see Machiavelli.
- McClellan**, George Brinton (1826–1885), American soldier in Civil War; leads campaign in Virginia, 23, 420; made general-in-chief of Union armies, 23, 423; in Peninsular campaign, 23, 430 seq.; at Seven Days' battle, 23, 431; organises Army of the Potomac, 23, 433; at battle of Antietam, 23, 433; removed from command of Army of the Potomac, 23, 434; democratic nominee for president (1864), 23, 450.
- McClernand**, John Alexander (1812–1900), American soldier in Civil War; in attack on Fort Donelson (1862), 23, 426; at battle of Shiloh, 23, 428; in Vicksburg campaign (1863), 23, 440.
- Macclesfield**, George Parker, 2nd Earl of (1701?–1764), English statesman; carries through reform of calendar in England (1751), 20, 571.
- Macclesfield**, Thomas Parker, 1st Earl of (1666–1732), English statesman; impeached and found guilty of malversation in the office of lord chancellor (1725), 20, 535.
- McClure**, George (1771–1851), American soldier; abandons Fort George (1813), 23, 333.
- McCook**, Alexander McDowell (1831–1903), American soldier in Civil War; in campaign of 1862, 23, 434; at battle of Chickamauga (1863), 23, 441.
- McCook**, Daniel (1834–1864), American soldier; death of, at Kenesaw Mountain, (1864), 23, 444.
- McCulloch**, Benjamin (1811–1862), American soldier in Civil War; in Missouri campaign (1862), 23, 421.
- Macdonald**, Angus, "Lord of the Isles," Scottish noble; aids Robert Bruce (1306), 21, 90; at battle of Bannockburn (1314), 21, 101.
- Macdonald**, Donald, "Lord of the Isles," Scottish nobleman; claims earldom of Ross (1411), 21, 165; defeated at battle of Harlaw, 21, 166.
- Macdonald** (Donald Dhu) (d. ca. 1506), grandson of John Macdonald, Scottish nobleman; long imprisonment, 21, 209; rebellion of (1502), 21, 209; proclaimed king of the Isles, 21, 210; death, 21, 210.
- Macdonald**, Étienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre (1765–1840), duke of Tarentum, French soldier; defeated at battle of Trebbia (1799), 12, 471; 17, 434; pledges himself to Napoleon (1799), 12, 483; at battle of Wagram (1809), 12, 574; at battle of Leipsic (1813), 12, 605; at battle of Katzbach (1813), 12, 604; 17, 485.
- Macdonald**, Flora (1722–1790), Scottish Jacobite heroine; aids Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, to escape after his defeat at Culloden (1746), 20, 565.
- Macdonald**, John (d. ca. 1488), last lord of the Isles and eleventh earl of Ross, Scottish nobleman; deprived of earldom of Ross (1476), 21, 192.
- Macdonald**, Sir John Alexander (1815–1891), Canadian statesman; first premier of Canada, 22, 345–346.
- MacDonald** Alexander (d. 1692), or MacLean of Glencoe, Scottish Highland chief; in the massacre of Glencoe, 20, 432.
- M'Donnell**, Randal, earl of Antrim. see Antrim.

- McDonough, Thomas** (1783–1825), American naval officer; at battle of Plattsburg (1814), **23**, 334.
- Macdougal** (John of Lorn), see John of Lorn.
- Macdougal, Roland, of Galloway** (fourteenth century), Scottish chieftain; defeats brothers of Bruce, **21**, 92; defeated by Bruce (1313), **21**, 97.
- McDougall, William** (1822–), Canadian statesman; administration as lieutenant-governor of North-west Territories, **22**, 343–344.
- McDowell, Irvin** (1818–1885), American soldier in Civil War; at battles of Bull Run, **23**, 423, 432.
- Macduff, Earl or Thane of Fife**, traditional overthrower of Macbeth, **21**, 22.
- Macduff**, son of the earl of Fife, Scottish chieftain; conflict of, with John Baliol, king of Scotland (1293), **21**, 64–65.
- Macedonia**, region north of Greece; first a Greek kingdom, later a Roman province (Achaea), now under Turkish dominion; ethnology, **3**, 36, 64, 110, 111; **4**, 208, 209, 211; early history, **4**, 210–215; constitution and administration, **4**, 211, 212; culture, **4**, 217–218; religion and customs, **4**, 211, 252, 264, 342–344, 348; war methods, **4**, 154, 211, 220, 245–246, 254, 278–280, 292–293, 378; conquered by Persia, **2**, 441, 611, 615; war with Athens (433 B.C.), **3**, 444–446; under Philip the Great, **4**, 215–255; under Alexander the Great, **4**, 256–419; under Olympias, **4**, 439, 490; under Antipater, **4**, 428, 432, 434; under Cassander, **4**, 440–443, 490–491; under Lysimachus, **4**, 504–506; under Seleucus I, **4**, 505, 506; invaded by Pyrrhus, **4**, 504, 512; Gauls invade, **4**, 506; the Aetolian and Achæan Leagues and, **4**, 516–533; Roman conquest, **4**, 528, 542; **5**, 315–317; as a Roman province (Achaea), **5**, 450, 452; **6**, 31; modern history of, **24**, 217–219.
- Macedonian Committee**, a revolutionary organisation to promote the cause of Macedonian independence, **24**, 218.
- Macedonian Empire**, empire built up by Philip and Alexander the Great, see Greece.
- Macedonian Party**, adherents of Philip of Macedon in other Greek states, **4**, 233, 234, 238, 239, 411.
- Macedonian Phalanx**, see Phalanx.
- Macedonian Wars**, wars between Rome and Macedonia; first (214–205 B.C.), Philip V aids Carthage, **4**, 528; second (200–197 B.C.) closing with battle of Cynosephalæ, **4**, 531, 558; third (171–168 B.C.), closing with battle of Pydna, **4**, 537; fourth (149–148 B.C.), Metellus victorious and makes Macedonia a Roman province, **4**, 542; **5**, 315–317.
- Macer, Clodius**, Roman commander; proclaimed emperor by soldiers (68 A.D.), **6**, 221.
- McFergus, Angus**, king of Scotland 731–761 A.D., **21**, 12.
- MacGregor, Captain**, English officer; aids in defense of Jalalabad (1842), **22**, 143.
- McGregory, Major**, English colonial trader; attempts to open fur trade in Lake Huron region (1687), **23**, 87.
- Machar** (ca. 597 A.D.), disciple of St. Columba; founds church of Aberdeen, **21**, 9.
- Machares**, son of Mithridates, satrap of the Bosphorus; makes peace with Rome, **5**, 469; commits suicide (66 B.C.), **6**, 472.
- Machault d'Arnouville, Jean Baptiste** (1701–1794), French statesman; minister of finance, **12**, 62; in contest between Cléry and parliament, **12**, 62, 89; as minister of marine, **12**, 62, 67, 88; Mme. de Pompadour compasses downfall, **12**, 71, 72.
- Machemba**, leader in Arab revolt against Germany (1895), **15**, 558.
- MacHeth, Kenneth** (thirteenth century), Scotch chieftain; opposes accession of Alexander II to throne of Scotland (1215), **21**, 50.
- Machiavelli (Macchiavelli), Niccolo** (1469–1527), Florentine statesman and author; early career of, **9**, 406; tortured, **9**, 406; *The Prince* of, **8**, 498; **9**, 407; death of, **9**, 458.
- Maciel, Antonio**, "Conselheiro," Brazilian religious fanatic; leads in uprising (1897), **23**, 666; death, **23**, 667.
- Macistius**, see Masistius.
- Mack von Leiberich, Baron Karl** (1752–1828), Austrian general; member of pro-Prussian party, **14**, 515; Neapolitan troops under, defeated by French (1797), **12**, 469; military incapacity of, **12**, 544; **14**, 537; capitulates at Ulm, **12**, 544; **14**, 537; **17**, 447.
- McKail (M'Kail), Hugh**, Scotch Covenanter preacher; tortured and executed (1666), **21**, 300.
- Mackay, Hugh** (ca. 1640–1692), English soldier; defeats Dundee at Killiecrankie (1689), **20**, 424.
- Mackenzie, Sir Alexander** (1755–1820), Canadian pioneer and explorer; first white man to cross North American continent north of Mexico (1789–1793), **22**, 342.
- Mackenzie, Alexander** (1822–1892), Canadian statesman; organises reform ministry for Canada (1873), **22**, 346.
- Mackenzie, George**, see Cromarty, Earl of.
- Mackenzie, William Lyon** (1795–1861), Canadian politician and journalist; assails "Family Compact," **22**, 334; first mayor of Toronto, **22**, 335; leader of rising in Upper Canada, **22**, 337.
- McKinley, William** (1843–1901), American statesman, twenty-fifth president of United States of America; introduces tariff bill in congress (1890), **23**, 481; nominated for president by Republicans (1896), **23**, 486; elected president, **23**, 487; administration of (1897–1901), **23**, 487–491; sends special message on Cuba to congress (April 11th, 1898), **23**, 488; re-elected president (1900), **23**, 491; assassination of (September 6th, 1901), **23**, 491.
- McKinley Bill**, a tariff schedule, named from William McKinley, **23**, 481.

- Mackintosh, Sir James (1735–1832), British jurist; proposes reforms in English criminal law, **21**, 507, 515, 528; supports Prisoners' Counsel Bill, **21**, 578.
- McLaws, Lafayette (1821–1897), American soldier in Confederate service; in Antietam campaign (1862), **23**, 433.
- McLean, John (1785–1861), American jurist; dissents from majority of supreme court in Dred-Scott decision, **23**, 402.
- MacMahon, Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de (1808–1893), duke of Magenta, marshal of France and president of French republic; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 582; opposes Law of Suspects, **13**, 134; defeated at Wörth, **13**, 151; overwhelmed at Sedan, **13**, 157; suppresses the Commune of 1871, **13**, 183; becomes president of France, **13**, 188; rebukes Jules Simon, **13**, 190; resigns, **13**, 192.
- McMurrough Kavanagh, Art (d. 1417), king of Leinster, Ireland; marriage, **21**, 387; instructed in English manners, **21**, 388; raids Wexford, Kilkenny, and Kildare, **21**, 388; defeats English at Wexford, **21**, 390; death, **21**, 390.
- Macmurrough, Dermot (ca. 1110–1171), king of Leinster, Ireland 1126–1166; abducts wife of O'Rourke, prince of Brefni, **18**, 279; **21**, 366; expelled from Ireland, **18**, 280; **21**, 367; seeks aid of Henry II of England, **21**, 367; arranges with English adventurers to invade Ireland, **21**, 368; returns and defeats Ossory, **18**, 280; **21**, 369; captures Dublin, **18**, 281; treaty with England, **21**, 370; alliance with Strongbow, **21**, 371–373; death, **18**, 281; **21**, 373; characterisation of, **21**, 357, 366.
- McNab, Sir Allan Napier (1798–1862), Canadian statesman; represses revolt in Toronto, **22**, 337.
- McNab, Sir Arthur, Canadian statesman; opposes Rebellion Losses Bill (1848), **22**, 341.
- Macomb, Alexander (1782–1841), American soldier; defeats British under Prevost at battle of Plattsburg (1814), **23**, 334.
- Macpherson, James Birdseye (1828–1864), American soldier; commands wing of Sherman's army, **23**, 444; killed at battle of Atlanta, **23**, 444.
- Macquarie, Lachlan (1762–1824), English soldier; governor of New South Wales 1808–1821, **22**, 237.
- Macrianus, M. Fulvius (d. 262 A.D.), Roman soldier, **6**, 418.
- Macrinus, Marcus Ophelius (164–218 A.D.), Roman emperor 217–218, **6**, 393–395.
- Macro, Nævius Sertorius (d. 38 A.D.), praetorian prefect; overthrows Sejanus, **6**, 151–152; kills Tiberius, **6**, 155–156; driven to suicide by Caligula, **6**, 161.
- Macron, see Ptolemy.
- Macta, a delta in Algeria; battle of the (1835), **13**, 67.
- Mada, see Medes.
- Madagascar, an island in the Indian Ocean; discoveries of Coutinho and Soares in,
- 10**, 486; French expedition to, **13**, 194; at war with France, **13**, 198.
- Madaïn, see Ctesiphon.
- Madaraz, Hungarian politician; leader of republican left in 1868, **15**, 42.
- Madeira, an island in the Atlantic, off the coast of Africa; re-discovery and settlement, **10**, 460.
- Madeleine, daughter of Francis I of France, first wife of James V of Scotland; marriage and death (1537), **21**, 235.
- Madison, James (1751–1836), fourth president of the United States 1809–1817; in constitutional convention (1787), **23**, 291; joint author of *The Federalist*, **23**, 293; drafts "Virginia Resolutions," **23**, 314; appointed secretary of state by Jefferson, **23**, 317; elected president of United States, **23**, 324; diplomatic difficulties with England, **23**, 326; re-elected president, **23**, 341.
- Madjd ad-din (thirteenth century), sheikh of Bokhara, **24**, 280.
- Mado or Madog (1150–1180), son of Owen Gwynedd, prince of Wales; reputed to have discovered America (1170), **22**, 400.
- Madoc (thirteenth century), leader of Welsh against Edward I; surrender of, **18**, 406.
- Mad Parliament, council held at Oxford in 1258, **18**, 376–378.
- Madraka, early Indian tribe; subjugation of by Samudra Gupta, **2**, 499.
- Madras, city in British India; founded by English (1640), **22**, 43; capitulates to French (1746), **22**, 46; returned to English by treaty (1749), **22**, 48; unsuccessful siege of, by French (1758–1759), **22**, 64–65; financial conditions in (1777), **22**, 90; foundation of university at (1857), **22**, 211.
- Madrid, capital of Spain; occupied by the French (1808), **10**, 328; Joseph's triumphal entry into, **10**, 339; Ferdinand's triumphal entry into, **10**, 378; revolt in (1837), **10**, 398; revolt in (1868), **10**, 402.
- Madrid, Treaties of; between Charles V and Francis I (1526), **9**, 450; **11**, 322; between Montferrat and Savoy (1617), **9**, 499; between England and Spain (1630), **19**, 567.
- Madura, city of India; foundation of (fourth century B.C.), **22**, 33.
- Mæander (modern Mendere), a river in western Asia Minor; battle of the (1148), **8**, 362.
- Mæcenas, Caius Cilnius (ca. 68 B.C.–8 A.D.), Roman patron of letters; favour of Augustus to, **6**, 195–196; baths of, **6**, 338; death, **5**, 650.
- Mælmorda, king of Leinster ca. 1000 A.D.; defeated at Glen Mama, **21**, 351; rebels against Brian Boruma, **21**, 352.
- Mænius, Caius, Roman dictator 314 B.C.; subdues Campanians, **5**, 191.
- Mænius, Lucius (fourth century B.C.), Roman tribune; legislation of (357 B.C.), **5**, 173.
- Mænon, Sicilian conspirator (third century B.C.); attempts to seize supreme power, **4**, 583.

- Mæonians** (*Meiones*), early Greek tribe; origin of, **2**, 422.
- Mæsa, Julia** (d. 222 A.D.), sister of Empress Julia; plots for grandson Bassianus, **6**, 394–395; governs empire, **6**, 399; death, **6**, 400; character and achievements, **6**, 404.
- Mæstricht**, a city in Netherlands; capture of by Parma (1579), **13**, 477; capture of, by Louis XIV (1673), **11**, 579; siege of, by Prince of Orange (1676), **11**, 585; siege of, by French (1748), **14**, 434; siege of, by French (1794), **14**, 17.
- Mafeking**, town in South Africa; siege (1900), **21**, 654; **22**, 313.
- Magadha**, ancient Indian kingdom, **2**, 488, 492, 494–495.
- Magagcui**, town in German East Africa; battle of (1889), **15**, 555.
- Magalhães, Fernão de**, see **Magellan**.
- Magalhães, Benjamin Constant Botelho de**, generally known as **Benjamin Constant** (1838–1891), a Brazilian politician; leader of the revolution of 1889 in Brazil, **23**, 662–663.
- Magaw, Robert**, American soldier; commands at Fort Washington (1776), **23**, 259.
- Magdalen College**, a college of Oxford University, England; refuses to appoint Farmer as president, **20**, 388; filled with Catholic fellows, **20**, 391.
- Magdeburg**, a city in Prussia, Germany; siege of (1550), **14**, 309; sacked by Tilly (1631), **14**, 348–351; surrendered to the French (1806), **12**, 553.
- Magellan, Ferdinand, or Fernão de Magalhães** (1480–1521), Portuguese explorer; embarks at Seville on western voyage, **10**, 486; passes the straits of Magellan, **10**, 487; reaches the Philippine Islands, **10**, 487; estimate of, **10**, 487.
- Magenta**, a place in Lombardy, Italy; French defeat Austrians at (1859), **9**, 604; **13**, 136; **15**, 16.
- Magersfontein**, South Africa; British defeated at, **22**, 275, 308; Boers evacuate, **22**, 275.
- Magi**, Median priestly caste; influence Jewish religion, **2**, 134; influence Persian religion, **2**, 569, 640; reformed by Zoroaster, **2**, 638–639; influence Persian architecture, **2**, 658; cult restored by Artaxerxes (third century A.D.), **6**, 401.
- Magiana**, Median province; rebels against Persia (ca. 520 B.C.), **2**, 607.
- Magna Charta**, in English history, a charter granted by John to the barons (1215); first demanded by barons, **18**, 345; principles, **8**, 499; **18**, 347–349; text, **18**, 350–357; revision under Henry III (1216), **18**, 364, 368; Charles I swears to maintain (1628), **19**, 550.
- Magna Græcia** (Greater Hellas), name given to Greek colonies in southern Italy, **3**, 200; **4**, 204, 511, 578, 584.
- Magnano**, town in Italy; battle (1799), **12**, 471.
- Magnentius, Flavius Popilius** (d. 353 A.D.), Roman emperor 350–353 A.D.; reign, **6**, 469–472; death, **6**, 472.
- Magnesia**, city in Lydia, Asia Minor; battle (190 B.C.), **5**, 298–299.
- Magnetes**, Greek tribe; subdued by Alexander of Phere (ca. 362 B.C.), **4**, 190.
- Magnitzki, Michael Leontievitch**, curator of University of Kazan; relieved from office (1826), **17**, 540.
- Magnus (I)** "the Good," king of Norway 1035–1047, and of Denmark 1042–1047; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 77, 102; reign in Norway, **16**, 102–103; accession to throne of Denmark, **16**, 134; reign in Denmark, **16**, 134–136; claims throne of England, **16**, 103; **18**, 130; death, **16**, 103.
- Magnus II**, king of Norway 1066–1069; reign, **16**, 104.
- Magnus (III)** "the Barefoot," king of Norway 1093–1103; reign, **16**, 104–105.
- Magnus (IV)** "the Blind," king of Norway 1130–1134; accession, **16**, 107; divides kingdom with Harold IV, **16**, 108; defeated and blinded by Harold IV, **16**, 108; assassinates Knud Lavard, **16**, 147; at war with Eric IV, **16**, 147; death, **16**, 108, 147.
- Magnus V**, king of Norway 1162–1186; reign, **16**, 109–112.
- Magnus (VI)** "the Legislator," king of Norway 1263–1280; accession, **16**, 117; reforms, **16**, 118; relinquishes claim to islands off Scottish coast, **21**, 55.
- Magnus VII**, king of Norway, see **Magnus II**, king of Sweden.
- Magnus I**, king of Sweden ca. 1275–1290; reign, **16**, 192.
- Magnus II** (1316–1374), king of Sweden 1319–1350, 1359–1363, as Magnus VII, king of Norway 1319–1365; accession to throne of Sweden, **16**, 194; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 119, 194; policy in regard to Skåne, **16**, 180, 183; deposition, **16**, 120, 194; restored to throne of Sweden, **16**, 195; deposed a second time in Sweden, **16**, 195; death, **16**, 196.
- Magnus Ferratus**, see **Le Grand Ferré**.
- Magnus, Johannes** (1488–1544), Swedish prelate; papal legate to investigate Stockholm massacre, **16**, 236.
- Magnus** (d. 1583), prince of Denmark; intrigues against Frederick II of Denmark, **16**, 351.
- Mago** (sixth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; organises forces of Carthage, **2**, 311.
- Mago** (fourth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; wars in Sicily (344 B.C.), **4**, 206.
- Mago** (d. 203 B.C.), Carthaginian general; in Italian campaign, **5**, 242 seq.; messenger of Hannibal to Carthage, **5**, 258; reinforces Hasdrubal in Spain, **5**, 259 seq.; death, **5**, 286.
- Magoon, Charles E.**, American provisional governor of Cuba (1906–1907), **23**, 491d.
- Magophonia, Feast of**, Persian festival instituted by Darius I, **2**, 606.
- Magruder, John Bankhead** (1810–1871), American Confederate soldier; in the Peninsular campaign, **23**, 430.

- Maguire**, Cuonnaught, Irish chieftain; at battle of Yellow Ford (1597), **21**, 415; flees to Rome, **21**, 418.
- Maguire**, John Francis (1815–1872), Irish lawyer and journalist; supports Home Rule, **21**, 634.
- Magyars**, race of Turanian origin; invade Bulgaria (893 A.D.), **24**, 130, 163; settle in Pannonia (Hungary) (894 A.D.), **7**, 591; see also Hungary.
- Mahabharata**, Indian epic; as source of history, **2**, 483, 496; compared with Homer, **2**, 492; speech of Bhagavad-gita, **2**, 528; contradictions in, **2**, 537.
- Mahan**, Alfred Thayer (1840–), American naval officer and naval historian; urges annexation of Hawaii upon President McKinley (1898), **23**, 484.
- Maharbaal** (*Merbaal, Merbalos*) (sixth century B.C.), king of Tyre; reign, **2**, 287.
- Maharbal** (third century B.C.), Carthaginian general; in second Punic War, **5**, 242, 251, 255–256.
- Mahasena**, traditional king of India, **2**, 500.
- Mahdi**, The, title claimed by a religious imposter under Mohammed IV of Turkey; raises insurrection (1666), **24**, 392–393.
- Mahdi, al-** (*Muhammed Ahmed*) (1842–1885), self-proclaimed prophet and deliverer of Islam; heads insurrection against Egyptian authority, **21**, 646; **24**, 461.
- Mahendra Gupta**, traditional king of India, **2**, 499.
- Mahenkal**, Hindu god, **2**, 541.
- Mahmud or Mahmoud the Great**, sultan of Ghazni 997–1030 A.D., chief member of the Ghaznevid dynasty; Indian conquests, **2**, 492, 506; **8**, 223; **22**, 22–23; national epic completed under, **24**, 491.
- Mahmud I**, sultan of Turkey 1730–1754; reign, **24**, 407–412; offers mediation in War of Austrian Succession, **24**, 412.
- Mahmud II**, sultan of Turkey 1808–1839; signs Treaty of Bucharest, **17**, 468; at war with Nicholas I, **17**, 544; signs Treaty of Adrianople, **17**, 545; reforms of, **24**, 425–426; asks aid of Russians against Egypt, **24**, 452; death, **24**, 453.
- Mahmud of Ghor or Ghur**, a Mohammedan ruler; founds second Afghan dynasty (1186), **22**, 23.
- Mahmud Medim Pasha**, grand vizir; declares bankruptcy of Turkey, **24**, 432.
- Mahmud Tchelеби**, son-in-law of Murad II; ransomed (1444), **24**, 321, 322.
- Mahmud Yelvaj** (thirteenth century), ambassador of Jenghiz Khan to Muhammed of Khwarezm, **24**, 280.
- Mahomed Ali Mirza**, shah of Persia (1907), **24**, 495.
- Mahram**, Agazi war god, identified with Adar and Ninib, **1**, 316.
- Mahrattas**, an East Indian race; language, **2**, 488, 490; at war with the English (1778–1779), **22**, 91–93; defeat English and gain concessions, **22**, 93; peace negotiations with Hastings, **22**, 98; second war with English (1803–1805), **22**, 117–121; peshwa of, surrenders to English, **22**, 128; British defeat, **22**, 149.
- Maid of Norway**, see Margaret, queen of Scotland.
- Maid of Orleans**, see Joan of Arc.
- Maignet**, French revolutionist; burns Bedouin Burgh, **12**, 330.
- Maillard**, Jean (fourteenth century), a citizen of Paris; massacres Marcel (1358), **11**, 137.
- Maillard**, Stanislas (1745–1805), French revolutionist; in Women's Insurrection (1789), **12**, 217, 218; fits out band of assassins, **12**, 268; acts as judge during the Commune (1792), **12**, 271.
- Maillé-Brézé**, Urbain de (d. 1650), French soldier; wins battle of Avein, **11**, 469.
- Maillé, Clémence de** (seventeenth century), princess of Condé; gains possession of Bordeaux, **11**, 507.
- Maillebois**, Jean Baptiste François Desmaret, Marquis (1682–1762), French soldier; leads army against Austria, **12**, 37; **14**, 431; defeated at Piacenza, **14**, 433.
- Maillorens**, a name given to rioters at Paris (1382), **11**, 156.
- Mailly**, Louise Julie, Countess of (1710–1751) mistress of Louis XV, **12**, 31.
- Mailly-d'Haucourt**, J. Auguste, Count of (d. 1794), marshal of France, **12**, 338.
- Maine**, a former province in northern France; united to France, **11**, 51.
- Maine**, a state of the United States of America; colonisation of, **22**, 635–637; comes under jurisdiction of Massachusetts (1652), **22**, 638; **23**, 115; declared to be under jurisdiction of king of England, **22**, 638; constituted county of Yorkshire, **22**, 639; Massachusetts re-establishes authority, **23**, 145; Massachusetts purchases rights in, **23**, 150; under the province charter of Massachusetts Bay (1691), **23**, 170; seeks separation from Massachusetts (1786), **23**, 288; admitted to the Union (1820), **23**, 349.
- Maine**, United States battleship; destroyed in Havana harbour (1898), **23**, 487.
- Maine**, Irish king (fifth century A.D.), stem-father of southern Hui Neill, **21**, 342.
- Maine**, Sir Henry James Sumner (1822–1888), English jurist and historian; institutes legal reforms in British India, **22**, 211.
- Maine**, Louis Auguste de Bourbon, Duke de (1670–1736), son of Louis XIV and the marquise de Montespan; marriage, **11**, 558; education under Madame de Maintenon, **11**, 560; appointed guardian of Louis XV, **12**, 10; persecuted by Bourbon, **12**, 25.
- Maine**, Catholic priest; martyrdom of, under Elizabeth (1577), **19**, 355.
- Main Plot**, The (1603), a conspiracy against James I of England, **19**, 472.
- Maintenon**, Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise de (Mme. Scarron) (1635–1719), second wife of Louis XIV; urged revocation of edict of Nantes, **11**, 545; relations with Mme. de Montespan, **11**, 557; marriage of, to Louis XIV, **11**, 559; review of

- career, **11**, 559-561; at deathbed of Louis XIV, **11**, 630.
- Mainwaring**, Doctor (seventeenth century) English clergyman; preaches sermon in favour of king's prerogative, **19**, 544; circulation of sermon forbidden, **19**, 553.
- Mainz**, city in Germany; diets of (1235), **14**, 115, (1517), **14**, 245; siege of (1793), **12**, 363; **15**, 272.
- Maipo** (Maypu), town in Chili; battle of (1818), **23**, 585, 592.
- Maison**, Nicolas Joseph (1771-1840), French marshal; lands in Morea, **24**, 234.
- Maisonneuve**, Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de (d. 1676), French colonist; founds Montreal (1641), **22**, 323.
- Maitland**, John, see Lauderdale.
- Maitland**, Sir Peregrine (1777-1854), English soldier; in Peninsular War, **10**, 366; governor of Upper Canada, **22**, 335; recalled, **22**, 335; defeats Boers at Zwart Kop (1845), **22**, 276.
- Maitland of Lethington**, William (ca. 1528-1573), Scotch statesman; secretary of Mary Queen of Scots; mission of, to Elizabeth, **19**, 285; **21**, 254; ambassador of Mary Queen of Scots to Elizabeth, **19**, 293, 301; connection with murder of Darnley, **19**, 305, 307; **21**, 269; efforts of, to convict Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 319; efforts of, for marriage between Mary and Duke of Norfolk, **19**, 320, 335; death, **19**, 352; **21**, 274.
- Majestas Carolina**, code of laws introduced into Bohemia by Emperor Charles IV, **14**, 181.
- Majo** (twelfth century), Sicilian admiral, **9**, 81.
- Majorca**, the largest of the Balearic Islands; James I of Aragon subjugates, **10**, 94; James II of Aragon unites to Aragon, Valencia, and Barcelona, **10**, 99.
- Majorianus**, Julius, known as Majorian, Roman emperor 457-461 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 605-610; laws, **6**, 606-607; wars with Goths, **6**, 608-609; abdication, death, **6**, 609-610.
- Majuba Hill**, a mountain in the Drakenberge range, South Africa; taken by the Boers in the first war with England (1881), **21**, 643, 652; **22**, 291.
- Makar**, see Melkarth.
- Makarov**, Stephan Osipovitch (1848-1904), Russian admiral; appointed commander of Russian fleet in Russo-Japanese War, **17**, 623; death, **17**, 623.
- Makarov**, Russian journalist; publishes Moscow Mercury (1818), **17**, 516.
- Malacca**, a territory in the Malay Peninsula; discovered, **10**, 486; ceded to British (1824), **22**, 132.
- Malachi**, Hebrew prophet, **2**, 131.
- Malachy**, St. (ca. 1094-1148), an Irish prelate; appointed legate of Ireland, **21**, 356.
- Malachy I**, king of Ireland, drowns Turges (845 A.D.), **21**, 346; defeated by Danes (851), **21**, 348.
- Malachy II**, king of Ireland 980-1015; defeats Danes at Tara, **21**, 349; submits to Brian Boruma, **21**, 351; recognised as king of Ireland (1015), **21**, 355; burns Dublin, **21**, 355; death, **21**, 356.
- Malacon of Heraclea**, kills Lysimachus (281 B.C.), **4**, 555.
- Malaga**, a seaport and capital of the province of the same name in Spain; founded by Phoenicians, **10**, 4; taken from the Moors (1487), **10**, 149-151.
- Malakov**, Duke of, see Péliessier.
- Malaskerd**, Asiatic town; Christians defeated by Toghru Bey at (1071), **2**, 377.
- Malaspina**, Ricordano (thirteenth century), Italian historian; estimate, **9**, 185.
- Malatesta**, House of, an Italian family ruling in Rimini from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century; driven from Rimini by Borgias, **8**, 644.
- Malatesta**, Florentine general; attacks Pisans at Lucca (1341), **9**, 161-162.
- Malatesta**, Carlo (d. 1429), surrenders to Carmagnola at Macalo (1427), **9**, 282 seq.
- Malay Peninsula**, peninsula at the southern extremity of Asia; discovered (1509), **10**, 486.
- Malazo**, naval battle of (1704), **20**, 474.
- Malchus**, king of Carthage 600-550 B.C.; expedition to Sicily, **3**, 591.
- Malchus** (first century), Nabataean prince; treaty with Romans, **6**, 30; aids Vespasian with troops (68 A.D.), **2**, 180.
- Malchus**, see Porphyry.
- Malcolm I**, king of Scotland 943-954 A.D.; invades Moray, **21**, 17, 27.
- Malcolm II**, king of Scotland 1005-1034; accession to throne, **21**, 18, 27.
- Malcolm (III) Canmore**, king of Scotland 1058-1093; ascends throne, **21**, 23; at the English court, **21**, 24; invades England (1070), **21**, 24; does homage to William the Conqueror, **18**, 186; **21**, 28; introduces English language and customs into Scotland, **21**, 33; invasions of England (1079 and 1091), **18**, 219; **21**, 33; slain with his son near Alnwick (1093), **18**, 219-220; **21**, 33; introduction of feudalism in Scotland under, **21**, 34; influence of foreigners during reign of, **21**, 58.
- Malcolm IV** (1141-1165), king of Scotland 1153-1165; ascends throne, **21**, 45; transactions with Henry II of England, **21**, 46; serves in English campaigns in France, **21**, 46; death, **21**, 46.
- Maldivé Islands**, archipelago in the Indian Ocean; Lourenço de Almeida discovers (1507), **10**, 486.
- Malesherbes**, Christian William de Lamoignon de (1721-1794), French statesman; president of the "court of aids"; strategist in behalf of Diderot's Encyclopædia, **12**, 63-64; leads parliamentary opposition to Louis XV, **12**, 101-102; dismissed from ministry of Louis XVI, **12**, 129; appears as counsel of the king (1792-1793), **12**, 290; informs Louis of his sentence, **12**, 294; execution of, **12**, 338.
- Malespina**, Spinetto (fourteenth century), Ghibelline chief; opposes Castruccio Castracani, **9**, 134; flees to Cane della Scala from Castruccio, **9**, 146.

- Malestroit, Truce of, between French and English (1343–1346), **11**, 110.
- Malet, Claude François de (1754–1812), a French soldier; conspires against Napoleon, **12**, 597.
- Maleville, Jacques de (1741–1824), French lawyer; collaborates in editing the civil code, **12**, 520.
- Malfatti, doctor of duke of Reichstadt (1830), **14**, 593.
- Maliens (Melians), tribe of Greece, **3**, 168, 323; in Persian War, **3**, 314, 318, 334, 363, 640.
- Malichus, Jewish general; poisons Antipater (43 B.C.), **2**, 164.
- Malik as-Salik (d. 1181), sultan of Syria 1174–1181; reign, **8**, 369–370.
- Malik ben Anas (d. 795 A.D.), Moslem jurist; first codifier of Moslem law, **8**, 299–300.
- Malik Shah, Seljuk sultan 1072–1092; reign, **2**, 377; **8**, 226; encourages literature, **24**, 492.
- Mallet du Pan, Jacques (1749–1800), Swiss publicist; favours mediation of powers, **12**, 257.
- Malli, a people of India; conquered by Alexander the Great, **4**, 362–363, 366.
- Mallius the Fæsulan (d. 62 B.C.), Roman soldier; in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 485, 487; death, **5**, 493.
- Malmesbury, Lord, see Harris, James, earl of Malmesbury.
- Malmö, seaport of Sweden; siege (1536), **16**, 261.
- Malmö, Truce of, a treaty between Germany and Denmark (1848), **15**, 448–450.
- Malo-Iaroslavetz, Malojaroslavetz, or Maloyaroslavetz, town in Russia; battle (1812), **12**, 591; **17**, 477.
- Malouet, Victor (1740–1814), French statesman; in the assembly (1789), **12**, 154.
- Malplaquet, village in France; battle (1709), **11**, 624–626; **12**, 352; **14**, 414; **20**, 477.
- Mals, village in Austria; battle (1499), **14**, 242.
- Malsch, village in Germany; battle (1796), **14**, 514.
- Malta, chief of the Maltese Islands in the Mediterranean Sea; besieged by Turks (1565), **24**, 357; conquered by Napoleon (1798), **17**, 439; taken by English (1800), **17**, 439.
- Malthus, Thomas Robert (1766–1834), English political economist; advocates establishment of country banks, **21**, 497.
- Maltravers, Sir John de (1290?–1365), English nobleman; custodian of Edward II, **18**, 445–446.
- Malvern Hill, near Richmond, Virginia, U. S. A.; battle (1862), **23**, 432.
- Mamæa, Julia (d. 235 A.D.), Syrian woman, mother of Alexander Severus; character and influence, **6**, 400–401, 404–405.
- Mamai (fourteenth century), Mongolian chief; at battle of the Don (1380), **17**, 151–152.
- Mamelukes, corps of mercenary cavalry, originating in thirteenth century, whose chiefs were long rulers of Egypt; rule of (1250–1517), **8**, 231–232, 443–444; St.
- Louis of France negotiates with (1250–1254), **8**, 447; conquests in Palestine (1268–1291), **2**, 306; recruit army by means of slaves, **9**, 319; at the battle of the Pyramids (1798), **12**, 464–465; massacred by Mehemet Ali (1811), **24**, 450.
- Mamers, Etruscan name for Mars, *q. v.*
- Mamertines, Campanian mercenaries; occupy Messana (283 B.C.), **2**, 319–320; **4**, 583; **5**, 208, 209; defeated by Pyrrhus (277 B.C.), **4**, 510; conquered by Hiero (269 B.C.), **4**, 585; cause first Punic War (264 B.C.), **2**, 320–321; **5**, 218.
- Mamilii (Mamilia), Roman family; legendary history of, **5**, 68.
- Mamilius, Octavius (ca. 510 B.C.); marries daughter of Tarquinius, **5**, 83; death, **5**, 94–95.
- Man or Minni, district northeast of Assyria, home of the Manna; wars with Assyria, **1**, 388, 390, 391, 398–399, 428; **2**, 584–585.
- Man, Antiquity of; early theories, **1**, 40, 41; modern theories, **1**, 42.
- Man, Prehistoric, in Egypt, **1**, 87–89; in Phoenicia, **2**, 263; in England, **18**, 1.
- Man with the Iron Mask, French prisoner of state (d. 1703), **11**, 531.
- Manahem (first century A.D.), Jewish leader of insurgents; revolt and death (ca. 66 A.D.), **2**, 178.
- Manassas, battles of, see Bull Run.
- Manasseh, king of Judah 697–642 B.C.; reign, **2**, 116–117, 210.
- Manasseh, Hebrew high priest (276 B.C.), **2**, 136.
- Manasseh, tribe of Hebrews; conquer surrounding country, **2**, 72–73.
- Manasseh Ben Israel (1604–1657), Jewish rabbi and statesman; petitions Cromwell for legal admission of Jews to England, **20**, 161–162.
- Manazas, influential family in Venezuela, **23**, 597.
- Manchester, Earl of, see Montagu, Edward.
- Manchester Massacre (1819), **21**, 509.
- Manchuria, dependency of China; invaded by Japanese (1894), **24**, 577; part of, ceded to Japan (1895), **24**, 655; occupied by Russians (1900), **17**, 621–622; **24**, 574, 657; campaigns in, during Russo-Japanese War, **17**, 622–625; **24**, 658–660.
- Manchurian Convention, treaty between Russia and China (1901), **24**, 573.
- Manchus or Manchoos, Asiatic people, from whom Manchuria is named; found dynasty of Kiu in China (1120), **24**, 271–272; wars with Mongols, **24**, 273, 279; found present dynasty in China (1644), **24**, 544; ascendancy in China, **24**, 566.
- Mancinus, Caius Hostilius, Roman consul 137 B.C.; defeated by Numantians, **5**, 317–318.
- Mancinus, Lucius Hostilius, Roman prætor 148 B.C.; at siege of Carthage, **5**, 308.
- Mancinus, Treaty of, a treaty between Mancinus and the Numantians (ca. 140 B.C.), **5**, 318–319.
- Manco Capac II (Manco Inca) (ca. 1500–1544), Inca chief 1533–1544; declared

- sovereign of Peru by Pizarro, **23**, 548; besieges Cuzeo, **23**, 548.
- Manda**, Assyrian name for a people identified with the Scythians, *q. v.*
- Mandalay**, city of Burma, British India; conquest (1885), **22**, 219.
- Mandane** (sixth century B.C.), mother of Cyrus, founder of Persian dynasty, **2**, 576.
- Mandane**, Persian princess; hostile to Themistocles (ca. 460 B.C.), **3**, 399.
- Mandarins**, Chinese officials; position of, **24**, 532-533.
- Mandat**, A. J. Gaillot de (1751-1792), French soldier; death, **12**, 261.
- Mandeville**, see Montagu, Edward.
- Mandeville**, Sir John, the reputed author of a book of *Travels*, probably written originally in French (ca. 1350-1370) and translated into English in early fifteenth century, **18**, 497.
- Mandeville**, William de (d. 1189), 3rd earl of Essex and earl or count of Aumale (Albemarle); power of, reduced by Henry II (1155-1156), **18**, 261.
- Mandonius** (d. 206 B.C.), Spanish chief; revolts against Rome, **5**, 282.
- Manège**, Club du, French revolutionary organisation, **12**, 478.
- Maneros**, legendary son of King Menes of Egypt; dirge of, **1**, 91, 212.
- Manfred** (ca. 1231-1266), king of Sicily, illegitimate son of the emperor Frederick II; recovers kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 99; allied with Florence, **9**, 102-104; dominant in Italy, **9**, 108; **14**, 124, 125; marries Helena of Ätolia, **14**, 125; defeated and slain at Benevento, **9**, 109; **14**, 126; cruel treatment of widow and children of, **14**, 126.
- Manfredi**, Italian family; driven from Faenza by the Borgias, **8**, 644.
- Mangalore**, seaport in Bombay; English defeated by Hyder Ali at (1768), **22**, 75.
- Mangu**, grandson of Jenghiz Khan; khan of the Mongols ca. 1250, **8**, 231.
- Manhattan Island**, island at mouth of Hudson River, New York State, now a borough of City of New York; Dutch settle on, **23**, 5; Dutch purchase, **23**, 6.
- Mania** (d. 399 B.C.), widow of Zenis, Greek satrap of Äolis; obtains husband's satrapy from Pharnabazus, **4**, 84; valour and ability of, **4**, 84; assassinated, **4**, 84.
- Manichæans**, believers in the gnostic religious system of Mani, a Persian (d. 277 A.D.); Theodosius the Great publishes laws against, **10**, 563; see also Bogomiles, Cathares, Paulicians.
- Manila**, city on the island of Luzon, capital of the Philippine Islands; taken by the English (1762), **20**, 600; taken by Americans (1898), **23**, 488.
- Manilius, M.**, see Nepos, **M. Manilius**.
- Manilius** (*Manlius*, *Mallius*), Marcus or Caius (ca. 40 A.D.); Roman poet, **6**, 160.
- Manin**, Daniele (1804-1857), Italian patriot; in struggle for Italian independence, **9**, 601.
- Manin**, Lodovico, last doge of Venice; deposed (1797), **9**, 554.
- Manishtusu** (*Ma-an-is-tu-i-ro*, *Manishtuirba*), (3850 B.C.), king of Kish, **1**, 357.
- Manitoba**, province of the Dominion of Canada; admitted to the confederation (1870), **22**, 343.
- Manley**, John, see **Manly**.
- Manlii**, Roman patrician family; attitude of toward plebeians, **5**, 125.
- Manlius** (*Mallius*) *Caius*, adherent of Catiline; killed (62 B.C.), **5**, 493.
- Manlius Capitolinus**, *Marcus* (d. 384 B.C.), Roman consul; legend of saving Capitol from Gauls, **5**, 162, 163; espouses cause of plebeians, **5**, 168; thrown from Tarpeian rock, **5**, 169.
- Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus**, *Titus*, Roman soldier; consul (340 B.C.), **5**, 183; condemns son to death, **5**, 183, 184; defeats Latins, **5**, 184-185.
- Manlius**, L., see **Vulso Longus**, **L. Manlius**.
- Manly** (*Manley*), John (1733-1793), American colonial privateer; praised by Washington, **23**, 250.
- Manna**, see **Man**.
- Manneans**, see **Man**.
- Manners and Customs**, see **Social Conditions**.
- Manners**, John (1721-1770), marquis of Granby, English soldier and statesman; resigns from ministry, **20**, 615.
- Manners-Sutton**, Charles (1755-1828), archbishop of Canterbury; baptises Queen Victoria of England, **21**, 585.
- Mannheim**, city in Baden, former capital of the Palatinate; razed by French (1688), **11**, 600, 603; taken by French (1794), **14**, 509; retaken by Austrians (1795), **14**, 512; **15**, 280; taken by Archduke Charles (1799), **12**, 475; **17**, 436.
- Manning**, Thomas (1772-1840), English traveller; first Englishman in Lhasa (1811), **24**, 505.
- Mannuki-Bibili**, prince of Bit-Dakkuri, **1**, 431.
- Manny** or **Mauny**, Sir Walter, Lord de Manny (d. 1372), Flemish soldier in English service; leads expedition against Flanders, **11**, 103; rescues Joan de Montfort at siege of Auberoche and Aiguillon, **11**, 112; seeks single combat at Bourg-la-Reine, **18**, 458; campaign in Guienne, **18**, 464; intercedes with Edward III for burghers of Calais, **18**, 466.
- Manoncourt**, see **Sonnini**.
- Mans, Le**, city in France; sacked by John of England (1199), **18**, 330.
- Mansel**, Philip, English governor of La Rochelle (1372); tricked by mayor, **11**, 152.
- Mansell**, Sir James, English sailor; fruitless expedition of, against Barbary pirates (1621), **19**, 507.
- Mansfeld**, Ernst, Count of (1580-1626), German soldier; in Thirty Years' war, **13**, 571; champions Frederick V of Palatinate, **14**, 336-338; **19**, 511; death, **14**, 341.
- Mansfeld**, Peter Ernst, Count of (1517-1604), German statesman and soldier; member of council in the Netherlands (1576), **13**, 458; imprisoned on suspicion of aiding

- Spanish, **13**, 459; in the Netherlands (1588), **13**, 525 seq.; succeeds the duke of Parma (1592), **13**, 528.
- Mansfield, David Murray, Viscount Stormont**, 2nd Earl of (1727–1796), English statesman; opposes Chatham's motion in the House of Lords (1770), **20**, 614; secretary of state (1780), **20**, 636.
- Mansfield, William Murray, 1st Earl of** (1705–1793), English jurist; becomes chief justice of the king's bench, **20**, 582; replies to Chatham in parliamentary debate on Wilkes case, **21**, 614; Lord George Gordon tried before, **20**, 636; opinion of James Otis' pamphlet, **23**, 231.
- Mansura**, town in lower Egypt; battle of (1250), **8**, 436 seq.
- Manteo** (sixteenth century), North American Indian; accompanies Raleigh to England (1585), **22**, 558; welcomes English to island of Croatan, **22**, 561; made lord of Roanoke (1587), **22**, 561.
- Manteuffel, Edwin Hans Karl, Baron of** (1809–1885), Prussian soldier; in Austro-Prussian war (1866), **15**, 488, 492; in Franco-Prussian war (1870), **13**, 168, 169, 170, 174; made imperial governor of Alsace-Lorraine (1879), **15**, 535.
- Manteuffel, Otto Theodor, Baron** (1805–1882) German statesman; made minister of the interior (1848), **15**, 453; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1850), **15**, 457; yields to Austrian demands, **15**, 458; dismissed (1858), **15**, 474.
- Mantinea**, city of Arcadia in the Peloponnesus; battle of (362 B.C.), **4**, 191 seq.
- Mantua**, city in Lombardy, Italy; under rule of dukes of Gonzaga, **9**, 499 seq.; war of Mantuan succession (1628–1630), **9**, 505; besieged by Napoleon, **12**, 430; becomes French possession (1797), **12**, 439; **14**, 513; saved to Austria by General Gorzkowski (1848), **14**, 642.
- Mantua, Treaty of** (1681), **11**, 594 seq.
- Mantua, Dukes of**; see **Gonzaga**.
- Manu**, ancient mythical divinity of India, the progenitor of mankind and reputed author of the code of Manu; laws of, put into effect, **2**, 527; see also **Manu's Code**.
- Manuel (I) Comnenus** (ca. 1120–1180), Byzantine emperor 1143–1180; characterisation, **7**, 264 seq.; defeats Sicilian fleet (1146), **9**, 79; negotiates with Conrad III of Germany, **8**, 361; makes peace with Roger II of Sicily, **9**, 80; relations with Servia, **24**, 189; makes alliance with Almeric, king of Jerusalem, **8**, 368; death, **8**, 372.
- Manuel (II) Palaeologus** (d. 1425), Byzantine emperor 1391–1425; reign of, **7**, 330–336.
- Manuel (II)**, king of Portugal; accession of (1908), **10**, 561.
- Manuel, Pierre Louis** (1751–1793), French politician; temporary suspension of, from office, **12**, 256; demands abolition of royalty, **12**, 282.
- Manufactures and Industry**; Babylonia, **1**, 486–487, 493; China, **24**, 304, 535; Phoenicia, **2**, 334–339; **8**, 475; India, **2**, 521; **22**, 211; influence of the Crusades, **8**, 474–475, 478, 480; Venice, **9**, 307, 315–319; the Guilds in Florence, **9**, 326; decline of Italian industry in seventeenth century, **9**, 524–525; industries in Spain under Arab rule, **8**, 273–275; decline under Philip II, **10**, 263; rise of Flemish manufactures, **13**, 311–312; Flemings in England under Henry II, **18**, 300; mineral industry in England in 1685, **20**, 327–328; Huguenots bring manufactures to England, **11**, 547; repression of Irish woollen manufactures, **21**, 420, 436; the development of Irish linen industry, **21**, 436; the industrial revolution, **21**, 483–485; the growth of English manufactures, **21**, 488; flourishing condition of French industry under Louis XII, **11**, 303; state encouragement under Francis I, **11**, 326–327; industrial reforms of Sully, **11**, 408–409; decline after Henry IV, **11**, 432; the protective policy of Colbert, **11**, 534; industry in Poland, **24**, 47; mineral interests of Prussia, **15**, 242–243; present industrial development in Germany, **15**, 527; progress in Russia in eighteenth century, **17**, 338; industrial development (1875–1897), **17**, 619; Swedish development under Gustavus Adolphus, **16**, 319; Switzerland, **16**, 567; **17**, 14; Belgium under Leopold II, **14**, 58; progress in Cape Colony, **22**, 272; industry in colonial Virginia, **22**, 585; Massachusetts under Charles I, **23**, 112–113; see also **Labour, Trade and Commerce, Tariff**.
- Manu's Code**, religious books of the Hindus, gathered into a document; chief authority on early Hindu society, **2**, 483, 496; collected under Guptas, **2**, 501; description of, **2**, 508–519, 530–534, 536, 547; see also **Vedas**.
- Manuza**, see **Othman ben Abi Neza**.
- Manzicert**, Armenian fortress; battle of (1070), **7**, 254–255.
- Maoris**, natives of New Zealand of Polynesian stock; description of, **22**, 263, 264.
- Maps**, invention of, **2**, 303; of Ptolemy, **2**, 303; **22**, 424, 466; in Middle Ages, **22**, 415; dispute of Columbus about, **22**, 424; of Columbus, **22**, 466.
- Mar, Earls of**, see **Erskine, MacCainech and Stuart**.
- Marabastad**, town in South Africa; gold discovered near (1871), **22**, 287.
- Marat, Jean Paul** (1744–1793), French revolutionist; gives warning of king's flight, **12**, 240; accused of sedition, **12**, 252; heads Jacobin faction, **12**, 267; urges war of extermination, **12**, 269; addresses the assembly (1792), **12**, 284–285; opposes the "maximum," **12**, 298; tried and acquitted by revolutionary tribunal, **12**, 300; killed by Charlotte Corday, **12**, 302–303; obsequies of, **12**, 305; characterisation of, **12**, 306–307.
- Marathon**, plain near Athens, Greece; battle of (490 B.C.), **3**, 272–279; **4**, 634; effect upon Persians, **2**, 611, 613, 614; **3**, 285.

- Marbodus** (d. 19 A.D.), chief of the Marcomanni; in league against Rome, **6**, 63; surrender and death of, **6**, 76–77.
- Marburg**, Conference of (1529), **14**, 267.
- Marceau, François Séverin des Graviers** (1769–1796), French general; on staff of General Jourdan, **12**, 378.
- Marcel, Étienne** (d. 1358), provost of the Paris merchants 1355–1358; at the head of the town deputies, **11**, 129; leads the bourgeoisie, **11**, 135; death of, **11**, 137; characterisation of, **11**, 137–138.
- Marcellinus, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus**, Roman consul 56 B.C.; opposes the triumvirate, **5**, 508.
- Marcellinus** (fourth century A.D.), Roman general and chief minister of the usurper Magnentius; aids Magnentius, **6**, 470; at battle of Mursa, **6**, 472.
- Marcellinus** (fifth century A.D.), Roman officer; rule of, as governor of Dalmatia, **6**, 611–612.
- Marcellus Eprius** (d. 79 A.D.), Roman orator; impeaches Thraseas, **6**, 205, 206.
- Marcellus, Granius**, Roman prætor of Bithynia 15 A.D.; charged with treason, **6**, 143.
- Marcellus, Marcus Claudius** (ca. 268–208 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; in war with Insubrian Gauls, **5**, 237; in war with Hannibal, **5**, 258–262, 271–273; besieges and captures Syracuse, **5**, 264–266; death of, **5**, 273.
- March, Agnes, Countess of Dunbar** and, wife of Patrick, earl of March, known as "Black Agnes"; heroic defense of Dunbar (1337), **21**, 136.
- March, George Dunbar**, 11th Earl of Dunbar and (1338–1420); supports Stuart claim to throne (1371), **21**, 150; massacres English at Roxburgh (1376), **21**, 151; at Chevy Chase, **21**, 157; quarrels with Douglas and submits to English, **21**, 161–162; at battle of Homildon Hill, **21**, 163; apprises Henry IV of Percie's conspiracy, **21**, 166; returns to Scotch allegiance (1409), **21**, 165.
- March, Patrick Dunbar**, 10th Earl of Dunbar and (1285–1389); harbours Edward II after Bannockburn, **21**, 102; at battle of Dupplin Muir, **21**, 130–131; defends Berwick (1333), **21**, 132; acknowledges Edward III, **21**, 132; returns to Scotch allegiance (1334), **21**, 134; in Moray's rising, **21**, 135–136; at battle of Neville's Cross (1346), **21**, 139–140; opposes David's proposal for succession, **21**, 145.
- March, Earls of**, see Mortimer and Edward IV.
- Marchand, Jean Baptiste** (1863–), French officer and explorer; at Fashoda, **13**, 198; **24**, 466.
- Marche, Jacques II, of Bourbon**, Count de la (d. 1438), French adventurer; marries Joanna II of Naples and becomes king (1415), **9**, 235; retires to France, **9**, 235.
- Marchfeld**, plain in Austria, near Vienna; battle of (1278), **14**, 155.
- Marchiali**, see Man with the Iron Mask.
- Marchin (Marsin)**, Ferdinand, Marshal de (1656–1706), French general; replaces Vendôme, **11**, 617; defeated at Blenheim (1704), **11**, 618; dies, **11**, 621.
- Marchisio**, Italian mechanic; constructs towers at the siege of Crema (1160), **9**, 51.
- March Revolution**, popular revolution of 1848 in Austria, **14**, 623–633.
- Marcia**, daughter of Cordus, saves manuscript of her father's history (25 A.D.), **6**, 146.
- Marcia**, mistress of Commodus (183–193 A.D.), **6**, 379, 381–382, 385.
- Marciano**, town in Italy; French partisans defeated by imperialists (1554), **9**, 465.
- Marcianus**, Byzantine emperor 450–457 A.D., **7**, 60–61; dream concerning Attila, **6**, 594; ratifies election of Avitus, **6**, 603.
- Marck, William, Count de la**, Dutch nobleman; lays foundation of the Dutch Republic by the capture of Briel (1572), **13**, 428–430; removed from command, **13**, 439.
- Marco Kralevitch**, king of southern Servia 1371–1394; popularity, **24**, 193.
- Marcomanni (Marcomans)**, German tribe; migration, **6**, 63; league, **6**, 64, 76, 135; war with Romans, **6**, 296–298, 619.
- Marcomeres**, king of Franks ca. 398 A.D., **7**, 462–463.
- Marco Polo**, see Polo, Marco.
- Marcus Aurelius (M. Ælius Aurelius Antoninus)** (121–180 A.D.), Roman emperor 161–180 A.D.; adoption, **6**, 287, 290; under instruction of Apollonius, **6**, 291; reign, **6**, 294–306; border wars of, **6**, 296–299; attitude towards Christians, **6**, 302, 324, 325; death, **6**, 304; philosophy of, **6**, 310–311.
- Marcus of Cerynea**, founder of Achæan League (294 B.C.), **4**, 518.
- Marcy, William Learned** (1786–1857), American statesman; leader of "Hunker" faction of democratic party in New York state (1848), **23**, 378; candidate for presidential nomination (1852), **23**, 389; secretary of state under Pierce, **23**, 390.
- Marczali**, Hungarian soldier; in battle of Mohács (1526), **24**, 347.
- Mardaites**, mountaineers of Lebanon, **7**, 188.
- Mardane (Mardi, Mardians)**, Iranian nomad tribe, **2**, 460, 569, 578, 655.
- Mardonius** (d. 479 B.C.), Persian commander; invades Greece, **2**, 611; **3**, 266–267, 316, 353–357; advises Xerxes I, **3**, 285–288; at Salamis, **3**, 340; prompts Xerxes' retreat, **3**, 348–350; invades Boetia, **3**, 358, 359; defeat at Plataea, **3**, 363–373.
- Mardontes**, Persian admiral in command after Salamis (479 B.C.), **3**, 353; slain at Mycale, **3**, 377.
- Marduk (Merodach)**, in Babylon later identified with Bel, Assyro-Babylonian god; place in Assyrian and in Babylonian hierarchy, **1**, 517, 518; as creator, **1**, 520; identified with Mar, **1**, 313; champion of the gods against chaos, **1**, 316, 521–523; as intercessor, **1**, 524; worshipped in region of Persian Gulf, **1**, 535.
- Marduk-apal-iddin**, king of Babylonia, **1**, 329, 376; invades Assyria, **1**, 331.
- Marduk-balatsu-iqbi**, king of Babylonia, **1**, 333; slain, **1**, 389.

- Marduk-bel-iddin, see Merodach-baladan.
- Marduk-bel-usati, attempts to seize Assyrian throne, 1, 332, 389.
- Marduk-bel-usur, king of Sukhi; pays tribute to Shalmaneser II, 1, 389.
- Marduk-nadin-akhe, king of Babylonia; attacked by Tiglathpileser I, 1, 329, 378.
- Marduk-nadin-shum, king of Assyria ca. 852–840 B.C.; asks aid of Shalmaneser II, 1, 332; defeats Marduk-bel-usati (his brother), 1, 389.
- Marduk-shapik-zer-mati, king of Babylonia; considered an independent monarch, 1, 329, 331, 378.
- Marduk-ushezib, king of Chaldea, 1, 334.
- Mardyke, town in England; capitulates to Cromwell (1657), 20, 170.
- Mareb or Arem, early capital of Yemen, 8, 106; inundated, 8, 6, 107; long succession of rulers, 8, 102.
- Marengo, a village in Italy; Napoleon defeats Austrians at (1800), 12, 502–504; 14, 532.
- Marescot, Armand Samuel (1758–1832), French soldier; in charge of artillery in Napoleon's passage of the Alps, 12, 498.
- Maret, Hugues Bernard, duke of Bassano (1763–1839), French diplomat; imprisoned by Austrians, 12, 363; meets Napoleon, 12, 597; in Napoleon's ministry, (1815), 12, 624.
- Marfée, La, forest in Champagne, France; battle of (1641), 11, 472.
- Margaret (1353–1412), queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, daughter of Waldemar IV of Denmark; main treatment, 16, 197–205; opposes guilds, 16, 143; marriage, 16, 120, 184, 195; Sweden, Norway, and Denmark united under, 16, 197; effects Union of Kalmar, 16, 201–205; death, 16, 205.
- Margaret, the "Maid of Norway" (1283–1290), queen of Scotland 1286–1290; accession, 21, 55–56, 62; proposed marriage and death, 16, 119; 18, 401; 21, 63.
- Margaret, wife of Eric II of Norway; betrothal and marriage (1289), 16, 117, 119.
- Margaret (d. 1093), sister of Eadgar Ætheling, wife of Malcom Canmore, king of Scotland; marriage, 18, 178; 21, 24; character sketch, 21, 34; commerce in Scotland and, 21, 123.
- Margaret, wife of Alexander III of Scotland, daughter of Henry III of England; marriage (1251), 21, 54; death, 21, 55.
- Margaret, daughter of Philip IV of Spain, wife of Emperor Leopold I; marriage (1666), 11, 567.
- Margaret, sister of Henry II of France; marriage (1559), 11, 350.
- Margaret (thirteenth century), widow of John de Montfort; holds the principality of Tyre, 2, 306.
- Margaret, wife of Charles III, king of Naples; becomes regent of Naples for Ladislaus (1386), 9, 234.
- Margaret, regent of Netherlands; makes treaty with Gustavus Vasa (1526), 16, 289.
- Margaret of Angoulême, or of Valois, or of Alençon, or of Navarre (1492–1549), queen of Navarre, daughter of Charles of Orleans; visits her brother Francis I in his captivity, 11, 321; negotiates for freedom of Francis, 9, 450; writings, 11, 330.
- Margaret of Anjou (1430–1482), queen consort of Henry VI, king of England; marriage, 18, 558; character, 18, 561; gives birth to son, Edward, 18, 571; alleged complicity in death of Gloucester, 18, 563; temporary reconciliation with Yorkists, 18, 573; incites her followers to take up arms, 18, 576–577; battle of Mortimer's Cross and after, 18, 577–579; battle of Towton, 18, 580–582; seeks aid in France, 18, 582; flight, 18, 583; reconciliation with Warwick, 18, 589; capture after battle of Tewkesbury, 18, 597; imprisonment, 18, 598, 598 note; released by intervention of Louis XI, 18, 601; see also Wars of the Roses.
- Margaret of Austria or of Savoy (1480–1530), regent of Netherlands 1506–1530, daughter of Emperor Maximilian I; betrothed to dauphin Charles, 11, 272, 285; betrothal annulled, 11, 286, 287, 288; marries infante Juan of Spain, 10, 165; 14, 237; regent of Netherlands, 13, 367; negotiates Peace of Cambrai, 9, 457; 11, 325; guardian of Margaret of Parma, 13, 387; Henry VII plans to marry, 19, 40 seq.; death, 13, 369 note.
- Margaret of Austria, daughter of Charles V; see Margaret of Parma.
- Margaret of Burgundy (1446–1503), daughter of Richard, duke of York, sister of Edward IV of England; marriage, 18, 585–586; active in Yorkist plot, 19, 22, 22 note.
- Margaret of Calais, daughter of Edward III, king of England; birth (1347), 18, 467.
- Margaret of Denmark, daughter of Christian I; marries James III of Scotland (1469), 16, 218; 21, 190.
- Margaret of Flanders, wife of Baldwin I, emperor of Constantinople; death (1204), 7, 287.
- Margaret of Flanders ("Black Margaret"), daughter of Baldwin I, emperor of Constantinople; war with her son, John of Avenues (1252), 13, 293–294.
- Margaret of Flanders (fourteenth century), wife of Philip the Bold; marriage, 13, 328, 351.
- Margaret of France, see Margaret of Valois.
- Margaret of Hainault (d. 1356), wife of emperor of Germany; claims Netherlands at death of her brother William III (1345), 13, 335–336; death, 13, 339.
- Margaret of Hungary, joins fourth crusade (1195), 8, 411; marries Boniface II, marquis of Montferrat (1204), 7, 284.
- Margaret of Lorraine (seventeenth century), wife of duke of Orleans; marriage, 11, 467.
- Margaret of Navarre (d. 1314), queen of Louis X of France; imprisonment and death, 11, 86, 89.
- Margaret of Navarre, see Margaret of Angoulême.
- Margaret of Parma or Austria (1522–1586), regent of Netherlands 1559–1567, illegitimate daughter of Emperor Charles V;

- main treatment, **13**, 387–419; early life, **13** 387; becomes regent of Low Countries, **10**, 24; **13**, 388; summons council of state, **13**, 397; agrees to abolishment of inquisition, **19**, 334; resigns regency, **13**, 419; return to Netherlands and final departure for Italy, **13**, 486.
- Margaret of Pomerania** (fourteenth century), regent of Denmark, **16**, 174–175.
- Margaret (Marguerite) of Provence**, wife of Louis IX of France, **11**, 64, 65.
- Margaret of Savoy**, see **Margaret of Austria**.
- Margaret of Scotland** (1425?–1445), wife of the dauphin Louis (Louis XI), daughter of James I of Scotland; marriage, **11**, 235.
- Margaret of Valois or of France** (1553–1615), queen of Henry IV of France, daughter of Henry II and Catharine de' Medici; marriage, **11**, 367; dissolute life, **11**, 409; divorce, **11**, 410.
- Margaret Plantagenet**, see **Salisbury**.
- Margaret Tudor** (1489–1541), queen of James IV of Scotland, daughter of Henry VII of England; marries James IV, **21**, 208; regent for James V, **21**, 227; marries Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus, **21**, 227; gives birth to Margaret Douglas (Lady Lennox), **21**, 228; denounced by Henry VIII, **21**, 230; reconciled to Henry VIII, **19**, 88; regains ascendancy, **19**, 89; marries Henry Stuart, **21**, 232.
- Margarita**, see **Margaret**.
- Margary, A. R.**, British consular official; murder of, in China (1875), **24**, 553.
- Margites**, character in a Greek burlesque poem, **4**, 266.
- Marguerite**, see **Margaret**.
- Marguerite, Auguste** (1823–), French general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 159.
- Mari**, king of Damascus (eighth century B.C.); surrenders to Assyrians, **1**, 390.
- Maria I** (1734–1816), queen of Portugal; accession, **10**, 533; shares government with husband, **10**, 534; restores Jesuits to power, **10**, 534; government turned over to Dom João, **10**, 536; death, **10**, 542.
- Maria II (Maria da Glória)** (1819–1853), queen of Portugal 1834–1853, daughter of Pedro I of Brazil; accession, **10**, 550; reign, **10**, 551–556; death, **10**, 556.
- Maria** (fourteenth century), daughter of King Robert of Sicily; celebrated by Boccacio as *Fiammetta*, **9**, 199.
- Maria**, daughter of Stilicho; weds Honorius (397 A.D.), **6**, 543.
- Maria Amalia** (eighteenth century), daughter of Joseph I of Austria; marries Charles Albert, elector of Bavaria, **14**, 425.
- Maria Anna**, sister of Joseph I of Austria; marries João V of Portugal (1707), **10**, 520.
- Maria Christina**, sister of Emperor Joseph II; governs in Austrian Netherlands, **14**, 478–479.
- Maria Christina** (1806–1878), queen-regent of Spain 1833–1840; in the War of the *Christinos* and *Carlists*, **10**, 396; regency, **10**, 96–99; resigns, **10**, 399; negotiates marriage alliances of Spain and France, **13**, 77.
- Maria Christina** (1858–), queen regent of Spain 1885–1902; regency, **10**, 418–421.
- Maria Elizabeth** (eighteenth century), sister of Emperor Charles VI; administration of Netherlands, **14**, 40.
- Maria Josepha of Bavaria** (d. 1767), daughter of Charles VI; marries Emperor Joseph II (1765), **14**, 470.
- Maria Josepha**, queen of Poland, daughter of Joseph I of Austria, and wife of Augustus III; claims to Austrian succession revived, **14**, 426.
- Maria Leszczynska**, see **Leczynska**.
- Maria Louisa** (1751–1819), wife of Charles IV of Spain, **10**, 333.
- Maria Louisa**, see **Marie Louise**.
- Maria of Antioch** (d. 1183), Byzantine empress, wife of Manuel I, **7**, 265, 268–269.
- Maria Theresa** (1638–1683), queen consort of Louis XIV of France; marriage (1659), **11**, 520; dower of, **11**, 521; characterisation, **11**, 550.
- Maria Theresa or Theresia** (1717–1780), archduchess of Austria, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, daughter of Emperor Charles VI; main treatment, **14**, 424–465; appointed successor to Emperor Charles VI, **14**, 423; Europe in league against, **15**, 165–169; appoints husband co-ruler, **14**, 425; rejects alliance with Frederick II of Prussia, **14**, 427; appeals to Hungary, **12**, 36; **14**, 428; begins first Silesian War with Prussia, **14**, 427; accedes to Peace of Breslau, **14**, 431; secures imperial crown for her husband, **12**, 40; cedes Silesia to Frederick, **12**, 42; position of, at end of War of Austrian Succession, **14**, 434; makes overtures to France, **12**, 70; creates Charles of Lorraine commander-in-chief, **15**, 194; rejects peace proposals of Frederick the Great, **15**, 203; situation of, at end of Seven Years' War, **15**, 227; administration of Belgium, **14**, 42; relations with her son Joseph (afterwards Emperor Joseph II), **14**, 447–454, 461; policy toward Poland, **14**, 453; attitude towards religion, **14**, 456; dissolves order of Jesuits, **14**, 456; secures appointment of son, Maximilian, as successor to Palatinate, **14**, 461; death, **14**, 461; estimate of, **14**, 461–465.
- Maria**, see also **Marie and Mary**.
- Mariamne** (first century B.C.), wife of Herod I, king of the Jews, **2**, 165–167.
- Mariandyni**, people of Asia Minor, **2**, 449; **3**, 205.
- Marib**, see **Mareb**.
- Marie, Pierre Thomas** (1797–1870), French politician; becomes member of provisional government (1848), **13**, 87.
- Marie Antoinette, Joséphe Jeanne** (1755–1793), daughter of the emperor Francis I and Maria Theresa, and consort of Louis XVI of France; main treatment, **12**, 123–143; 316–324; marriage, **12**, 96, 123; early years of, **12**, 125; opposition to, on arrival in France, **12**, 125, 127; Maria Theresa incensed at, **12**, 127, 128;

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Marie de Coucy, second wife of Alexander II of Scotland and mother of Alexander III, **21**, 52.

Marie Elenore (1599–1655), daughter of John Sigismund of Brandenburg, and wife of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden; sought in marriage by Gustavus Adolphus, **15**, 111.

Marie Feodorovna (d. 1828), consort of Paul I of Russia, **17**, 443, 444, 508.

Marie Louise (1662–1689), queen of Spain, daughter of Philip of Orleans; marries Charles II of Spain, **10**, 274; **11**, 596.

Marie Louise (1870–1899), daughter of Duke Robert of Parma, wife of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria; marriage (1893), **24**, 185.

Marie Louise or Maria Louisa (1791–1847), daughter of Francis I of Austria, second wife of Napoleon, and duchess of Parma after his downfall; spared by Napoleon in siege of Vienna (1809), **12**, 572; marries Napoleon, **12**, 579, 581; **14**, 562; receives duchies of Parma and Plaisance, **12**, 613; flees from Parma (1831), **9**, 586.

Marie de' Medici, see Medici, Marie de'.

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Marienburg, town in Livonia; annexed to Russia (1702), **17**, 268.

Marienburg, town in Prussia; capital of Teutonic Order (1309–1457), **8**, 460.

Marienthal, town in Germany; battle of (1645), **11**, 494.

Marietta, town in Ohio, on Ohio River; first settlement of (1788), **23**, 289.

Marignano or **Melegnano**, town in northern Italy; battle of (1515), **9**, 441 seq.; **16**, 618.

Marignano or **Melegnano**, Gian Giacomo, marquis de Medecino (1497–1555), Italian soldier; takes Siena, **9**, 464–465.

Marigny, Enguerrand de (1260–1315), prime minister of France; condemned to death by Philip the Fair, **11**, 89.

Marillac, Louis de (1573–1632), French soldier; in league with Marie de' Medici, **11**, 463; trial and death of, **11**, 464.

Marinus, Carvilius, Roman centurion; proclaimed emperor in Moesia (249 A.D.), **6**, 413.

Marinus of Tyre (second century A.D.), Greek geographer; first to construct maps mathematically according to latitude and longitude, **2**, 303.

Marinus I, pope, see **Martin II**.

Marinus II, pope, see **Martin III**.

Marion, Francis (1732–1795), American soldier; campaigns in South Carolina, **23**, 274–275.

Maritza, battle of (1371), **24**, 193.

Marius, Caius (ca. 155–86 B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; main treatment, **5**, 389–432; marriage, **5**, 477; chosen consul, **5**, 390, 394, 402–405; war with Jugurtha, **5**, 391; war with Cimbri, **5**, 394–399; opposes patricians, **5**, 401; in the Social War, **5**, 415–416; rivalry with Sulla, **5**, 420–430; reorganises government, **5**, 430; death and estimates, **5**, 430–432.

Marius, Caius, "the Younger" (109–82 B.C.) nephew and adopted son of Marius; Sulla proscribes, **5**, 424–425; consul (82 B.C.), war with Sulla, **5**, 435; suicide of, **5**, 437.

Marius, M. Aurelius, Roman armourer; proclaimed emperor (267 A.D.), **6**, 419.

Marius and Sulla, War of (88–82 B.C.), **5**, 422–441.

Marj-Dabik, town near Aleppo, Syria; battle of (1516), **24**, 444.

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Mark (fourth century), an Egyptian gnostic; makes disciples in Spain (380 A.D.), **10**, 14.

Market Bosworth, see **Bosworth Field**.

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Markham, William (ca. 1635–1704), American colonial governor; agent of William Penn in Pennsylvania, **23**, 33, 38; appointed deputy-governor, **23**, 45.

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- Mason, John** (1586–1635), American colonial statesman, founder of New Hampshire; receives, with Gorges, grant of land between Merrimac and Kennebec rivers (1622), **22**, 636; divides grant with Gorges, naming his share New Hampshire (1635), **22**, 636; death, **23**, 111.
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Massasoit (ca. 1580–1661), a chief of the Wampanoag Indians in Massachusetts and Rhode Island (U. S. A.); concludes treaty with Plymouth settlers, **22**, 631; reveals Indian plot, **22**, 632; welcomes Roger Williams, **23**, 96.
Massawa, town in the Sudan, Egypt; Italy occupies (1885), **9**, 632.
Masséna, André, duke of Rivoli and prince of Essling (1758–1817), French marshal; at battle of Loano, **12**, 409; serves under Napoleon in Italy, **12**, 424–427, 433, 438–439, 470, 471; victorious at Zürich, **12**, 475; **17**, 435; defends Genoa, **12**, 500; in Austrian campaign (1809), **12**, 572–574; **14**, 554; in the Peninsula campaign, **10**, 352, 353, 357, 541; **12**, 582.
Massey, Sir Edward (ca. 1619–ca. 1674), English general; at battle of Worcester, **20**, 108.
Massiva, a Numidian prince, grandson of Masinissa; Jugurtha murders (110 B.C.), **5**, 386, 387.
Massud, Seljuk sultan (ca. 1136), grandson of Malik Shah; authority lost over Abbasid caliphs, **8**, 227.
Massylians, western Numidians, friendly to Rome in second Punic War (206 B.C.), **5**, 281.
Mastanabal, son of Masinissa; chief judge of Numidia (148 B.C.), **5**, 308, 383.
Mastor, Roman slave; engaged to kill Hadrian (138 A.D.), **6**, 287.
Masu, a people of Asia Minor; Hittite relations with (ca. 1365 B.C.), **1**, 142, 144.
Masud, Arab ruler of India; succeeds Mahmud the Ghaznevid (1028), **8**, 224; repulsed by Seljuk Turks, **8**, 224.
Masulipatam, city in British India; taken by the English (1759), **22**, 62.
Matabeleland, region in South Africa, north of the Transvaal; Cecil Rhodes terminates rebellion in (1896), **22**, 273–274.
Matchin, town in Bulgaria; battle of (1791), **17**, 410.
Maternus, a Roman soldier; revolt and execution (187 A.D.), **6**, 380.
Maternus, Curiatius, Roman poet (ca. 60 A.D.); epigrams and tragedies of, **6**, 345–346.
Maternus, Friarius, Roman senator 193 A.D., refuses imperial crown, **6**, 383.
Mathematics, progress of, in Alexandria under Ptolemies, **4**, 606–607; discoveries of Archimedes (ca. 212 B.C.), **5**, 264, 265; Arabian knowledge of, **8**, 278; invention of logarithms (1614), **21**, 289.
Mather, Cotton (1663–1728), American Congregational clergyman; in Antinomian controversy, **23**, 100–101; in witchcraft trials, **23**, 172–177.
Mather, Increase (1639–1723), American colonial clergyman; arrives in Massachusetts, **22**, 647; goes to England to protest against tyranny of Andros, **23**, 159.
Mathgamain (Mahon) (d. 976), king of Ireland; struggle with Danes, **21**, 350; death of, **21**, 351.
Matho (d. 215 B.C.), Libyan soldier; revolts against Carthage (218 B.C.), **5**, 233; death, **5**, 234.
Matilda (d. 1083), queen of William the Conqueror; marriage, **13**, 289, 311; joins him in England, **18**, 176; crowned, **18**, 176; aids Robert, **18**, 192; death, **18**, 195.
Matilda (1156–1189), daughter of Henry II of England; marries Henry, duke of Saxony and becomes progenitor of present royal family of Great Britain, **18**, 289.
Matilda or Maud (1102–1167), empress of Germany, and queen of England, daughter of Henry I of England; marries emperor of Germany, **18**, 236; declared heir to throne, **18**, 239; marries Geoffrey Plantagenet, **18**, 240; gives birth to the future Henry II, **18**, 240; obstacles to accession, **18**, 241; in civil war with Stephen, **18**, 247–254; captures and imprisons Stephen, **18**, 248; attempted coronation, **18**, 249; driven from London, **18**, 250; besieged in Oxford, **18**, 252; leaves England, **18**, 252.
Matilda or Maud (1080–1118), daughter of Malcolm III, king of Scotland, and Saint Margaret; marries Henry I of England, **18**, 229; death of (1118), **18**, 236.

- Matilda** or **Maud**, English wife of David I, king of Scotland 1093–1124, **21**, 36.
- Matilda** (1046–1115), countess of Tuscany; aids Gregory VII, **7**, 649; incurs enmity of Germany, **7**, 654; bequeaths all to the holy see, **7**, 658; extent of dominions, **8**, 600; death ends Tuscan supremacy, **9**, 38.
- Matinu-Baal**, see **Mettenbaal**.
- Matius**, Caius (**Calvena**) (ca. 90–40 B.C.), Roman knight and Epicurean philosopher; friend of Caesar (46 B.C.), **5**, 576; attachment to Caesar's memory, **5**, 602.
- Mattaki**, caliph of Baghdad 940–994; reign, **8**, 219; death, **8**, 220.
- Mattan** (d. 836 B.C.), high priest of Baal; death, **2**, 111.
- Mattaniah**, see **Zedekiah**.
- Mattathias** (d. 166 B.C.), Hebrew high priest and father of the Maccabees; leads orthodox Jews into wilderness, **2**, 145, 147; resists Antiochus, **4**, 560; death, **2**, 148.
- Matthews**, Samuel (d. 1660), governor of Virginia 1658–1660; administration of, **22**, 596–597.
- Matthews**, Stanley (1824–1889), American jurist; supports Liberal Republican movement (1872), **23**, 469.
- Matthias**, Byzantine emperor 1354–1357; accession, **7**, 329.
- Matthias** (1557–1619), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1612–1619; reign, **14**, 327–328.
- Matthias** (I) **Corvinus**, "the Great" (1443–1490), king of Hungary 1458–1490; conquests in Germany, **14**, 221; relations with Swiss, **16**, 605; claims to be suzerain of Moldavia, **24**, 134; death, **14**, 222.
- Matthias**, Archduke, brother of Emperor Rudolf II; offered governorship of Netherlands (1577), **13**, 468; reign, **13**, 469, 471, 489.
- Maubeuge**, French fort in north of France; battle of (1814), **12**, 617.
- Maud**, see **Matilda**.
- Maula Abd el-Malik**, see **Mulai Moloch**.
- Maupeau**, René Nicolas Charles (1688–1775), French statesman; first president of Paris parliament 1743–1768, **12**, 94; influence of, on politics, **12**, 104 seq.; policy of, **12**, 97 seq.; displaced, **12**, 128.
- Maupertius**, Pierre Louis Moreau de (1698–1759), French mathematician; expedition of, to Arctic regions, **12**, 122; summoned to Berlin by Frederick the Great, **15**, 157.
- Maurepas**, Jean Frédéric Philippe, Count of (1701–1781), French statesman; minister of marine, **12**, 45; exiled by Louis XV, **12**, 56; recalled by Louis XVI, **12**, 124; policy of, **12**, 128; death of, **12**, 137.
- Maurevert** or **Maurevel**, Charles de Louviers de (1530–1572); attempts assassination of Coligny, **11**, 369.
- Maurice** (**Flavius Tiberius Mauricius**) (ca. 539–602), Byzantine emperor 582–602; main treatment, **7**, 142–153; early life and character, **7**, 142; relations with Venice, **9**, 26; war with Persians, **7**, 143–147; war with Avars, **7**, 147–150; rebellion against, **7**, 151–152; murder of, **7**, 153.
- Maurice**, Prince (d. 1652), son of Frederick V, Elector Palatine; joins Rupert in mutiny against Charles I, **20**, 39; death, **20**, 123.
- Maurice** of Dessau, Prince, in Seven Years' War, **15**, 196.
- Maurice** (1521–1553), duke of Saxony, son of Henry the Pious; war with Ernst, duke of Brunswick and Goslar, **14**, 282; character, **14**, 291; seizes greater part of electorate of Saxony, **14**, 297; ally of Charles V against Smalkaldic League, **14**, 291, 298 seq.; made elector of Saxony (1547), **14**, 301; forms alliance against Charles V, **14**, 308–309; war with Charles V, **14**, 309 seq.; makes peace (Treaty of Passau) with Charles V, **14**, 311; war with Albert of Brandenburg, **14**, 311 seq.; death, **14**, 312.
- Maurice** (1567–1625), prince of Orange and count of Nassau, stadholder of the Seven United Provinces of Netherlands 1587–1625; main treatment, **13**, 522–573; earl of Leicester attempts to seize, **13**, 523; takes Breda, **13**, 526; military genius, **13**, 527–528; takes Groningen, last stronghold of the Spaniards, **13**, 529; routs Spaniards at Turnhout (1597), **13**, 530–531; gets possession of the forts of Crèvecoeur and St. Andrew, **13**, 534; invades Flanders, **13**, 534–535; defeats Spaniards at Nieuport, **13**, 535–537; returns to Holland, **13**, 538; fights indecisive battle near Ruhrtort, **13**, 540–541; reluctant to conclude peace, **13**, 544, 547; in power, **13**, 553; in Arminian controversy, **13**, 554–555; refuses crown of Netherlands, **13**, 557; feud with Olden-Barneveld, **13**, 557; makes changes in municipal councils, **13**, 562; defeats Spinola at end of the truce, **13**, 571; death of, **13**, 573.
- Maurice** (d. 1107), bishop of London; crowns Henry I, **18**, 228.
- Maurice** of Saxony, see **Saxe, Marshal de**.
- Mauritius**, island in the Indian Ocean, formerly Isle de France; French colonisation of, **22**, 45.
- Maurocordatos** or **Mavrocordatos**, Constantine (d. 1730), first Fanariot ruler of Wallachia; reign of, **24**, 145.
- Mauromichales** or **Mavromichales**, George, known also as Pietro Bey (1775–1848), member of the Mainote family of patriots; in Greek War of Liberation, **24**, 231; murders President Capo d'Istria of Greece (1831), **24**, 235.
- Maurya**, East Indian dynasty (312–178 B.C.), **2**, 494, 498, 500, 505.
- Mausolus** (d. ca. 353 B.C.), king of Caria; power of, **2**, 417; tomb, **2**, 417.
- Maverick**, Samuel (ca. 1602–1670), English colonist in America; settles in East Boston, Massachusetts Bay (1628–1629), **22**, 640.

Mavrocordatos, see **Maurocordatos**.

Maxentius, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, Roman emperor 306–313 A.D.; Constantine conquers, **2**, 375; reign of, **6**, 438–441; war with Constantine, **G**, 339–341.

Maximian or Maximianus, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, Roman emperor 286–305 and 306–308 A.D.; birth, **6**, 407; co-regent of Diocletian, **C**, 433–439; persecutes Christians, **6**, 436; **18**, 23; abdicates, **6**, 437; attempts to resume authority, **6**, 438–439; character, **6**, 433; death (310 A.D.), **6**, 439.

Maximilian I (1459–1519), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1493–1519, son of Frederick III; main treatment, **14**, 237–247; marriage, **11**, 269; **13**, 363; **14**, 222; secures Netherlands to Habsburgs (battle of Guinegate), **11**, 270–272; **13**, 364; **14**, 221–222; concludes Treaty of Arras, **11**, 272; negotiates for marriage with Anne of Brittany, **11**, 285; war with Charles VIII of France, **11**, 286; war with Turks, **11**, 286; becomes emperor, **13**, 366; **14**, 237; **16**, 612; asserts claims in Italy, **9**, 421; joins Henry VII of England in invasion of France, **11**, 304; **19**, 63; loses duchy of Milan, **14**, 243; **19**, 74–75; regent in Netherlands, **13**, 364–365; establishes imperial chamber, **14**, 238; **16**, 611; quarrels with electors, **14**, 239; reforms in jurisprudence, **14**, 238, 239; second marriage, **14**, 237; abandons Ludovico Sforza, **9**, 425; alliance with Louis XII, **11**, 298; war with Louis XII, **11**, 300 seq.; war with Swiss Confederacy, **14**, 241–242; **16**, 613–614; intervenes in Scandinavian affairs, **16**, 223; concludes Treaty of Blois, **9**, 428; joins League of Cambray, **9**, 432 seq.; joins confederacy of European sovereigns, **19**, 75; attempts to secure election of Charles V as his successor, **14**, 244; death, **10**, 213; **17**, 187; **19**, 78; estimate of, **14**, 245–247.

Maximilian II (1527–1576), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1564–1576, son of Ferdinand I; main treatment, **14**, 317–320; becomes king of Rome, **14**, 317; king of Bohemia and part of Hungary, **14**, 318, 326; becomes emperor, **14**, 318; religious toleration, **14**, 318–319; war with Stephen Zapolya, **24**, 358; war with Turks, **14**, 320; concludes armistice with Turkey, **14**, 320; **24**, 367; death, **14**, 320.

Maximilian (I) Joseph (1756–1825), king of Bavaria 1806–1825; enters alliance with Napoleon, **14**, 538; meets Napoleon at Dillingen, **12**, 571.

Maximilian (II) Joseph (1811–1864), king of Bavaria 1848–1864, son of Louis I; accession, **15**, 456; in alliance with Austria, **15**, 457; dismisses Von der Pfördten ministry, **15**, 466.

Maximilian I (1573–1651), duke of Bavaria; administration of Bavarian state, **14**, 322; forms Catholic League, **14**, 324; **16**, 323; ally of Emperor Ferdinand II

in Thirty Years' War, **14**, 333–334; **16**, 323; suppresses revolt of peasants, **14**, 335; becomes elector of Palatinate, **14**, 337.

Maximilian (II) Maria Emanuel (1662–1726), duke of Bavaria 1679–1726; progress under, **15**, 466; ally of France in War of Spanish Succession, **14**, 406; administration of Netherlands, **14**, 35, 37; besieges Buda, **14**, 398; ally of Germany against France, **14**, 399; ally of France, **14**, 408; campaign against Tyrolese, **14**, 409.

Maximilian (III) Joseph (1727–1777), duke of Bavaria 1745–1777; death without heirs, **14**, 458–459.

Maximilian (Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph) (1832–1867), archduke of Austria, emperor of Mexico 1864–1867; reorganises fleet, **15**, 466; succeeds Radetzky (1858), **15**, 14; accepts throne of Mexico, **23**, 466, 631; unpopularity, **23**, 631; decree against Juarists, **23**, 631; on the throne, **23**, 632; instructions to political prefects, **23**, 633; increasing difficulties of, in Mexico, **23**, 634; besieged at Queretaro, **23**, 635; court martial execution, **13**, 139; **23**, 467, 635; empire and characterisation of, **23**, 636.

Maximilian, Francis Xavier Joseph (1756–1801), bishop of Münster, youngest son of Maria Theresa; elected successor to Palatinate, **14**, 461.

Maximin or Maximinus, C. Julius Verus, Roman emperor 235–238 A.D.; accession, **6**, 403; reign, **6**, 408–411; character, **6**, 408, 619; death, **6**, 411.

Maximin or Maximinus, Galerius Valerius, Roman emperor 308–313 A.D.; reign, **6**, 437–439.

Maximin or Maximin (fifth century A.D.), Roman courtier; ambassador of Theodosius the Younger to Attila (448 A.D.), **7**, 57–59.

Maximus, Cn. Mallius, Roman consul 105 B.C.; Gauls defeat, **5**, 393–394.

Maximus, Magnus Clemens (d. 388 A.D.), Roman general of Spanish birth; proclaimed emperor by legions in Britain (383 A.D.), **6**, 526; **18**, 27; defeats Gratian in Gaul, **6**, 526; defeated and put to death by Theodosius, **6**, 526; **18**, 27.

Maximus, Q. Fabius Gurges (d. 265 B.C.), Roman consul; defeats Samnites, **5**, 198; death, **5**, 210.

Maximus, Tyrannus, Roman emperor 409–411 A.D.; reign, **6**, 566–567.

Maxine or Maximinus, the Greek (d. 1556), monk of Mount Athos; at court of Vasili Ivanovitch, **17**, 190–192; court intrigues against, **17**, 191.

Mayxes, see **Mashauasha**.

Maybach, Albert von (1822–), Prussian minister; reforms railways, **15**, 536.

Mayenne, Charles de Lorraine, Duke of (1554–1611), French soldier; declared lieutenant-general of France, **11**, 393; besieges Henry IV in Arques, **11**, 397; aspires

- to throne of France, **11**, 400; makes peace with Henry IV, **11**, 405; death, **11**, 447.
- Mayenne, Henri de Lorraine**, Duke of (1578-1621), French soldier; leads army against Huguenots, **11**, 446.
- Mayflower**, ship in which the English Pilgrims sailed for America; voyage, **22**, 614, 625-626; Governor Bradford's account, **22**, 626-630.
- May Laws**, name applied to series of laws passed by Prussian Diet in May, 1873, marking the opening of the struggle known as the Kulturkampf (*q. v.*), **15**, 534.
- Mayo, Richard Southwell Bourke**, 6th Earl of (1822-1872), English statesman; appointed governor-general of India, **22**, 205.
- Mayor of the Palace**, leader of feudal retainers; office described, **7**, 481, 484, 521-522.
- Maypu**, see **Maipo**.
- Mazaces** (fourth century B.C.), Persian commander; Amyntas defeats, **4**, 306; surrenders to Alexander, **4**, 315.
- Mazæus** (fourth century B.C.), satrap of Cilicia; commanded by Ochus to invade Phoenicia, **2**, 292, 627.
- Mazæus** (fourth century B.C.), Persian general; outflanks Parmenion, **4**, 327; surrenders to Alexander, **4**, 329; made satrap of Babylon, **4**, 330, 373.
- Mazarin or Mazarini, Jules Giulio** (1602-1661), French cardinal and statesman; mediates a truce between France and Austria, **11**, 461; succeeds Richelieu (1642), **11**, 487; **13**, 582; characterisation of, **11**, 488; relations with Anne of Austria, **11**, 488; dealings with Madame de Chevreuse, **11**, 492; triumphs over *Importants*, **11**, 492; superintends education of Louis XIV, **11**, 493; administers finance, **11**, 498; leagues with Frondeurs, **11**, 505; military operations against Bordeaux, **11**, 507; disgrace and exile of, **11**, 507 seq.; recall of, **11**, 510, 515; seeks alliance with Cromwell, **11**, 517; in league with Cromwell and Charles Gustavus, **15**, 137; forms League of the Rhine, **11**, 519; **14**, 390; relations with Savoy, **9**, 507; projects for marriage of Louis XIV, **11**, 520; administration, **11**, 522; death, **11**, 523; characterisation, **11**, 523.
- Mazdak** (fifth century A.D.), religious-socialistic leader in Sassanid empire; demands of, **8**, 86.
- Mazepa, Ivan** (1644-1709), Cossack chief; rise to power, **17**, 277; befriended by Peter the Great, **17**, 277; unsuccessful alliance with Charles XII of Sweden, **16**, 383; **17**, 278-279; overthrow of, **17**, 279.
- Mazzini, Giuseppe** (1805-1872), Italian statesman; letter of, to Sir James Graham, **9**, 580; efforts of, for Italian liberation, **9**, 587; activity of, in Switzerland, **17**, 38; characterisations of, **9**, 587 seq.; influence of, in Rome (1848), **9**, 597; arouses insurrectionary feeling in Genoa (1857), **9**, 602; causes tumults through Italy (1869), **9**, 620; death, **9**, 625.
- Meade, George Gordon** (1815-1872), American soldier; appointed to command of Army of the Potomac, **23**, 437; commands Union army at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438 seq.; in Wilderness campaign, **23**, 446.
- Meadows (Meadows), Sir William** (1738-1813), English soldier; captures Karne, **22**, 111.
- Meareredsburn**, battle of (485 A.D.), **18**, 37.
- Measures, Greek**, **3**, 465-472.
- Meaux**, town in France; council of (846 A.D.), **11**, 110; siege (1421), **11**, 181; **18**, 542; revolution in, **12**, 272.
- Mecca**, capital of Arabia and sacred city of Islam; pre-islamic centre of Arabia, **8**, 108; religious centre of Islam, **8**, 23; first pilgrimage of Mohammed to, **8**, 125; conquered by Moslems, **8**, 11, 126 seq.; last pilgrimage of Mohammed to, **8**, 131; siege of, under Yazid, **8**, 177-178; siege of under Abdul-Malik, **8**, 180-181; taken by Karmates (930 A.D.), **8**, 23; passes into possession of Turkey (1517), **24**, 445.
- Mechanicsville**, battle of (1862), **23**, 431.
- Mechereki**, Russian prince; reveals plot of assassination to Paul I (1801), **17**, 442.
- Mechlin**, city of Belgium; sack of, **13**, 436.
- Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence** (1775), made by citizens of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, declaring themselves independent of England, **13**, 254.
- Méda**, French gendarme; at arrest of Robespierre (1794), **12**, 343.
- Medea**, legendary Greek sorceress, daughter of the king of Colchis; carried off by Jason, **3**, 73, 75, 158, 159, 263.
- Medecino, Marquis of**, see **Marignano**.
- Medes (Mada or Amada)**, people of **Media**, *q. v.*
- Medeus**, supreme Lydian god, **2**, 424.
- Media**, ancient Asiatic country, west of the Caspian Sea; main treatment, **2**, 567, 573-586; people of, confused with Manda, **2**, 583; wars with Egypt, **1**, 146; subject to Assyria, **1**, 388, 389, 392, 398, 399; overthrows Assyrian empire, **1**, 442-444; precious metals, **2**, 340; Scythians in, **2**, 406; **3**, 292; relations with Lydia, **2**, 430; wars with Persia, **2**, 431, 457, 571, 606; under Persia, **2**, 591, 598, 602, 609, 638, 639, 642, 658; under Alexander and his successors, **4**, 337, 381, 383, 384, 437, 554, 558.
- Mediach**, town in Transylvania; battle of (1849), **14**, 654.
- Mediation, Act of**, in Swiss history; a general reconstruction of government (1813), **17**, 30-35.
- Medici**, a powerful Florentine family, prominent from time of Salvestro (1378) to death of Giovan Gastone (1737); Florence under the, **9**, 349-390; family driven from Florence (1494), **9**, 412; in exile, intrigues against Florence, **9**, 430; re-

- stored to power in Florence (1512), **9**, 437 seq.; expelled (1527), **9**, 458; restored (1529), **9**, 459; **11**, 325.
- Medici, Alessandro de'** (d. 1537), first duke of Florence; assumes rule of all Tuscany, **9**, 241; favoured by Leo X, **9**, 446, 447; Florence assigned to (1529), **9**, 457, 460; assassinated, **9**, 461.
- Medici, Catherine de'** (1519–1589), queen and regent of France; marries Henry II (1533), **11**, 332; power in France, **11**, 351–394; becomes regent (1560), **11**, 356; espouses Catholic cause, **11**, 360; and massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 371; secures crown of Poland for Henry of Anjou, **11**, 378; court of, **11**, 384; death, **11**, 392.
- Medici, Cosmo or Cosimo de'**, "the Elder" (1389–1464), Florentine statesman; main treatment, **9**, 349–361; banished by the Albizzi, **9**, 351; patron of learning, **9**, 352 seq.; Roscoe's estimate of, **9**, 359–361.
- Medici, Cosmo (I, II, and III)**, see **Cosmo (I, II, and III)**, grand dukes of Tuscany.
- Medici, Ferdinand de'** (I and II), see **Ferdinand (I and II)**, grand dukes of Tuscany.
- Medici, Francesco de'**, see **Francesco I**, grand duke of Tuscany.
- Medici, Giovan Gastone de'**, see **Giovan Gastone**, grand duke of Tuscany.
- Medici, Giovanni Angelo de'**, see **Pius IV**.
- Medici, Giovanni de'**, see **Leo X**, pope.
- Medici, Giovanni de'**, consul of Crema; at siege of (1159), **9**, 51.
- Medici, Giovanni de'** (1360–1429), Florentine merchant, father of Cosmo the Elder and Lorenzo I, **9**, 349–350.
- Medici, Giovanni de'** (d. 1461), son of Cosmo the Elder, **9**, 356.
- Medici, Giovanni**, "delle Bande Nere" (1498–1526), descendant of Cosmo "the Elder," an Italian soldier, **9**, 458.
- Medici, Giuliano (I) de'** (1453–1478), son of Piero I, **9**, 356, 363; murdered, **9**, 367.
- Medici, Giuliano (II) de'** (1479–1516), son of Lorenzo the Magnificent; assumes power in Florence (1512), **9**, 438.
- Medici, Giulio de'**, see **Clement VII**, pope.
- Medici, Ippolito de'** (1511–1535), Italian cardinal, illegitimate son of Giuliano II, **9**, 438, 446, 461.
- Medici, Lorenzo de'**, "The Magnificent" (1448–1492), Florentine statesman, son of Piero I, **9**, 356, 363; Pazzi conspiracy against, **9**, 365; rules in Florence, **9**, 370–390; embassy to Ferdinand I of Naples, **9**, 239, 375; Von Reumont's estimate of, **9**, 388; as poet, and patron of literature, **9**, 392.
- Medici, Lorenzo (II) de'** (1492–1519), duke of Urbino, son of Piero II; Machiavelli's dedication to, **9**, 407; rules in Florence, **9**, 438, 446.
- Medici, Marie de'** (1573–1642), queen of France, wife of Henry IV; marriage, **11**, 410; regent 1610–1617, **11**, 432–438; Richelieu, counsellor of, **11**, 438, 449; arrests Condé, **11**, 440 seq.; brings Louis XIII to submission, **11**, 444; signs Treaty of Pont-de-Cé, **11**, 445; labours to overthrow Richelieu, **11**, 462; exiled, **11**, 464; contributes to missions in North America, **22**, 555, 556; death, **11**, 481.
- Medici, Piero de'** (1416–1469), son of Cosmo "the Elder," **9**, 356, 359; rivalry with Lucas Pitti, **9**, 362–363; incapacity as governor, **9**, 410.
- Medici, Piero (II) de'**, (1471–1503), son of Lorenzo; Florence under, **9**, 410 seq.; in alliance with Naples, **9**, 239; driven from Florence, **9**, 412; death, **9**, 430.
- Medici, Salvestro de'** (d. 1388), gonfalonier of Florence (1378), **9**, 334 seq., 339, 341.
- Medici**, Italian commander in Seven Weeks' War (1866), **15**, 27.
- Medici, Library of**, founded by Cosmo "the Elder," **9**, 354.
- Medicine**: practice of, in Egypt, **1**, 61, 213; regulations concerning physicians in Babylonia-Assyria, **1**, 478, 510, 538; regulations affecting physicians in India, **2**, 517, 531; in ancient Greece, **3**, 90–91, 471; medical knowledge of the Druids, **18**, 6; Arabian medicine, **8**, 279.
- Medina (Yathreb)**, a city in Arabia; as capital of Mohammedan empire, **8**, 12; early converts to Islam in, **8**, 117; siege of, **8**, 123–124; seized and pillaged by Omayyads under Muslim, **8**, 177.
- Medina Celi, Duke of**, Spanish nobleman; recommends Columbus to Queen Isabella (1485), **22**, 420.
- Medina de Rio Seco**, see **Rio Seco**.
- Medina Sidonia, Duke of**, Spanish nobleman; encourages Columbus (1485), **22**, 420.
- Medina Sidonia, Alonzo de Guzman, Duke of**, Spanish nobleman; given command of the Armada, **10**, 244; **13**, 525; **19**, 390; defeated by the English (1588), **19**, 393–402.
- Mediolanum**, see **Milan**.
- Mediterranean Race**, origin, **1**, 77; **4**, 208; theory of the, **3**, 34, 42; **4**, 208.
- Medius** (fourth century B.C.), a friend of Alexander the Great, **4**, 390, 391.
- Medon** (seventh century B.C.), archon, Athens, **3**, 162, 163.
- Medontids**, descendants of Medon, **3**, 162.
- Medusa**, one of the Gorgons; in Greek myth, **3**, 486.
- Medway**, a river in southeastern England; Dutch fleet in (1667), **20**, 261.
- Meerfeldt, Maximilian, Count of** (1766–1814), Austrian soldier; taken prisoner after battle of Leipsic, **12**, 605.
- Meerut or Mirat**, a city in India; mutiny at (1858), **22**, 170.
- Megabases** (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander; commands Persian fleet against Greece, **3**, 304.
- Megabates** (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander, **3**, 265, 304, 387.
- Megabazus or Megabyzus** (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier; as satrap in Syria, **2**, 130, 614, 618, 619; as commander in the army of Xerxes, **3**, 303; drives Athenians out of Memphis, **2**, 291, 616; **3**, 429.

Megacles (seventh century B.C.), Athenian archon; sacrilegiously massacres Cylon's adherents, **3**, 165–166; see also *Alcmæonidæ*.

Megara, Greek city; early history and colonies of, **3**, 199, 261, 205; government in, **3**, 165, 185; in Persian wars, **3**, 334, 373; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 428, 431, 448–450, 510, 511; revolts from Athens, **4**, 70; wars of, with Athens, **3**, 210–211, 434, 532, 580; war of, with Corinth (458 B.C.), **3**, 424–425; relations of, with Sparta, **3**, 435, 511, 519, 587; aids Corinth against Corcyra (433 B.C.), **3**, 442; Demetrius Poliorcetes captures, **4**, 308, 494; Demetrius Poliorcetes rules, **4**, 452, 500; joins Achæan League, **4**, 522.

Megaris (Megarid), district in ancient Greece; early settlement of, **3**, 38; condition of, at Persian invasion, **3**, 313; under control of Athens, **3**, 430, 531; influence of, on Peloponnesian War, **3**, 642; see also *Megara*.

Megasthenes, early Greek ambassador to India (ca. 300 B.C.), records of, **2**, 496, 504.

Megiddo, town in Palestine; battle of (ca. 1525 B.C.), **1**, 72, 136; battle of (608 B.C.), **1**, 132, 183, 449; **2**, 118, 286.

Megistias, Greek soothsayer; death at battle of Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), **3**, 324, 326.

Mehemet Ali (1769–1849), viceroy of Egypt; rise of, **24**, 449; puts down Wahhabees, **8**, 24; **24**, 411; murders mamelukes, **24**, 450; improves internal administration of Egypt, **24**, 451; revolt of, against sultan of Turkey, **24**, 451 seq.; foreign powers intervene in revolt of, **24**, 453; last days of, **24**, 454.

Meherdatus, see *Mithridates*.

Meiengrim, town in Switzerland; battle of (1712), **16**, 661.

Meigs, Return Jonathan (1740–1823), American soldier; captures Sag Harbor (1777), **23**, 262.

Meigs, Fort, in Ohio; siege of (1813), **23**, 330.

Meiones, see *Mæonians*.

Mejia, Tomas (ca. 1812–1867), Mexican general; execution, **23**, 635.

Mekong Valley Dispute, disagreement between Great Britain and China (1895); settlement of, **24**, 560–561.

Melancthon or Melanthon, Philipp (1497–1560), a German reformer; supports Luther, **14**, 254; attitude towards Peasants' Revolt, **14**, 261; marriage of, **14**, 265; attitude of, towards Luther's marriage, **14**, 265 note; at Conference of Marburg, **14**, 267; commends Charles V, **14**, 268; condemns divorce of Henry VIII, **15**, 127; characterisation of, **14**, 261 note.

Melander, see *Holzapfel, Peter*.

Melas, Michael von (1729–1806), Austrian general; pursues Suchet, **12**, 496; at battle of Marengo, **12**, 501–503.

Melazzo, see *Milazzo*.

Melbourne, city in Australia; convention held in (1898), **22**, 256.

Melbourne, William Lamb, 2nd Viscount, see *Lamb*.

Melcher of Falkenberg (seventeenth century), Swedish soldier; defends Magdeburg (1631), **14**, 348.

Melchi, Temelek (d. 974 A.D.), Armenian soldier in service of Eastern Empire; defeated by Saracens, **7**, 241.

Melchites, orthodox Eastern Christians; tolerated by the Arabs (ca. 640 A.D.), **8**, 162; in Syria and the Lebanon, **7**, 188.

Meleager (d. ca. 323 B.C.), Macedonian general; different commands under Alexander the Great, **4**, 278, 301, 324; opposes Perdiccas, **4**, 424–426; death, **4**, 427.

Melegnano, see *Marignano*.

Melendez, see *Menendez*.

Meles, king of Lydia (eighth century B.C.); reign, **2**, 421, 426, 428–429, 460.

Meletus, Athenian citizen; accuses Socrates of impiety and corrupting youth (ca. 399 B.C.), **4**, 36–37.

Melians, see *Malians*.

Melicertes, see *Melkarth*.

Méline, Félix Jules (1838–), French statesman; ministry (1896–1898), **13**, 196.

Meli-Shipak, king of Babylonia 1238–1224 B.C.; successful against Assyrians, **1**, 329, 376.

Melitene, city in Asia Minor; battle of (ca. 577 A.D.), **7**, 143–144.

Melkarth, tutelary god of Tyre, the Greek Melicertes; cult and worship of, **2**, 256, 276, 280, 298, 350, 351, 354.

Mello, Custodio José de (ca. 1845–1902), Brazilian naval officer and revolutionist; revolt of (1893), **23**, 664–665.

Meloria, Italian island; naval battle off (1284), **9**, 116, 262.

Melukhkhah, see *Cush*.

Melun, city in France; siege of (1420), **11**, 180; **18**, 540.

Melun, Treaty of, treaty between France and Flanders (ca. 1214), **13**, 315.

Melusina (twelfth century), wife of Fulk of Anjou; wars with her son Baldwin III, **8**, 364.

Melville, Andrew (1545–1622), Scottish reformed; refuses to be bought by James VI, **21**, 275; rebukes the king, **21**, 284.

Melville, Sir James (1535–1617), Scottish soldier and diplomat; announces birth of James Stuart to Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 304.

Melville, Viscount, see *Dundas, Henry*.

Melzi, Count Francesco (1753–1816), Italian statesman; elected vice-president of Italian republic, **9**, 568; leads deputation to Napoleon, **9**, 569.

Mem, or Men, de Sa, see *Sa*.

Memel, seaport of Prussia; meeting of Frederick William III and Alexander of Russia at (1802), **15**, 289.

Memmii, Roman family of; origin, **5**, 70.

Memmius, Caius (d. 100 B.C.), Roman tribune 111 B.C.; investigates Jugurtha's bribe-

- eries, **5**, 384–386; assassination of, **5**, 403.
- Memmius**, Caius Gemellus, Roman tribune 66 B.C.; prosecuted for bribery, **5**, 511, 513, 514; Cæsar assists, **5**, 596; patronises literature, **5**, 647.
- Memnon** (fourth century B.C.), Greek soldier in Persian service; plans of, overruled, **4**, 285, 292–298; in campaign against Alexander the Great, **4**, 286, 288, 292–293; death of, **4**, 297.
- Memphis** (*Men-nefer* or *Ha-kha-Ptah*), early capital of Egypt; foundation of, **1**, 68; loses its supremacy, **1**, 70, 106; old kingdom of, **1**, 90–105, 289; dynasty of, **1**, 92, 173; under the Hyksos, **1**, 119; buildings of Ramses II at, **1**, 147; worship of Apis at, **1**, 229, 233–234; siege and capture of, by Arabs, **8**, 160; description of, **1**, 236; ruins of, **1**, 90.
- Men**, Phrygian divinity; cult and worship of, **2**, 396, 415, 424.
- Menabrea**, Louis Frédéric, Count (b. 1809), marquis of Valdora, Italian statesman; ministry of, 1867–1869, **9**, 618 seq.; resignation of, **9**, 620.
- Menahem**, king of Israel 748–738 B.C.; pays tribute to Assyria, **1**, 333; reign of, **2**, 114.
- Menalcidas** (d. ca. 147 B.C.), a Lacedæmonian adventurer; intrigues of, **4**, 540–541, 543.
- Menander**, king of Bactria (period of reign unknown); founds kingdom in India, **2**, 504.
- Menander**, an Athenian officer; at battle of Egospatami (405 B.C.), **3**, 638.
- Menapii**, a people in Gallia Belgica; Cæsar conquers, **5**, 521; **13**, 273.
- Menard**, General, French soldier; invades Switzerland (1798), **17**, 20–21.
- Mencheres**, see *Men-kau-Ra*.
- Mencius** (d. ca. 289 B.C.), Chinese philosopher; philosophy of, in Japan, **24**, 624.
- Mendeliev** or **Mendelejeff**, Dmitrii Ivanovich (1834–), Russian chemist, **17**, 77.
- Mendere**, see *Mæander*.
- Mendoza**, Lopez de, see *Mondijar*.
- Mendoza**, Pedro de (ca. 1487–1537), Spanish captain; founds Buenos Ayres, **23**, 567.
- Mendoza**, Pedro Gonzalez de (1429–1495), Spanish cardinal; assists Columbus, **22**, 421.
- Mene**, see *Ma*.
- Menelaus**, mythical king of Sparta; royal seat of, **3**, 61; favoured suitor of Helen of Troy, **3**, 75; Paris abuses hospitality of, **3**, 75, 79; mutilates dead body of Paris, **3**, 95.
- Menelaus**, Greek admiral, brother of Ptolemy Soter; obliged to surrender Cyprus (306 B.C.), **4**, 446, 536.
- Menelaus**, see *Onias*.
- Menelek** or **Menilek** (1844–), king of Abyssinia 1889–; signs Treaty of Ucciali (1889) with Italians, **9**, 632; repudiates treaty (1893), **9**, 632; defeats Italians at Adowa (1896), **9**, 632; comes to terms with Italy, **9**, 632.
- Menendez** or **Melendez de Avilés**, Pedro (1519–1574), Spanish naval officer; early career of, **22**, 548; invades Florida, **22**, 549–551; massacres French Protestants, **22**, 550.
- Meneptah** (thirteenth century B.C.), king of Egypt ca. 1285 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 162–166; believed to be the Pharaoh of the “Exodus,” **2**, 30.
- Menes**, king of Egypt ca. 4400 B.C.; unites the two kingdoms of Egypt, **1**, 58, 79; founds Memphis, **1**, 90–91; legend of, **1**, 231.
- Menes** (fourth century B.C.), Persian general; placed in command of united provinces of Phoenicia, Syria, and Cilicia (331 B.C.), **2**, 300; governor of Babylon, **4**, 330.
- Menetius**, governor of Ilium; crowns Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 283.
- Menexenus**, son of Socrates, **3**, 466.
- Menezes**, Dom Pedro de (fifteenth century), governor of Ceuta; in war with Moors (1415), **10**, 457 seq.
- Meng-tse** (ca. 360 B.C.), Chinese sage and lawgiver; disciple of Confucius, **24**, 525.
- Menidas**, general of Alexander the Great; at battle of Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 325–326; directed to kill Parmenion (330 B.C.), **4**, 345.
- Men-ka-Ra**, see *Nitocris*, queen of Egypt.
- Men-kau-Hor**, king of Egypt ca. 3366 B.C., **1**, 99.
- Men-kau-ra** (*Mycerinus*, *Mencheres*, *Cherinus*), king of Egypt ca. 3633 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 69; builds pyramid Her, **1**, 94, 97, 98.
- Men-nefer**, see *Memphis*.
- Menon** of Pharsalus, Thessalian soldier in Lamian War (323 B.C.), **4**, 465; in war with Macedonians (322 B.C.), **4**, 468–469.
- Menon** the Thessalian, commands at battle of Cunaxa (401 B.C.), **4**, 53, 55.
- Menotti**, Ciro (d. 1831), Italian conspirator; in insurrection against duke of Modena, **9**, 586.
- Menou**, Baron Jacques François de (“Abdallah Menou”) (1750–1810), French soldier; subdues the Faubourg St. Antoine (1795), **12**, 398; compromises with the section Lepelletier, **12**, 414; succeeds Kléber in Egypt, **12**, 512; **24**, 448; defeat and surrender of, **12**, 513; **24**, 448.
- Men-sa-Nefer**, see *Sem-en-Ptah*.
- Menshikov** or **Menshikoff**, Prince Alexander Danilovitch (1672–1730), Russian soldier and minister; origin and rise of, **17**, 273; relations of, with Martha (afterwards Catherine I of Russia), **17**, 269; Polish campaign of, **17**, 274; **24**, 72; campaign against Mazeppa, **17**, 279; in battle of Pultowa, **16**, 386–387; builds first fortress at Kronstadt, **17**, 270 seq.; created prince and major-general, and given governorship of Ingria, **17**, 273; antagonism of, to the Czarevitch Alexis, **17**, 294, 295; charged with peculation, **17**, 287; becomes all-powerful, **17**, 327–

328; lays claim to duchy of Courland, **17**, 330; fall of, **17**, 329; character of, **17**, 269, 327.

Menshikov, Prince Alexander Sergevitch (1787–1869), great-grandson of foregoing, Russian soldier and diplomat; embassy of, to Constantinople, **15**, 12; **17**, 561; **21**, 615; commands Russian army in Crimea, **17**, 564; defeated at Alma, **17**, 566–570; and Inkerman, **17**, 573, 574.

Mentana, small town near Rome: Garibaldi defeated at battle of (1867), **9**, 618.

Menteith, Sir John, Scotch nobleman; governor of Dumbarton castle (1305), **18**, 421; enmity of, to Wallace, **21**, 79; captures Wallace (1305), **21**, 79–80.

Mentiu (Mentu), nomad tribes of Mount Sinai; inscription of, **2**, 265.

Mentor of Rhodes (fourth century B.C.), Greek mercenary general, **3**, 379; sent by Nectanebo of Egypt to aid Tennes of Sidon, **2**, 292; treachery of, **2**, 293; part of, in conquest of Egypt by Artaxerxes III (340 B.C.), **2**, 627–629.

Mentu, robber-tribe of Asia, **1**, 98, 119; see also Hyksos.

Mentu, see **Mentiu**.

Mentuhotep I, king of Egypt, **1**, 107.

Mentuhotep II (Neb-taui-Ra), king of Egypt, **1**, 70, 107.

Mentuhotep III (Neb-kher-Ra), king of Egypt; patronises art, **1**, 70, 107, 108.

Menylus, commander of Macedonian garrison in Munychia (319 B.C.), **4**, 474, 477, 480.

Mephibosheth, see **Meribaal**.

Merab (ca. 990 B.C.), daughter of Saul, king of Israel, **2**, 79, 93.

Merbaal, king of Aradus; aids Xerxes, **2**, 291.

Merbaal, king of Tyre, see **Maharbaal**.

Merbilos, see **Maharbaal**.

Mer-ba-pen (Miebidos), king of Egypt, **1**, 68, 90.

Mercer, John, a Scotch adventurer; defeated by alderman Philpot, **18**, 487; naval expedition of, against Scarborough (1378), **18**, 486.

Mercia, Anglian kingdom in England; founded (ca. 586 A.D.), **18**, 39; under Penda, **18**, 49–53; under Northumbrian dominion, **18**, 53, 54; supremacy of, **18**, 56–61; subdued by Egbert of Wessex, **18**, 67; extinguished by the Danes (874 A.D.), **18**, 76.

Merciless Parliament, name applied to parliament of 1388, in England, which under control of Gloucester, impeached the favourites of Richard II, **18**, 500–501.

Merck, Johann Heinrich (1741–1791), Darmstadt professor; influence of, on Goethe, **15**, 347.

Mercury, Roman divinity corresponding to the Greek Hermes; Pelasgic origin of, **3**, 114; see also **Hermes**.

Mercy, Claudio Florimond, Count (1666–1733), Austrian soldier; killed at Parma, **12**, 29.

Mercy, Baron Franz von (d. 1645), Bavarian general in imperial army; defeats Turne at Marienthal (Mergentheim), **11**, 494; defeated and killed at Nördlingen, **11**, 495.

Merdawij (tenth century), Arab chief; conquers Gilhaen, **8**, 219.

Mer-en-Ra I (Methesuphis), king of Egypt, **1**, 102–104.

Mer-en-Ra II, king of Egypt, **1**, 104.

Meri-Amen Meri-Tmu, king of Egypt, **1**, 171.

Meribaal (*Mephibosheth*), son of Jonathan; pardoned by David, **2**, 92, 93, 95–96.

Mérida, city in Spain, capital of ancient Lusitania, the Emerita Augusta of the Romans; taken by Saracens (713), **8**, 194, 195.

Meri-mut, wife of Ramses II, **1**, 154.

Merinids, Arab dynasty in North Africa, **24**, 469.

Meri-Ra, see **Pepi I**.

Merlin de Douai, Count Philippe Antoine (1754–1838), French jurist and politician; objects to death penalty in National Convention, **12**, 290; publishes decree, **12**, 313; makes speech on Prussia in convention, **15**, 276–278.

Mermnadæ, Lydian dynasty (700–546 B.C.); founded by Gyges, **2**, 389, 401, 411, 421; reign of dynasty, **2**, 423, 430–433, 446–448; see also **Ardys**, **Sadyattes**, **Alyattes**, and **Crœsus**.

Mer-nifer-Ra Ai, king of Egypt ca. 2250 B.C., **1**, 118.

Mernitchevitch, dynasty of, in southern Serbia (fourteenth century), **24**, 193.

Merodach, see **Marduk**.

Merodach-baladan or **Marduk-bel-iddin** (d. ca. 698 B.C.), king of Babylon; plots against Assyria, **1**, 177; submits to Assyria, **1**, 334, 394; defeated by Sargon, **1**, 400, 401; defeated by Sennacherib, **1**, 406; seeks refuge in Elam, **1**, 411.

Mérode, John Philip Eugène, Count of (1674–1732), Belgian soldier, **14**, 36.

Merovæus or Merowig (d. 458 A.D.), Frankish king, eponymic ancestor of Merovingians, **6**, 583; **7**, 464–466.

Merovingians, a dynasty of Frankish kings rising to power under Clovis and continuing in authority until overthrown by Pepin (751 A.D.), **7**, 466–507, 521.

Merrimac, Confederate war vessel; fight with *Monitor* (1862), **23**, 427.

Mersch, Jean André van der (1734–1792), Belgian soldier; in Brabantine revolution, **14**, 45, 46, 488.

Mersen, a town in the Netherlands; edict of (847 A.D.), **11**, 3; Partition Treaty of, between Ludwig the German and Charles the Bald (870 A.D.), **7**, 580.

Mertitefs, Egyptian queen 3700 B.C.; historical portrait, **1**, 96.

Merton, Walter de (d. 1277), bishop of Rochester; appointed chancellor by Edward I, **18**, 390.

Merula, Lucius Cornelius (d. 87 B.C.), Roman consul, **5**, 427, 429.

Merv or Merve, oasis in central Asia; annexed to Russia (1884), **17**, 617.

Merwan (I) ben Hakem (d. 685 A.D.), Omayyad caliph 684–685 A.D., **8**, 178.

Merwan II (d. 750 A.D.), Omayyad caliph 744–750 A.D., **8**, 188, 189.

Méry, a town in France; battle of (1814), **15**, 319.

Mesha, king of Moab ca. 850 B.C.; erects "Moabite stone," **2**, 34, 51–52, 109, 384.

Meshech, see *Mushke*.

Meshhed-Hussein, see *Kerbela*.

Mesih Pasha, Turkish commander; leads Turkish forces against Rhodes (1480), **24**, 332.

Mesilim, Babylonian king (4400 B.C.), **1**, 323, 352–354.

Mesochris, see *Neb-ka*.

Mesopotamia, a plain lying between the Euphrates and the Tigris rivers; main treatment, **1**, 329–626; identified with Aram, **1**, 347; sources for history, **1**, 320–322; description, **1**, 338–342, 369–370, 390–391; centre of ancient civilisation, **1**, 472; art, **2**, 352; inscriptions, **2**, 347, 392, 634; irrigation, **4**, 604; conquered by Arabs, **8**, 152–153; see also *Assyria*, *Babylonia*, and *Baghdad*.

Messalla, Marcus Valerius Maximus, Roman consul 263 B.C., **5**, 356.

Messalla, Marcus Valerius, Roman consul 53 B.C., **5**, 511.

Messalla, Marcus Valerius (first century B.C.), son of the preceding, Roman soldier; serves under Brutus (42 B.C.), **5**, 622; submits to Antony, **5**, 624.

Messallina, Valeria (d. 48 A.D.), wife of Emperor Claudius; evil character and death of, **6**, 171–176.

Messenia, country in ancient Greece; early history of, **3**, 102, 117, 143, 146, 151; ethnology of inhabitants, **3**, 123, 124, 143; wars with Sparta, **3**, 143–151, 370, 413, 429, 559, 576; relations with Sparta, **4**, 66, 166, 180; in Aetolian League, **4**, 518.

Messiah, Hebrew hope of, **2**, 113, 130, 168–169, 172; a critical view of the, **2**, 168–176.

Messina, a seaport in Sicily; battle of (1267), **14**, 129; uprising at, against Spain (1674), **9**, 490 seq.; siege of (1718), **10**, 293; **20**, 521; bombardment of, by Filangieri (1848), **9**, 595.

Metaurus, a river in Italy; battle of the (207 B.C.), **5**, 276.

Metcalfe, Charles Theophilus, Baron Metcalfe (1785–1846), British colonial statesman and administrator; provisional governor-general of India (1835–1836), **22**, 138; administration of, as governor-general of Canada (1843–1845), **22**, 340.

Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius, Roman proconsul 250 B.C.; defeats Hasdrubal, **5**, 224, 226–228.

Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius Creticus, Roman tribune 49 B.C.; opposes Caesar, **5**, 535.

Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius Dalmaticus, Roman consul 119 B.C.; conquers Dalmatians, **5**, 382.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Numidicus (d. 99 B.C.), Roman consul 109 B.C.; victory of, over Jugurtha, **5**, 387–391.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Balearicus (ca. 122 B.C.); subdues Balearic Isles, **5**, 382.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Celer, Roman consul 60 B.C.; appointed consul, **5**, 499; intrigues of, against Pompey, **5**, 529, 530.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Creticus, Roman consul 69 B.C.; conquers Cretans, **5**, 466; in Catiline War, **5**, 485, 491.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Macedonicus (d. 115 B.C.), Roman soldier; defeats Philip Andrius (147 B.C.), **4**, 542–544; **5**, 315, 316; made consul (143 B.C.), **5**, 317; censor, **5**, 368; opposes Gracchus, **5**, 378; death, **5**, 381.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Pius (ca. 129–63 B.C.), Roman soldier; achievements of, in Civil War, **5**, 417, 426, 428; joins Sulla, **5**, 435; attacks Cisalpine province, **5**, 440; chosen consul (80 B.C.), **5**, 444; campaigns against Sertorius, **5**, 458.

Metellus Nepos, Quintus Cæcilius, Roman consul 57 B.C.; aids Pompey, **5**, 494–495, 506.

Methesuphis, see *Mer-en-Ra I*.

Methodism, rise of, **20**, 553.

Methodius, "the Apostle to the Slavs" (d. 885 A.D.), Greek scholar and prelate; work among Slavic peoples, **24**, 161.

Methodius the Confessor (d. 846 A.D.), Greek prelate; made patriarch of Constantinople (842 A.D.), **8**, 554; restores icons, **7**, 210; **8**, 554.

Methuen, battle of (1306), **21**, 89–90.

Methuen, Paul Sanford Methuen, 3d Baron (1845–), British soldier; at battles of Belmont, Graspan, Modder River, and Magersfontein, **22**, 275, 306–309; captured by Boers (1902), **22**, 317.

Methuen Treaty, a treaty between England and Portugal (1703), **10**, 519 note, 523.

Metten I or Mettenus (ninth century B.C.), king of Tyre, **2**, 284.

Mettenbaal (Matinu-Baal), king of Aradus ca. 854 B.C., **2**, 284.

Metternich, Prince Clemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar von (1773–1859), Austrian statesman; ambassador to Paris, **12**, 570; minister of foreign affairs, **14**, 561; policy at beginning of War of Liberation, **14**, 571; **17**, 484; draws up declaration of war against France, **14**, 574; **17**, 484; at Congress of Vienna, **14**, 578–579; policy toward German states, **14**, 581 seq.; **15**, 324, 363–364, 389; German disciples of, **15**, 379–381; promotes Treaty of Holy Alliance, **14**, 585; **17**, 496; at Assembly of Frankfort, **15**, 365–366; at Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, **15**, 371; at Karlsbad Conference, **15**, 372; opposes liberalism, **15**, 380–382; sides with Turkey in Greek insurrection of 1821, **15**, 383; influences Russian policy, **15**, 388; Oriental policy of, **14**, 599 seq.; opposes political reforms, **14**, 617; forced to retire, **14**, 620–622, 627;

- 15**, 433; flight, **14**, 629–630; estimates, **14**, 630; **15**, 375.
- Mettius Fuffetius**, dictator of Alba ca. 660 B.C.; in war with Romans, **5**, 77; death, **5**, 79.
- Mettius Pomposianus** (first century A.D.), Roman senator; Vespasian raises to consular rank, **6**, 243.
- Metuastarte**, king of Tyre ca. 950 B.C., **2**, 283.
- Metz**, town in Germany; diet of (1356), **14**, 184; siege (1552), **11**, 343–346; **14**, 311; assembly of (1680), **11**, 593; siege (1870), **13**, 174–175.
- Meulan**, Count of, see Daim, Oliver le.
- Meungke**, emperor of China 1252–ca. 1260; accession, **24**, 289; reign, **24**, 290.
- Mexico**, main treatment, see Spanish America, volume **23**; early history (–1518), **23**, 505–507; conquered by Cortes (1519–1521), **23**, 507–535; under Spanish rule (1521–1810), **23**, 563–565, 568–576; War of Liberation, **23**, 621–623; secession of Texas, **23**, 366, 624; war with the United States, **23**, 370–373, 625–628; unsettled state of the country, **23**, 627–630; the European invasion, **13**, 138–139; **23**, 630–632; under Maximilian, **23**, 632–635; under Juarez and Diaz, **23**, 636–638.
- Mexico**, capital of Mexico; description (1519), **23**, 514–515; captured by Cortes (1520–1521), **23**, 518–521, 530–532; rifled by insurgents (1828), **23**, 624; captured by the United States (1847), **23**, 375, 625; captured by the French (1863), **13**, 139; **23**, 631; besieged by insurgents (1867), **23**, 636.
- Mey**, Cornelius (seventeenth century), Dutch navigator; discoveries in southern New Jersey, U. S. A. (1623), **23**, 6.
- Meyer, Lucas** (d. 1902), Boer soldier; defeated in engagement at Talana, Natal (1899), **22**, 305.
- Meyer, Marcus** (sixteenth century), Hanseatic politician; usurps government of Lübeck, **16**, 289; executed, **16**, 261.
- Mezentius**, legendary king of the Etruscans, **5**, 60.
- Mezzomorto** (ca. 1700), a pirate of Tunis; conquers Chios for Turks, **24**, 402.
- Miamis** or Twightwees, tribe of American Indians, **22**, 520; **23**, 72, 73.
- Miamun I**, see Ramses II.
- Miani**, village in India; battle (1843), **22**, 148.
- Miantonomoh** (d. 1643), sachem of Narraganset Indians; grants lands to Roger Williams, **23**, 96; gives island of Rhode Island to Clarke and Coddington, **23**, 103; Uncas captures, **23**, 115.
- Michael (I) Rhangabe** (d. ca. 845 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 812–813 A.D.; reign and character of, **7**, 220; deposed and retires to a convent, **7**, 220, 221.
- Michael (II) "Balbus"** (the Stammerer), a Phrygian, Byzantine emperor 820–829; aids in placing Leo V on throne, **7**, 221; plots against Leo, **7**, 221, 222; usurps the throne, **7**, 222; reign of, **7**, 222; temporising policy of, **8**, 553.
- Michael (III) "the Drunkard,"** Byzantine emperor 842–867 A.D., son of Theophilus; impiety of, **7**, 224; assassinated, **7**, 224.
- Michael (IV) "the Paphlagonian,"** Byzantine emperor 1034–1041; relations with Empress Zoe, **7**, 248, 249; reign of, **7**, 249.
- Michael (V) "Calaphates" (the Calker),** Byzantine emperor 1041–1042, nephew of Michael IV; adopted by Empress Zoe, **7**, 249; deposed, **7**, 249.
- Michael (VI) "Stratioticus" (the Warrior),** Byzantine emperor 1056–1057; succeeds Empress Theodora, **7**, 251; deposed and sent to convent, **7**, 252.
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- Michael (IX) Palæologus**, Byzantine emperor 1295–1320, son of Andronicus II; commands army in Asia, **7**, 318; flees before Othman, **7**, 319; defeated by Catalans, **7**, 321, 322; defeated by Turks, **7**, 323; death, **7**, 325.
- Michael Angelus Comnenus**, king of Epirus, **7**, 287–288, 290.
- Michael "the Brave,"** prince of Wallachia 1593–1601; accession of, **24**, 139; reign of, **24**, 140–142; wars of, with Turks, **24**, 373; death of, **24**, 141.
- Michael Feodorovich Romanov** (Romanoff) (ca. 1597–1645), first Russian czar of the House of Romanov; chosen czar (1613), **16**, 312; **17**, 237–238; makes his father, the patriarch Philaret, co-regent (1619), **17**, 239; renews peace with Poland, **17**, 242; last years of reign of, **17**, 242–243; death of, **17**, 243.
- Michael Nikolaivitch**, Russian grand duke; becomes viceroy of the Caucasus (1864), **17**, 599; commander-in-chief of Russian forces in Asia during Russo-Turkish War (1877–1878), **17**, 603.
- Michael Obrenovitch** (1825–1868), prince of Servia 1839–1842, 1860–1868; succeeds Milosh, **24**, 201; second rule of, **24**, 202; disagreements of, with Turks, **24**, 202; murder of, **24**, 202.

- Michael Voyislav, grand zhupan of Servia 1050–1080; recognised as king by Pope Gregory VII, **24**, 189.
- Michael Wisniowiecki, king of Poland 1669–1673; characterisation of, **24**, 57 seq.; in Turkish invasion, **24**, 59 seq., 388; death of, **24**, 60.
- Michael, daughter of Saul, **2**, 79, 84, 90.
- Michaud, Joseph (1767–1839), French author; supports movement of French Academy protesting against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37; removed from office by Charles X, **13**, 37.
- Michelangelo (Michelagnolo Buonarroti) (1475–1564), Italian sculptor, painter, architect, and poet; rank of, among artists, **9**, 399; universal genius of, **9**, 400; decorations of Sistine Chapel, **9**, 400–402; as a sculptor, **9**, 402–403; builds fortifications at Florence, **9**, 459.
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- Michell, Sir Francis, English judge, original of "Justice Greedy" in Massinger's play; degraded and banished (1621), **19**, 505.
- Michelozzi, Michelozzo, Bartolommeo di Gherardo di (1396–1472), Florentine sculptor; Cosmo de' Medici employs, **9**, 352, 359.
- Michelson, Ivan Ivanovitch (1735–1807), Russian soldier; pursues Pugatchev, **17**, 387; in campaign of Austerlitz (1805), **7**, 447; enters Moldavia and Wallachia (1807), **17**, 460; opposes the French army in Poland, **17**, 461.
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- Michilimackinac, island at head of Lake Michigan; French mission established at (1673), **23**, 70.
- Micion (d. 322 B.C.), Macedonian soldier; invades Attica, **4**, 468.
- Micipsa (d. 118 B.C.), king of Numidia; sent as envoy to Carthage on behalf of political exiles (168 B.C.), **5**, 305; becomes king of Numidia (148 B.C.), **5**, 308; sends envoys to Rome (126 B.C.), **5**, 372; abandons administration to Jugurtha, **5**, 383; death of, **5**, 383.
- Midas, legendary king of Phrygia; legend of birth, **4**, 295; endowed with gift of gold, **2**, 414; story of death, **2**, 411.
- Middelburg, capital of province of Zealand, Netherlands; charter of (1224), **13**, 292; siege of (1573), **13**, 445 seq.
- Middlemore (Meddelemore) (sixteenth century); agent of Elizabeth to Scotland (1568), **19**, 317.
- Middlesex, Earl of, see Cranfield, Lionel.
- Middlesex Election Case, contest over election of John Wilkes to English Parliament (1768), **20**, 611–612.
- Middleton, John, Earl of (1619–1673), Scotch soldier of fortune; leader of Royalists (1653), **21**, 295; head of Scottish govern- ment (1660), **21**, 297; fall and death, **21**, 298.
- Midea, ancient town of Greece, battle of (363 B.C.), **4**, 180.
- Midhat Pasha, Turkish ruler of Bulgaria 1864–1868; administration of, **24**, 178.
- Midi, Nicholas, French prelate; draws up articles of accusation against Joan of Arc (1431), **11**, 207; preaches at execution of Joan, **11**, 216.
- Midianites, Arabian tribe; wars of, with Israel, **2**, 67, 72–74.
- Midias (fourth century B.C.), an Athenian; murders Mania, satrapess of Aeolis (399 B.C.), **4**, 84.
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- Mieczyslaw I, king of Poland 962–992 A.D.; founder of Piast dynasty, **24**, 2; reign of, **24**, 8–9.
- Mieczyslaw II, king of Poland 1025–1034; reign of, **24**, 11–13.
- Mieczyslaw III, king of Poland; first reign of, 1173–1177, **24**, 30; second reign of, 1201–1202, **24**, 31–32.
- Mignet, Francois Auguste Marie (1796–1884), French historian; edits the *National*, **13**, 44.
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- Miguel, Dom Maria Evaristo (1802–1866), head of the absolutist party in Portugal; opposes constitution of 1822, **10**, 544; regency of, **10**, 547; called to the throne, **10**, 548; at battle of Asseiceira, **10**, 550.
- Milan (Mediolanum), capital of province of Milan, Italy; as capital of Insubrian Gauls taken by Cneius Cornelius Scipio (222 B.C.), **5**, 236–237; becomes capital of Emperor Maximin (292 A.D.), **6**, 441; Ambrose, bishop of (374–397 A.D.), **6**, 526, 528; taken by Attila (452 A.D.), **6**, 591–592; destroyed by Goths (539 A.D.), **7**, 108, 407–408; conquered by Lombards (569 A.D.), **7**, 436; a metropolitan city of Charlemagne (814 A.D.), **7**, 538; besieged and destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa (1153–1162), **9**, 46–49, 52, 53; rebuilt by the Lombard League (1167), **9**, 55; early struggles of Guelfs and Ghibellines in, **9**, 38, 90, 99, 256; Della Torre family in, **9**, 107; Visconti family in, **9**, 107, 128, 147, 237, 243, 252, 257–258; Sforza family in, **9**, 258–260; at war with Venice, **9**, 275 seq., 381 seq.; Louis XII of France becomes duke of (1498), **9**, 425; ceded to France (1504), **14**, 242; restored to Francesco Sforza (1521), **9**, 447; becomes Spanish possession (1535), **9**, 457; sovereignty of Spain over, recognised, **9**, 471, 486; ceded by Spain to Austria (1713), **10**, 290; under Austrian domination, **9**, 542–546; Napoleon enters (1796), **9**, 550; becomes member of Cisalpine Republic (1797), **9**, 555; French driven from (1799), **9**, 559; Napoleon reconquers, **9**, 564; crowned king of Italy at (1804), **9**, 569; restored to Austria at Congress of Vienna

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- Milan Decree, decree issued by Napoleon, prohibiting trade with Great Britain (1807), 23, 323.
- Milanese, see Insubrians and Milan.
- Milazzo (Melazzo), seaport of Italy; Garibaldi takes (1860), 9, 608.
- Miles, Nelson Appleton (1839–), American soldier; commands United States forces in Porto Rico (1898), 23, 489.
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- Milichus, a Roman freedman; reveals conspiracy against Nero (65 A.D.), 6, 203–204.
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- Mills Bill, a tariff bill of the United States; provisions of, 23, 480.
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- Milner, Lord Alfred (1854–), British colonial officer; in negotiations with President Kruger (1899), 21, 653; 22, 300; signs treaty of peace with Boers at Pretoria (1902), 22, 317.
- Milo, Titus Annius Papianus (d. 48 B.C.), Roman tribune 57 B.C.; impeaches Clodius, 5, 507; kills Clodius, 5, 512; exile of, 5, 513, 535; death of, 5, 552.
- Miloradovitch, Count Mikhail (1770–1825), Russian general; pursues French in retreat from Moscow, 12, 592; 17, 480.
- Milosh Obrenovitch (1780–1860), Serbian prince; rule of, 24, 200–202.
- Miloslavski, Ilia (seventeenth century), Russian nobleman; cupidity of, 17, 245.
- Miltiades, son of Cimon (d. ca. 489 B.C.), Greek general; family, 3, 230, 270, 316; governs Thracian Chersonesus (ca. 515 B.C.), 3, 233–234; fined, 3, 249; at Marathon (490 B.C.), 3, 272–277; monument to, 3, 277; expedition against Paros, 3, 280; trial and death, 3, 281–284.
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- Miltitz, Karl von (1490–1519), papal ambassador to Luther, 14, 254.
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- Milutin, king of Servia 1281–1321, 24, 190–191.
- Milutin, N. A. (nineteenth century), Russian patriot; assists in emancipation of serfs, 17, 587.
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- Min, a river in China; French fleet enters (1884), 24, 556.
- Mina, Francisco (1789–1817), Spanish soldier; in revolt, 10, 382.
- Mina, ancient tribe of India, 2, 488.
- Mina, Francisco Xavier (1789–1817), Spanish soldier and guerrilla leader, nephew of Francisco Espoz y Mina, 10, 352.
- Mina, Francisco Espoz y, called "the King of Navarre" (1782–1836), Spanish soldier and guerrilla leader, 10, 352.
- Minamoto, powerful family in Japan; rise (tenth century), 24, 583; supremacy, 24, 586–587; extinction (thirteenth century), 24, 588.
- Mincio, river in northern Italy; battle of the (1800), 14, 533.
- Mindarus, a Spartan; commands in Peloponnesian War (411 B.C.), 3, 629.
- Minden, city in Prussia; battle of (1759), 12, 76; 15, 212; 20, 588.
- Mineptah, see Menephtah.
- Minerva, Roman name for Pallas Athene, in classical mythology the goddess of wisdom; in Egypt, 1, 213, 235, 271, 279, 282; 3, 156; statues, 3, 166, 453, 482, 485–487, 490, 526; temples, 1, 271; 2, 448; 3, 165, 335, 371, 479–480; 5, 84; Xerxes sacrifices to, 3, 298; Alexander carries the shield of, 4, 363; in Roman worship, 5, 84, 107, 351, 353; see also Athene.
- Minervina (d. ca. 306 A.D.), first wife of Constantine the Great, 6, 457.
- Ming Dynasty, a Chinese dynasty (1368–1643 A.D.), 24, 543; drives Mongols out of China, 24, 300.
- Minghetti, Marco (1818–1886) Italian statesman; ministry of, 9, 625–626.
- Minglig, Mongolian saint; marries mother of Jenghiz Khan, 24, 275.
- Ming-ti, emperor of China; wars against Turks (72 A.D.), 24, 265.
- Minh-mang, emperor of Annam; persecutes foreigners (1820), 24, 519.
- Minin Kozma, Russian patriot; administration with Pojarski (1612), 17, 236.
- Minithya, see Thalestris.
- Minjan Shtarot or the "Era of the Seleucids" in Jewish chronology; beginning of (312 B.C.), 2, 135.
- Minnesota, state of the United States; admitted to Union (1858), 23, 405.
- Minni, see Man.
- Minorca, island of the Balearic group, off the coast of Spain; conquered by England (1708), 10, 289; 20, 477; French take from England in battle of 1756, 20, 579–580; 12, 67–69; recovered by England (1763), 20, 600; ceded to Spain (1783), 10, 305; 12, 139; surrendered to England (1797), 10, 318; recovered by Spain (1802), 10, 319.
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- Minsk**, Russian principality in Lithuania; status of (eleventh century), **17**, 119.
- Minto**, Gilbert Elliott, 1st Earl of (1751–1814); governor-general of India 1807–1813, **22**, 124–125.
- Minto**, Gilbert John, 4th Earl of (1845–), viceroy of India (1905), **22**, 224.
- Minuas** (ninth century B.C.), king of Armenia, **1**, 390, 391.
- Minucius**, L. Esquilinus Augurinus, consul 458 B.C.; in Aequian War, **5**, 149.
- Minucius**, L. Basilius, conspirator against Caesar (44 B.C.), **5**, 584.
- Minucius**, M. Rufus, cavalry leader under Fabius (216 B.C.); Hannibal defeats; **5**, 253–254.
- Minuit**, Peter (ca. 1580–1641), first Dutch governor of New Netherlands, **23**, 6, 8; founds New Sweden, **23**, 9.
- Minyæ**, legendary heroic race of Greece belonging to Mycenean civilisation; origin and migrations, **3**, 38, 51, 59, 64, 104, 105, 113, 122; conquered by Hercules, **3**, 70; founders of Orchomenos and Corinth, **3**, 59, 64, 75, 100.
- Minyas**, mythical Greek hero; ancestor of Minyæ, **3**, 64, 105.
- Miotto**, Domenico (fourteenth century), Venetian glass worker; inventor of coloured beads, **9**, 316.
- Miquel**, Johannes von (1829–1901), German minister of finance 1890–1901; reforms of, **15**, 548; retirement of, **15**, 551.
- Miquelon**, island off coast of Newfoundland; ceded to France (1748), **23**, 199.
- Mirabeau**, Gabriel Honoré Riquetti, Count (1749–1791), French orator and revolutionist; early career, **12**, 151; in Berlin (1786), demands reform, **15**, 258; at the national assembly (1789), **12**, 155, 168, 207, 229, 230; last days and death, **12**, 229–230; estimates of, **12**, 231–234.
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- Miraflores**, a village in Peru; battle of (1881), **23**, 607.
- Mir Ali Shir Neval** (fifteenth century), Turkish poet and patron of letters, **24**, 304, 305, 492.
- Miramón**, Miguel (1832–1867), Mexican soldier; supports reactionists, **23**, 628; executed with Maximilian, **23**, 635.
- Miranda**, Francisco Antonio Gabriel (1756–1816), Spanish-American revolutionist, **23**, 578.
- Mirandola**, town in Modena, Italy; Julius II captures (1511), **9**, 434.
- Mircea the Great**, king of Rumania 1386–1418; reign of, **24**, 130–131.
- Mirdites**, independent tribe of northern Albania, **24**, 214.
- Miriam**, Hebrew prophetess, **2**, 76, 208.
- Mirischlau**, a village in Rumania; battle of (1600), **24**, 141.
- Mir Jafar** (eighteenth century), a ruler in East India; conspires with English to depose Siraj-ud-Daula (1757), **22**, 58; installed as nawab of Bengal, **22**, 61; bestows domain upon Clive, **22**, 62; resigns government of Bengal, **22**, 68.
- Mir Kasim** (eighteenth century), viceroy of Bengal; orders massacre of English at Patna (1763), **22**, 68.
- Mirkhond**, Hamam eddin M. Mohammed (b. 1433), Persian historian, **24**, 492.
- Mirko Petrovich**, Montenegrin prince (nineteenth century), **24**, 210, 211.
- Miron**, Mexican statesman; opposes plans of President Gonzales for conversion of debt (1883), **23**, 637.
- Miséricorde**, Sister Louise de la, see **La Vallière**, Louise de.
- Mishnah**, Hebrew commentary, **2**, 137, 201.
- Misir**, Semitic name for Lower Egypt, **1**, 178, 451.
- Misitheus**, prætorian prefect (242 A.D.); defeats Sapor, **6**, 412.
- Missionary Ridge**, battle of, see Chattanooga, battle of.
- Mississippi**, one of the states of the American Union; first settlement, **23**, 80; Six Nations sell claims to Great Britain, **23**, 200; formation of the territory, **23**, 315; admission to Union, **23**, 347; repudiates debts, **23**, 365; secedes, **23**, 409.
- Mississippi**, a river in North America; discovery of, **23**, 72; navigation of, made free by Peace of Paris (1763), **23**, 223; La Salle descends to the gulf (1682), **23**, 77; boundary of Massachusetts extended to, **23**, 239; navigation of, surrendered to Spain (1786), **23**, 289.
- Mississippi Bubble**, a financial scheme of John Law to pay off the national debt of France; main treatment, **12**, 12–17; **23**, 83; revival, **12**, 32–33.
- Missolonghi**, town in Greece; in war of Greek independence, **21**, 534; **24**, 230.
- Missouri**, state of United States of America; acquired by United States from France as part of Louisiana Purchase (1803), **23**, 318; territory established (1812), **23**, 347; struggle over admission to Union, **23**, 347–348; Missouri compromise; admitted as a state (1821), **23**, 349; secession of, prevented (1861), **23**, 421–422; Fremont's "Emancipation Proclamation" in (1861), **23**, 422.
- Missouri Compromise**, a political agreement regarding the extension of slavery; accepted by the senate, **23**, 348; repealed by Kansas-Nebraska bill, **23**, 392.
- Missunde**, town in Germany; battle of (1850), **15**, 450.
- Mitanni** or **Mitania** (Naharain, Aram-Naharain), Aramean state; relations with

- Egypt, 1, 60; wars with Egypt, 1, 132, 137–138, 144, 150; Hittite supremacy in, 1, 142; accepts Babylonian civilisation, 1, 311; in alliance with Babylonians, 1, 364.
- Mitara, Sancho**, see Sancho Mitara.
- Mitare**, city in Russia; siege of (1704), 17, 273.
- Mitchel, John** (1815–1875), Irish revolutionist; policy of, 21, 448.
- Mithra**, Persian deity; position in Zoroastrian system, 2, 566.
- Mithridates I**, king of Parthia, see Arsaces VI.
- Mithridates (II) "the Great,"** king of Parthia; see Arsaces IX.
- Mithridates III**, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XIII.
- Mithridates (VI) Eupator** (131–63 B.C.), king of Pontus; kingdom and character of, 5, 421, 473; opposes Rome, 2, 375; first war with Rome (88–84 B.C.), 5, 421–422, 432–434, 449; negotiates with Sertorius, 5, 459, 467; second war with Rome (83–81 B.C.), 5, 467, 468; third war with Rome (74–66 B.C.), 5, 467–472; death, 5, 473.
- Mithridates or Meherdates VI**, brother of Osroes (Arsaces XXV), king of Parthia; disputes throne with brother (ca. 112 A.D.), 8, 72.
- Mithridatic Wars**, between Mithridates VI and Rome; first (88–84 B.C.), 5, 421–422, 432–434, 449; second and third (74–63 B.C.), 5, 467–472.
- Mixco**, fortress in Guatemala; siege of (1524), 23, 646.
- Mixed Commissions** (*Commissions mixtes*), French tribunals (1852); 13, 124.
- Mizraim**, Hebrew name for Egypt; confounded with Mizrim in Arabia, 2, 5, 23.
- Mizrim** (*Muzri, Mizzur*), region in northern Arabia; alleged early home of Moses, 2, 5; relations to Solomon, 2, 13; wars with Jews, 2, 17, 21, 23; name confounded with Mizraim (Egypt), 2, 23.
- Mnasippus** (fourth century B.C.), Lacedæmonian admiral; expedition to Corcyra (373 B.C.), 4, 144–147.
- Mnemon**, see Artaxerxes II.
- Mnesicles** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian architect; designs Propylæa, 3, 480.
- Mnesilochus**, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), 4, 2.
- Mnesiphilus**, an Athenian; counsels Themistocles (480 B.C.), 3, 342.
- Mnester** (d. 48 A.D.), Roman actor, 6, 174.
- Mnesthides**, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), 4, 2.
- Mnevis**, sacred bull of Osiris; worshipped in Egypt, 1, 229, 231 seq., 284.
- Mniszek, George**, palatine of Sandomir; receives False Dmitri (1603), 17, 225, 233.
- Mnoetæ**, Dorian serfs, 3, 126.
- Moab**, a Semitic tribe of the Dead Sea region; relations with Israel, 2, 15, 17, 52, 70, 72, 79, 106, 109–110, 112, 208; origin and language, 2, 51–52, 67.
- Moabite Stone**, a stele, bearing Semitic inscriptions, discovered in 1868, 2, 4, 15, 34, 109–110.
- Moawiyah I** (d. 680 A.D.), caliph 660–679 A.D., founder of Omayyad dynasty, 8, 16, 175; rebellion of, against Ali, 8, 170 seq.; becomes caliph, 8, 174; makes caliphate hereditary, 8, 176; Carthage subject to, 2, 325–326; in wars with Rome, 7, 184–189.
- Moawiyah II** (d. ca. 684 A.D.), eighth caliph; reign of, 8, 178.
- Mobeds**, Magian caste in Persia, 2, 638.
- Mobile**, city in Alabama, U. S. A.; settled (1702), 23, 81.
- Mobile Bay**, battle of (1864), 23, 445.
- Mobilier**, see Greille Mobilier.
- Mocenigo, Tommaso** (d. 1423), doge of Venice; prosperity under, 9, 304–305.
- Möckern**, suburb of Leipsic; battle of, part of battle of Leipzic (October, 1813), 15, 317.
- Möckern**, town in Saxony; battle of (April 5th, 1813), 15, 316.
- Modder**, a river in South Africa; battle of (1899), 22, 275, 307.
- Modderfontein**, town in Cape Colony; British defeated at (1899), 22, 275.
- Modena**, a province, former duchy, of northern Italy; in seventeenth century, 9, 498; makes armistice with Napoleon, 9, 551; annexed to Cispadane Republic (1796), 12, 435; insurrection of 1831, 9, 586; treaty with Austria (1847), 14, 617; united to Italy (1860), 9, 606–607.
- Modigisdu**, see Godigisclus.
- Moens, Anne de**, mistress of Peter the Great, 17, 315, 316.
- Moens de la Croix** (d. 1724), lover of Catherine I of Russia, 17, 315; executed, 17, 316.
- Moerocles** (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator, 4, 273.
- Mœsians**, ancient tribe of lower Danube, 2, 419.
- Moez**, caliph, see Muiz.
- Mogador**, seaport of Morocco; siege of (1844), 13, 76.
- Moguls**, see Mughals.
- Mohács**, town in Hungary; battle of (1526), 24, 347, 14, 270; battle of (1687), 14, 398; 24, 391.
- Mohammed or Mahomet** (ca. 570–632 A.D.), founder of Islam; main treatment, 8, 10–12, 111–144; 7, 492; childhood, 8, 113; marriage with Khadija, 8, 113–115; first appearance as prophet, 8, 115–116; made an outlaw, 8, 116–117; leaves Mecca for Medina, 8, 117–120; at battle of Bedr, 8, 120–121; at battle of Ohod, 8, 121–123; hostile relations to Jews, 8, 123–125; sends envoys to foreign rulers, 8, 125 seq.; conquers Mecca, 8, 126–128; establishes first Arabic community with sovereign powers, 8, 291; last years and death, 8, 130–132; estimate of, 8, 132 seq.; liberality regarding earlier prophets, 8, 136 seq.; miraculous stories concerning, 8, 138 seq.; precepts of, 8, 139 seq.; teaching concerning life after death, 8, 141 seq.; permanency of religion preached by, 8, 143; Semitic

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- Mokawkas**, native governor of Egypt (ca. 640 A.D.); under Persian and Roman rule, **7**, 174; **8**, 161.
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- Molière, Jean Baptiste Pocquelion** (1620-1673), French comedian; characterization, **11**, 645.
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- Molon** (d. 220 B.C.), rebel satrap of Media; defeated by Antiochus the Great, **4**, 558; **8**, 56.
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- Montfort**, Simon Count de (d. 1218), earl of Leicester, French soldier; leads Albigensian crusade (1208–1213), **8**, 461; **10**, 566; **11**, 53–54.
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Moore, Sir John (1761–1809), British general; in Sweden, **16**, 452; succeeds Wellington in Spain, **10**, 341; retreat, **10**, 343–348; death, **10**, 348; **21**, 474.

Moors, name of a mixed people of northern Africa; at war with Rome, **6**, 136, 170, 290, 535; sack Rome, **6**, 601; at war with Eastern Empire, **7**, 98, 99, 126–127; Charlemagne sends unsuccessful expedition against (ca. 780 A.D.), **7**, 542; Ferdinand III of Castile wars against (1225), **10**, 64; defeated at battle of Salado (1340), **10**, 73; Ferdinand I of Aragon subdues (1411), **10**, 121; in war with Ferdinand V of Castile, **10**, 141, 143, 145, 149, 161; unbaptised Moors expelled from Spain (1502), **10**, 162; under Charles V, **10**, 223–225; atrocities in Spain, **10**, 248; marquis of Mondejar wars against, **10**, 249–250; at war with Don Juan of Austria, **10**, 251; Alfonso I of Portugal conquers, **10**, 429, unbaptised Moors expelled from Portugal (1497), **10**, 485; massacre of, by Charles of Anjou (ca. 1270), **14**, 130; see also Moriscos.

Mophis, king of Takhasila in India (ca. 324 B.C.); becomes satrap of Punjab to Alexander (325 B.C.), **2**, 479–480.

Moraes Barros, Prudente (1844–), Brazilian statesman; elected president of Brazil (1894), **23**, 665; administration of, **23**, 666.

Morales, General, Mexican soldier; surrenders Vera Cruz (1847), **23**, 374.

Mora Stone, a stone on which the ancient kings of Sweden were proclaimed, **16**, 204.

Morat, town in Switzerland; battle of (1476), **11**, 267; **13**, 360; **16**, 602.

Moravia, district in Austria-Hungary; colonies of Roman soldiers settled in, **6**, 77; war with Ludwig the German, **7**, 576-577, 581, 591; revolts from Mieczyslaw II of Poland, **24**, 12.

Moravians, German religious sect; colony of, in Georgia (1735), **23**, 62.

Moray, Sir Andrew, of Bothwell (d. 1297), Scottish noble; joins Wallace, **21**, 70; sole baron adhering to Wallace, **18**, 410; **21**, 72; death, **18**, 411; **21**, 74.

Moray, Sir Andrew, of Bothwell (d. 1337), regent of Scotland, son of Sir Andrew Bothwell; invades Northumberland with Wallace, **21**, 75; becomes leader of Scottish royalists, **21**, 131; made prisoner by English, **21**, 131; escapes from prison and raises insurrection in Scotland, **21**, 134 seq.; death, **21**, 136.

Moray or Murray, 2nd Earl of, see Stuart, James.

Moray, Sir Thomas Randolph, Earl of, see Randolph.

Morazan, Francisco (1792-1842), soldier and statesman of Honduras; commands troops at attack on Guatemala (1829), **23**, 650; elected president of Central American Confederation (1831), **23**, 650; administration, **23**, 650.

Morbeyne, Sir Denys de, English knight; King John of France yields to, at Poitiers (1356), **18**, 474, 475.

Morcar or Morkere, Saxon warrior, son of Ælfgar, brother of Edwin, and brother-in-law of Harold; succeeds to portion of father's earldom (1059), **18**, 139; chosen earl of Northumbria, **18**, 143; Harold confirms in earldom of Northumbria, **18**, 144; joint-commander of army against William the Conqueror, **18**, 170; submits to William, **18**, 171; revolts against William, **18**, 177; William ravages lands of, **18**, 181; William restores estates to, **18**, 182; joins Hereward, **18**, 184; release ordered by William on his death bed, **18**, 198.

Mordaunt, Charles (1658-1735), earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, English military and naval commander; characterisation of, **10**, 285; created Earl of Monmouth, by William III (1689), **20**, 423; disgraced by Fenwick's revelations, **20**, 455; campaign in Spain, **13**, 650; **20**, 474-476; takes Barcelona, **10**, 285, 286; **20**, 475; guerrilla warfare of, **20**, 476.

Mordaunt, John, 1st Baron and Viscount Mordaunt (1627-1675), English royalist leader; trial and acquittal of (1658), **20**, 172-173.

Mordaunt, Sir John (1697-1780), English soldier; in expedition against Rochefort (1757), **20**, 588.

Morden, Lord, see Yorke, Charles.

More, Sir Anthony (Attoni Moro) (1512-1578), Dutch painter; visits England, **19**, 524.

More, Sir Thomas (1478-1535), English author and statesman; chosen speaker of house of commons, **19**, 86; asserts liberties of parliament before Wolsey, **19**, 87; Henry VIII lays divorce case before, **19**, 106; succeeds Wolsey as chancellor, **19**, 121; pronounces official opinion on Henry's divorce, **19**, 125, 126; treatment of heretics, **19**, 127; retires from office, **19**, 127; implicated by Elizabeth Barton's "revelations," **19**, 145; committed to the tower, **19**, 147; trial of, **19**, 153; tender relations with daughter Margaret, **19**, 154, 155; last hours of, **19**, 154; execution of, **19**, 155; horror in Europe on death of, **19**, 155; character and genius of, **19**, 122, 127, 152, 155.

Morea, modern name of the ancient Peloponnesus; Venetians conquer (1687), **9**, 521; reconquered by Hassan Pacha (1778), **24**, 421; insurrection against Turks in, **24**, 417.

Moreau, Jean Victor (1761-1813), French soldier; in command under Pichegru, **12**, 384; **14**, 19; replaces Pichegru, **12**, 424; retreat of, through Black Forest, **12**, 432; beginning of rupture with Napoleon, **12**, 441; exposes Pichegru, **12**, 449; deprived of command, **12**, 449; defeated by Suvarov, **17**, 433; succeeds Joubert at Novi, **12**, 473; **17**, 435; recalled, **12**, 475, 483; flattered by Napoleon, **12**, 483; compromised by Napoleon, **12**, 485; despatched to the Rhine, **12**, 496; Napoleon's jealousy of, **12**, 504, 505, 533; campaign in Germany (1800), **12**, 505-507; wins Hohenlinden, **12**, 507-508; implicated in plot against Napoleon, **12**, 533 and note, 534; arrested, **12**, 584; exile in United States, **12**, 535; in service of allies against France, **12**, 603 and note; **15**, 315; killed at Dresden, **12**, 604; **14**, 575; **17**, 485; character, **12**, 449, 507, 508, 533; **15**, 315; military capacity of, **12**, 424, 431, 432, 449, 504, 505; **17**, 433, 434.

Morelos y Pavon, José María (1765-1815), Mexican patriot; successes of, **23**, 622; defeated and shot, **23**, 622.

Moreno, Gabriel Garcia (1821-1875), Ecuadorian politician; president three times, **23**, 614, 615.

Moreno, Juan (1743-1817), Spanish admiral; defeated by English, **12**, 513.

Moreton Bay, Queensland, Australia; penal colony planted at, **22**, 249.

Morfontaine, Treaty of (1800), **17**, 439.

Morgan, Daniel (1736-1802), American soldier; accompanies Braddock's expedition, **23**, 206; at battle of Saratoga (1777), **23**, 265; victory at battle of Cowpens, **23**, 278.

Morgan, Sir Henry (1635?-1688), English buccaneer; appointed lieutenant-governor of Jamaica, **23**, 56.

Morgan, John Hunt (1826-1864), American soldier in the Confederate service; leads guerrilla raid into Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky (1863), **23**, 441.

- Morgan, Sir Thomas (d. ca. 1679), English soldier; in battle of the Dunes, **20**, 173.
- Morgarten, mountain in Switzerland; battle of (1315), **16**, 563 seq.
- Morgen, Kurt Ernst (1858-), German explorer; reorganises troops in Kamerun, Africa (1894), **15**, 561.
- Moriale or Montreal, Fra (d. 1354), Italian freebooter; defeats Malatesta da Rimini (1352), **9**, 226; grants funds to Cola di Rienzi, **9**, 227; death, **9**, 228.
- Morillo, Pablo (1777-1838), Spanish general; in revolutionary war in Colombia, **23**, 583.
- Morini, Gallic tribe; wars of, with Romans, **5**, 521, 525; **13**, 273.
- Morino, Mariana, secretary of provisional government of the Rio de la Plata (1810), **23**, 591.
- Moriscos, Moors christianised by force; revolt of, in Spain, **10**, 247 seq.; expulsion of, **10**, 261 seq.; see also Moors.
- Morley, John, member of English cabinet, **21**, 661B.
- Mornay, Philippe de, seigneur du Plessis-Marly, known as du Plessis-Mornay (1549-1623), Huguenot leader; at Ivry, **11**, 398.
- Mörner, Count Gustav von, Swedish soldier and statesman; urges Bernadotte's election, **16**, 460, 465; viceroy of Norway (1814), **16**, 472.
- Mornington, Earl of, see Wellesley.
- Morny, Charles Auguste Louis Joseph, Duke de (1811-1865), French politician; prescribes Sunday holiday (1851), **13**, 121.
- Moro, Attoni, see More, Sir Anthony.
- Morocco or Morocco, country of northwestern Africa; main treatment, **24**, 469-476; under rule of Almoravids (ca. 1103-1146), **8**, 242-245; establishment of Sherifate, **8**, 252; **24**, 469 seq.; Mulei Ahmed usurps government of (1574), **10**, 496; war with Portugal (1578), **10**, 496; war with Austria (1828), **14**, 589; war with France (1844), **24**, 473; war with Spain (1859-1860), **24**, 473; war with Kabail tribes (1893), **24**, 473; Hassanian dynasty, **24**, 473-476; French expedition against (1907), **13**, 199c seq.
- Morocco or Morocco, one of capitals of Morocco; foundation (ca. 1072), **8**, 241; besieged by Abdul Mumin, **8**, 245.
- Morone, Girolamo (ca. 1450-1529), Italian diplomatist, chancellor of duke of Milan, plots against Charles V of France, **9**, 449.
- Morosini, Francesco (1618-1694), Venetian soldier; commands defence of Candia (1667-1669), **9**, 520-521; **24**, 386; completes conquest of Morea (1687), **9**, 521; **24**, 395; death, **9**, 522.
- Morosov, Boris, Russian noble, chief advisor of Alexis; administration of (1645), **17**, 243, 244.
- Morosov (fifteenth century), Russian prince; administrator under Vasili Vasilievitch, **17**, 159.
- Morrill, Justin Smith (1810-1898), American statesman and legislator; author of tariff measure passed by Congress (1862), **23**, 421.
- Morrill Tariff Act, American legislative measure, named after Justin S. Morrill; passage of (1862), **23**, 421.
- Morris, Gouverneur (1752-1816), American statesman; part of, in forming the Constitution, **23**, 296.
- Morris, Lewis (1671-1746), American colonial statesman; appointed colonial governor of New Jersey (1738), **23**, 168; quarrels with assembly, **23**, 196.
- Morris, Robert (1734-1806), American financier; superintendent of finance during American Revolution, **23**, 274; resigns office after Revolution, **23**, 288.
- Morristown, city in New Jersey; Washington at, **23**, 261.
- Mortara, town in Pavia, Italy; battle of (1849), **9**, 600; **14**, 659.
- Mortemar, Athénais de, see Montespan, Mme. de.
- Mortemer, town in northern France; Normans defeat French at, **11**, 26.
- Mortier, Édouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph (1768-1835), duke of Trévise, French soldier; at battle of Zürich, **12**, 476; proceeds against Hanover, **12**, 531; commands reserve cavalry, **12**, 584; defeated at Dirnstein, **17**, 448.
- Mortimer, Edmond (1390-1424), fifth earl of March; claims to English crown, **18**, 509; claims throne at accession of Henry IV, **18**, 515; death, **18**, 515.
- Mortimer, Sir Edmond (1376-1409?), uncle of Edmond, fifth earl of March; defeated and imprisoned by Owen Glendower (1402), **18**, 518; Henry IV refuses to ransom, **18**, 518; marries daughter of Glendower, **18**, 518.
- Mortimer, Roger (1287-1330), first earl of March; imprisoned for treason against Edward II, **18**, 440; joins Queen Isabella in Paris, **18**, 440; guilty relation with Isabella, **18**, 446, 447, 448; deposes and murders Edward, **18**, 443-445; joint rule with Isabella, **18**, 448-450; fall, **18**, 450; execution, **18**, 451.
- Mortimer, Roger (d. 1397), earl of March and lord-lieutenant of Ireland 1395-1397; declared successor to crown by Richard II, **18**, 498, 509; right to crown, **18**, 529; death of, and avenging expedition of Richard II to Ireland, **21**, 388.
- Mortimer's Cross, locality near Hereford, England; Edward IV defeats Lancastrians at, **18**, 577; influence of Edward's victory, **18**, 578.
- Mortmain, Statute of (*De Religiosis*) (1279), statute of Edward I, forbidding alienation of land in England to religious bodies or organizations, **18**, 428; text, **22**, 351.
- Morton, James Douglas, 4th Earl of (1530-1581), regent of Scotland; efforts in Scotland for Protestantism, **19**, 284; leads faction against Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 323, 341; in plot against Rizzio, **21**, 266; elected regent for James VI, **21**, 270; negotiations with Elizabeth, **19**, 349, 351; delivers up the earl of Northumberland to Elizabeth, **19**, 349;

- 21, 274; codifies laws, 21, 275; resigns regency, 21, 275; character, 19, 349; 21, 273; execution, 19, 356; 21, 276.
- Morton, John (1420-1500), English cardinal; flees from England to escape Richard III (1483), 18, 617; made archbishop of Canterbury by Henry VII, 19, 16; ingenious method of raising money, 19, 47.
- Morton, Levi Parsons (1824-), American banker and politician, vice-president of United States 1889-1893; election of, 23, 481.
- Morton, Thomas (1590-1645), English colonist in America; obtains control of Mount Wollaston colony, 22, 634; seized by Standish and sent to England (1628), 22, 634.
- Morveau, Louis Bernard, Guyton de (1737-1816), French scientist, 12, 121.
- Moschi, see *Mushke*.
- Mosoco de Alvarado, Luis (ca. 1505-ca. 1560), Spanish soldier; succeeds De Soto, 22, 483.
- Moscow, Grand Principality of, a principality out of which grew the Russian empire; beginnings of, 17, 144; increased importance of, 17, 160; development of, during Tatar period, 17, 160; at war with Novgorod, 17, 172; accession of the house of Romanov, 17, 237.
- Moscow (Kutchkovo), city of Russia; captured by Mongol Tatars (1237), 17, 136; rise of, 17, 144 seq.; two sieges of (1380), 17, 151; destruction of, by Tatars (1382), 17, 153; pre-eminence consecrated by famous ikon, 17, 157; devastated by Tatars (1408), 17, 157; siege of (1612), 17, 236; taken and burned by French (1812), 12, 589 seq.; 17, 473 seq.
- Moscow, University of, founded (1755), 17, 359.
- Moselekatse, Zulu chief; founds Matabele state (1838), 22, 282.
- Moses, lawgiver and organiser of Israelitish nation; founds priesthood, 2, 58; traditions of, 2, 60, 76, 117; biblical account of, 2, 61-63; wives of, 2, 70; laws of, 2, 119, 131, 160, 204, 340-341, 344; type of Messiah, 2, 168.
- Moshesh, chief of Basutoland; defeated by Boers (1866), 22, 278.
- Moskva, see Borodino.
- Moslems, see *Mohammedans*.
- Moslemah, Saracen general (717 A.D.); besieges Constantinople, 7, 201-204.
- Mosquera, Tomas Cipriano (1798-1878), Colombian general and politician; dictatorship of, 23, 602.
- Moss, Convention of, agreement signed in 1814 by which Norway and Sweden arrived at a basis of union, 16, 470.
- Mostyn, Savage (d. 1757), British admiral; deports Acadians (1755), 23, 204.
- Mother of the Camp, name given by soldiers to Aurelia Victoria, *q. v.*
- Motien-ling Pass, in Manchuria; battle of (1904), 17, 624.
- Motterouge, Joseph Édouard de la, see *La Motterouge*.
- Moulins, Auguste (1752-1810), French soldier; appointed to Directory, 12, 472; favours Napoleon, 12, 482; duped by Napoleon, 12, 483; refuses to resign, 12, 485.
- Moultrie, Fort, see *Fort Moultrie*.
- Moultrie, William (1731-1805), American soldier; defends Fort Sullivan against British, 23, 255.
- Mounier, Jean Joseph (1758-1806), French legislator and author; at National Assembly, 12, 166; in Women's Insurrection, 12, 217-219, 222.
- Mountain, The, a name given the Jacobins in the National Convention in France; origin, 12, 281; fall, 12, 397-398; see also *Jacobins*.
- Mountjoy, Charles Blount, 8th Lord (1563-1606), favourite of Queen Elizabeth; rivalry with Essex and Sir Walter Raleigh, 19, 410; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 21, 407.
- Mountmaurice, see *Montemariscal*.
- Mount Phœnix, a mountain in Lycia; naval battle between Romans and Mohammedans near (658 A.D.), 7, 184.
- Mourzoufie, see *Alexius V*.
- Mousa, see *Musa*.
- Moustier, L. D. M. François René, Marquis de (1817-1869), French diplomat; in Franco-Prussian dispute over Luxembourg (1867), 13, 142, 143; 15, 503.
- Mouton, Georges, see *Lobau*.
- Mouton-Duvernet, Barthélémy, Baron (1769-1816), French soldier; execution, 13, 17.
- Mowbray, John, Scottish nobleman; consulted by Edward I as to government of Scotland (1305), 21, 84; joins Moray in rebellion (1334), 21, 134.
- Mowbray, Sir Philip de, English governor of Sterling Castle (1314), 18, 434; 21, 97-98; in battle with Bruce (1306), 21, 90.
- Mowbray, Robert de, earl of Northumberland (d. ca. 1125), English baron; defeats Malcolm, king of Scotland, 18, 220; 21, 33; heads insurrection against William II, 18, 221; imprisoned, 18, 222.
- Mowbray, Thomas (1366-1399), earl of Nottingham and duke of Norfolk, English noble; banishment and death of, 18, 505.
- Mowbray, Thomas, earl of Nottingham (1386-1405), English baron; revolts against Henry IV, 18, 524.
- Moys, town in Silesia; battle (1757), 15, 202.
- Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus (1756-1791), German composer, 15, 361; patronised by Emperor Joseph II, 14, 471.
- Mstislav, joint-ruler of Russia with Iaroslav (1019), 17, 109.
- Mstislavski, Feodor, Russian prince; in war against Sweden (1590), 17, 216.
- Mucia, wife of Caius Pompeius; Caesar's relations with, 5, 590.
- Mucianus, Licinius (first century A.D.), Roman statesman; minister of Vespasian, 6, 229, 231.
- Mudhar, group of Arabs, 8, 16.
- Mudki or Moodkee, town in the Punjab, India; battle of (1845), 22, 154.

- Muffawaka, Arabian general; defeats Turks (870 A.D.), **8**, 216-218.
- Müffing, Friedrich Ferdinand Karl (1775-1851), Prussian general; governor of Paris (1815). **15**, 331.
- Mughal or Mogul Empire**, Mohammedan empire of India; main treatment, **22**, 21-39; Baber founds (1525), **22**, 24; Bahadur Shah, last emperor, banished by the British (1857). **22**, 39.
- Mug Nuadat**, Irish hero, of second century; defeats Cond of the Hundred Battles, **21**, 335.
- Mugwumps**, name given to seceders from Republican party in 1884, **23**, 480.
- Muhammed, the prophet, see **Mohammed**.
- Muhammed (d. 1220), sultan of Khwarizm, Persia, and Transoxiana; conquered by Jenghiz Khan, **8**, 230; **24**, 280-282.
- Muhammed, shah of Persia 1834-1848; reign, **24**, 494.
- Muhammed, shah of Persia, see **Aga Muhammed**.
- Muhammed I, sultan of Turkey 1413-1421; reign of, **7**, 334, 335; **24**, 320, 321.
- Muhammed (II) "the Great" (ca. 1430-1481), sultan of Turkey 1451-1481; main treatment, **24**, 326-336; character, **24**, 327; conquers Constantinople (1453), **7**, 339-340, 344-356; **24**, 327-328; conquers emperor of Trebizond, **7**, 357; conquers Greece, **11**, 243; **24**, 223-226, 329, 330; invades Servia, **24**, 329-330; conquests in Asia, **24**, 330, 331; war with Venice, **9**, 295 seq.; **24**, 331; besieges Rhodes, **9**, 377; **24**, 332; death, **7**, 358, **24**, 332; legislation of, **24**, 333.
- Muhammed III (d. 1603), sultan of Turkey 1595-1603; reign of, **24**, 373.
- Muhammed IV (ca. 1641-1691), sultan of Turkey 1648-1687; reign of, **24**, 382-393; accession, **24**, 382; vizirate of Muhammed Köprili, **24**, 383-384; vizirate of Ahmed Köprili, **24**, 384-389; war with Austria, **24**, 385-386; invades Podolia, **24**, 59, 388; second siege of Vienna, **24**, 389-390; deposition of, **24**, 390-391; character of, **24**, 391.
- Muhammed I, Moorish king of Cordova 852-886 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 205.
- Muhammed II, Moorish king of Cordova 1023; usurps throne, **8**, 237-238.
- Muhammed Abu Abdallah al-Nasir, emir of Cordova 1199-1213, **8**, 247 seq.; **10**, 62.
- Muhammed (I) ben al-Akhmar, Moorish king of Granada 1238-1273; wars with Christians, **8**, 253-254; founds kingdom of Granada, **8**, 254.
- Muhammed II, Moorish king of Granada 1273-1302, **8**, 255 seq.
- Muhammed III, Moorish king of Granada 1302-1309, **8**, 255.
- Muhammed IV, Moorish king of Granada 1325-1333, **8**, 255.
- Muhammed V, Moorish king of Granada 1354-1359, **8**, 256; **10**, 89.
- Muhammed VI, Moorish king of Granada 1396-1408, **8**, 256.
- Muhammed VII, Moorish king of Granada 1423-1427, 1429-1445; disputes for crown, **8**, 256 seq.
- Muhammed (d. 1012), vizir under Hisham II, king of Cordova; usurps throne, **8**, 235-236.
- Muhammed (Kutchuk Muhammed) (d. 1481), khan of the Golden Horde; wars and death, **24**, 307-308.
- Muhammed Ali, nawab of Arcot; acknowledged by English (1749), **22**, 48; wars with French and their allies, **22**, 49; in league against Lord Pigot, **22**, 90.
- Muhammed Ali, viceroy of Egypt, see **Mehemet Ali**.
- Muhammed Amin (fifteenth century), khan of Kazan; tributary to Ivan the Great, **17**, 177.
- Muhammed Ahmed, mahdi in Egypt, see **Mahdi**.
- Muhammed al-Mahdi, Mohammedan reformer in Morocco (1557), wars of, **24**, 469-470; Morocco united under rule of, **24**, 470; relations of, with Suleiman I of Turkey, **24**, 470, 471; administration of, **24**, 471.
- Muhammed as-Saduk, bey of Tunis 1859-1882, **24**, 485.
- Muhammed ben Abdallah (d. 1130), called "the Mahdi," Mohammedan reformer in North Africa, founder of Almohad dynasty; preaching, **8**, 243-244; death, **8**, 244.
- Muhammed ben Abdallah, prime minister in Spain, see **Almansor**.
- Muhammed ben Idris al-Shafii (d. 820 A.D.), one of the founders of Moslem law, **8**, 299, 300.
- Muhammed ben Jehwar, emir of Cordova 1044-1060, **8**, 239.
- Muhammed ben Kasim (eighth century), Arabian soldier; invades India, **8**, 184-185.
- Muhammed ben Omayyah (Humeya), attempts to regain throne of Granada (1568), **8**, 259; **10**, 247.
- Muhammed ben Su'ud (d. 1815), Arab sheikh; fights for Wahhabite doctrines, **24**, 411, 450.
- Muhammed Girai, see **Girai, Muhammed**.
- Muhammed Mirza Ali (d. 1850), called "the Bab" (Gate), Persian Mohammedan; founds sect of Babi or Babists, **24**, 493-494.
- Muhammed Sakkoli, grand vizir of Turkey under Suleiman I and Selim II; counsels war (1565), **24**, 358; administration of, **24**, 367.
- Muhammed Turgai, Ulug Bey, son of Shah Rukh, see **Ulug Bey**.
- Mühlberg or Ampfing, town in Saxony; battle of (1547), **11**, 335; **14**, 299-300.
- Mühldorf, town in Bavaria; battle of (1322), **14**, 171.
- Mühlfeld, Eugen von, a founder of legal and political literary clubs of Vienna (1842), **14**, 605.
- Muhtadi Billah, caliph of Baghdad 869 A.D., **8**, 216-217.

Muiden, a town in the Netherlands; captured by Louis XIV, **11**, 577.

Muiz ad-Daula, first Buyid emir in Baghdad; expels Turks (945), **8**, 220.

Muiz ad-Din, made sultan of Egypt by mamelukes (1250), **8**, 231.

Muiz-lidinillah, first Fatimite caliph in Egypt; founds Cairo (972), **8**, 222.

Mukallu, king of Tabal (seventh century B.C.), **1**, 419, 427.

Mukawkas, see Mokaukas.

Mukden, town in Manchuria; centre of Russian power in Russo-Japanese War (1904), **17**, 622; **24**, 660; Russians retreat to, **17**, 624; battle of, **24**, 660A.

Mukhtar Pasha, Turkish general; at siege of Rustchuk (1810), **17**, 467.

Mukhuli, Mongolian general; in campaign against Niutchi (1210-1234), **24**, 279.

Muktadir Billah, caliph of Baghdad 908-932 A.D., **8**, 218-219.

Muktafi, caliph of Baghdad 902-908 A.D., **8**, 218-219 seq.

Muktafi, caliph of Baghdad 1135, **8**, 227.

Mulai, or Mulei, or Muley Abdallah, sultan of Morocco in second half of sixteenth century, **10**, 496; **24**, 471.

Mulai Abdul Aziz IV, sultan of Morocco 1894; accession, **24**, 473; opposed by his brother, **24**, 474; character and court, **24**, 474-475.

Mulai Ahmed (d. 1578); usurps throne of Morocco, **10**, 496-497.

Mulai Ahmed ben Muhammed, sultan of Morocco, son of Mulai Moloch; becomes sultan (1578), **10**, 497.

Mulai Hassan, sultan of Morocco 1873-1894; reign of, **24**, 473.

Mulai Hassan or Mulei Abul Hassan, Moorish king of Granada 1466-ca. 1482; wars of, **8**, 257; **10**, 141-144; deposed, **8**, 257; **10**, 145.

Mulai Ismail, sultan of Morocco 1672-1727; reign of, **24**, 473.

Mulai Moloch (Maula Abd el-Malik) (d. 1578); sultan of Morocco; wars with Mulei Ahmed, **10**, 497-498.

Mulai Muhammed, brother of Mulai Abdul Aziz IV; revolt of, **24**, 474.

Mulai Sidi Muhammed, sultan of Morocco 1757-1789, **24**, 473.

Mulei, see Mulai.

Mülhausen, city in upper Alsace; battle of (1674), **11**, 583.

Müller, Johann, Prussian leader; in Peasants' Revolt (1525), **14**, 262.

Multan, a fortress of the Punjab, India; capture of (1849), **22**, 157.

Mummies, discovered in Egypt, **1**, 78, 127, 155-161, 210.

Mummius, Lucius, "Achaicus" (second century B.C.), Roman soldier, consul 146 B.C.; conducts Achean War, **4**, 544-546, 550; **5**, 316-317; as censor (142 B.C.), **5**, 319.

Mummolus, Roman soldier; campaign in Gaul (568-575 A.D.), **7**, 439.

Münch-Bellinghausen, Baron Joachim von

(1786-1866), Austrian statesman; at Frankfort diet, **15**, 389.

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- Naples**, former kingdom in southern Italy; acknowledged as fief of Rome by Normans, 9, 70; conferred on Roger II of Sicily (1139), 9, 77; kingdom of, separated from Sicily (1282), 9, 113; Joanna (wife of Robert) and Louis of Hungary appeal to Rienzi, 9, 215; conditions in fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, 9, 231-239; list of kings, 9, 231 note; in league with Sixtus against Florence (1478), 9, 371; in league with Florence attacks Rome, 9, 380; at war with Innocent III over Aquila (1486), 9, 385; claims of Charles VIII of France to, 9, 410; 11, 288-289; prepares against Charles VIII of France (1494), 9, 411; Charles VIII of France conquers (1495), 9, 420; recalls Ferdinand II, 9, 421; Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain intrigue for, with Charles VIII of France, 9, 421; under Frederick II (1496-1501), 9, 426-427; partition planned by Louis XII of France and Ferdinand of Spain, 9, 427-428; 10, 164-165; 11, 298; quarrels between Spanish and French over (1501-1510), 10, 165; 11, 299; passes to Spain (1504), 9, 428; Francis I of France cedes rights in, to Charles I of Spain (1516), 9, 445; attempt to free from Charles V, 9, 449-450; Charles V makes over to Philip II of Spain (1556), 9, 468; recognised as Spanish possession by Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis, 9, 471; in time of Gregory XIII, 9, 478; Tommaso Campanella attempts to liberate, 9, 482; in seventeenth century, 9, 486-492.
- Napoléon I, Bonaparte, or Buonaparte** (1768 or 1769-1821), emperor of the French 1804-1814, son of Charles Marie Bonaparte and Laetitia Ramolino; main treatment, 12, 372-649; Napoleonic régime in Italy, 9, 566-577; birth, 12, 85; general review of despotism of, 12, 196-197; rise, 12, 372-373, 422-424, takes command of artillery in Italy, 12, 382; part in 13th Vendémiaire, 12, 414-415; marriage to Josephine, 12, 423; relations with Poland, 17, 432, 471; 24, 104-107; Italian campaign of 1796-1797 (battles of Montenotte, Millesimo, Lodi, Caldiero, Arcola, Rivoli), 9, 550-556; 12, 424-443; 21, 455; acquires Louisiana from Spain, 10, 318; forces Spain to invade Portugal, 10, 319; aids Directory, 12, 447; politics, 12, 451-452; part in Peace of Campo Formio,

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- Napoléon**, Prince (Napoléon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph Bonaparte), son of Napoleon III, see Bonaparte.
- Napoleonic Wars**: first campaign in Italy (1796–1797), **12**, 424–442; expedition to Egypt (1798–1799), **12**, 462–466, 477–478; second campaign in Italy (1800), **12**, 496–505; with Austria and Russia (1805), **12**, 543–547; with Prussia (1806), **12**, 550–553; with Russia (1807), **12**, 556–562; with Spain and Portugal (1807–1808), **12**, 568–569; with Austria (1808–1809), **12**, 570–575; invasion of Russia (1812), **12**, 584–598; with the sixth coalition (1813–1814), **12**, 601–612; campaign of Waterloo (1815), **12**, 624–642.
- Narai**, king of Siam (ca. 1650), foreign sympathies of, **24**, 515.
- Naram-Sin**, king of Babylon ca. 3750 B.C., son of Sargon I of Agade; inscription, **1**, 343; date of, ascertained by researches of Nabonidus, **1**, 455.
- Narborough**, Sir John (d. 1688), English sailor and navigator, **20**, 323.
- Narcissus** (d. 54 A.D.), freedman of Claudius; influence on Claudius, **6**, 168; Messalina and, **6**, 172, 174–175; rewarded for murder of Messalina, **6**, 176; Agrippina and, **6**, 178.
- Narcissus**, a wrestler; strangles Commodus (192 A.D.), **6**, 382.
- Nardi**, Bernardo, conspires against Medici (1470), **9**, 363.
- Narishkins**, political party in Russia; activity of, in favour of Peter the Great (1684), **17**, 250.
- Naromath**, see Nimrod.
- Narragansets**, Indian tribe of Rhode Island; friendship for Roger Williams, **23**, 96; war with Mohegans (1643), **23**, 115; defeated in King Philip's War, **23**, 147.
- Narses**, king of Persia, see Arses.
- Narses** (ca. 478–ca. 573 A.D.), Byzantine general; commands in Italy, **7**, 108, 112, 406–407, 418–424; character, **7**, 418–423, 435; death, **7**, 435, 436.
- Narva** or **Narova**, town in Russia; defeat of Swedes at (1590), **17**, 217; victory of Charles XII at (1700), **16**, 372–376; **24**, 69; besieged by Peter the Great (1704), **17**, 272.
- Narvaez**, Pámfilo (ca. 1478–1528), Spanish soldier; appointed to conquer Florida (1526), **22**, 475; campaign in Mexico, **23**, 517, 526, 527.
- Naseby**, village in England; battle of (1645), **20**, 34–37; **21**, 294.
- Nashville**, capital of Tennessee; convention of southern delegates at (1850), **23**, 382; battle of (1864), **23**, 445–446.
- Nasir** (ca. 1000 A.D.), Samanid ruler of Persia; encourages national poetry, **24**, 491.
- Nasir**, caliph of Baghdad 1180–1225; fights against Muhammed of Khwarizm, **8**, 230.
- Nasir Abul-Jinz**, king of Granada 1309–1313; usurps throne, **8**, 255.
- Nasir ad-Din Thusi** (d. 1274), Arab mathematician; builds observatory, **8**, 232; composes Ilkhamiam tables (1260), **24**, 492.
- Naso**, Sextius, conspirator against Cæsar (44 B.C.), **5**, 584.
- Nasr** or **Nasir ad-din**, shah of Persia 1848–1896; reign of, **24**, 495.
- Nasr** (d. ca. 750 A.D.), Omayyad governor of Khorasan; defeated by Abbasids, **8**, 189.
- Nassau Hall** (Princeton), founded (1738), **23**, 169.
- Nassau**, Fort (on site of Gloucester, N. J.), built by Dutch (1623), **23**, 6; abandoned, **23**, 8; renewal of, **23**, 10.
- Nasu** (*Mysians*), Lydian tribe; become allies of Hittites, **2**, 429.
- Natak**, Hindu legends; secured by Sir W. Jones (1783), **2**, 502.
- Natal**, British colony in South Africa; taken by Dutch Boers (1835), **22**, 267; taken by British (1842), **22**, 267; Sir George White in, **22**, 302; war in (1899), **22**, 305; general treatment of, **22**, 318–320.
- Natalie** (1859–), queen of Milan I of Servia; pro-Russian sympathies of, **24**, 203, 204.
- Natalis**, Antonius, Roman knight; in Piso's conspiracy (66 A.D.), **6**, 203, 204.
- Natchez**, city in Mississippi; D'Iberville establishes a settlement at (1699), **23**, 81.
- Natalie Alexeievna** (d. 1776), princess of Hesse-Darmstadt; wife of Paul I of Russia, **17**, 443.
- Nathan** (tenth century B.C.), Hebrew prophet; denounces David, **2**, 94; anoints Solomon, **2**, 100; advises Solomon, **2**, 99, 281.
- National**, *The*, French newspaper; edited by Thiers, **13**, 44.
- National Assembly** (*Constituent Assembly*), the first of the Revolutionary assemblies in France 1789–1791; third estate assumes title of, **12**, 153; composition and description of, **12**, 154–156; meets king's resistance, **12**, 161–162; mistakes of, **12**, 192–194; Louis XVI conciliates, **12**, 210–211; draws up new constitution, **12**, 213–214; confiscates clerical property, **12**, 223–224; issues assignats, **12**, 225–226; relations of, with army, **12**, 228–229; prepares for hostilities, **12**, 245–246; end of, **12**, 247–248; estimate of, **12**, 207–208.
- National Bank Act**, an act passed by the American congress (1863), **23**, 421.
- National Convention**, see *Convention, National*.
- National Guard**, *The*, French regiments; in Revolution of 1848, **13**, 81.
- National Party**, *The*, or "the Venstre," in Norway, a political party formed (1871) to protect Norwegian national unity, **16**, 480.

- Nations, Battle of the, see Leipsic.
- Natnu (Nathan), king of Nabateans; defeated by Ashurbanapal (645 B.C.), **1**, 436; **8**, 103.
- Naumburg, city in Saxony; battle of (1158), **14**, 99; Protestant assembly at (1561), **14**, 317–318.
- Naumkeag, town in Massachusetts; settlement (1626), **22**, 639.
- Naunton, Sir Robert (d. 1635), English statesman; befriends Plymouth colonists, **22**, 623.
- Nauplius, mythical Greek hero, **3**, 122.
- Nausicaa, daughter of Alcinous, princess of Homeric legend, **3**, 96, 97.
- Nautii, Roman family, descended from Aeneas, **5**, 70.
- Nautius, Sp., Roman soldier in Samnite War (293 B.C.), **5**, 197.
- Naval Architecture, see Ships and Shipbuilding.
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- Navarino, seaport of Messenia, Greece; battle of (1827), **13**, 39; **14**, 588; **17**, 544; **21**, 536; **24**, 233–234.
- Navarre, a former kingdom lying between France and Spain; becomes separate kingdom, **10**, 42; **11**, 10; under Sancho the Great (eleventh century), **10**, 47; united with Aragon, **10**, 51; under Alfonso I (1126), and Garcia IV (1134), **10**, 59; war with Charles V of France (1364), **10**, 85, 86; **11**, 145; under Charles of Viana (1442), **10**, 109; under Juan of Aragon (1458), **10**, 128, 128 note; conquered by Ferdinand V (1513), **10**, 192; united to France under Henry IV (1589), **11**, 395.
- Navarrete, battle of, see Najera.
- Navarro, Pedro (d. 1528), Spanish soldier; in service of French at Marignano, **9**, 442.
- Navas de Tolosa, Las, see Las Navas de Tolosa.
- Navigation, see Ships and Shipbuilding.
- Navigation Acts, British, enactments of the British parliament, regulating trade; effect on American colonies, **23**, 123–124; in New England, **23**, 51, 145, 150; in Virginia, **22**, 597; act of 1651, **20**, 124–125; effect on Dutch commerce, **13**, 616; repealed (1849), **21**, 610; effect of repeal in Norway, **16**, 478.
- Navius, Attus (sixth century B.C.), Roman augur; advises Tarquinius Priscus, **5**, 81.
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 - Venice: wars with Genoa, **9**, 266–269; see also Wars, Warfare.
 - Naxos, island in the Aegean; battle of (376 B.C.), **4**, 142–143.
 - Naylor or Nayler, James (1618–1660), English Puritan fanatic; persecution of, **20**, 164–165.
 - Nazareth, town in Galilee; home of Christ, **2**, 169; taken by Prince Edward (1272), **8**, 452.
 - Neapolitan Revolt, The, a general rebellion of Austrian provinces in Italy (1820), **9**, 583–585; **14**, 587–588.
 - Nearchus, Macedonian soldier, general of Alexander the Great; commands fleet in expedition to India, **4**, 362, 366–367, 371, **2**, 504; marriage, **4**, 377, 423; governor of Lycia and Pamphylia, **4**, 428.
 - Nebbegaard, Treaty of, between Denmark and Holstein (1348), **16**, 182.
 - Neb-ka (Neb-ka-Ra, Mesochris, Set'es), king of Egypt, **1**, 92–93, 100.
 - Neb-kher-Ra, see Mentuhotep III.

Nebraska, a west central state of the United States; admitted to Union (1867), **23**, 463.

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Nebuchadrezzar or **Nebuchadnezzar**, king of Babylonia 605–562 B.C.; wars with Egypt, **1**, 183; **2**, 24, 118, 286–287; besieges Jerusalem, **1**, 319, 336; **2**, 119, 125, 216; wars with Syria, **1**, 329; builds public works, **1**, 339, 453, 465; Babylonia under, **1**, 447–451; invades Libya and Spain, **1**, 579; besieges Tyre, **2**, 256, 258, 283, 287, 311, 335; dream of, **2**, 135; marriage, **2**, 582.

Nebuchadrezzar III (**Nadintabaira**), claimant to the throne of Babylon 521–519 B.C.; defeated by Darius, **2**, 606; impersonated, **2**, 607.

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Necker, Jacques (1732–1804), French statesman and financier; appointed director of the treasury, **12**, 130; issues loan to pay deficit, **12**, 131; advocates peace with England, **12**, 135; creates provincial assemblies, **12**, 137; resigns, **12**, 137; recalled, **12**, 147; convokes States-General, **12**, 147–148; third ministry and emigration, **12**, 149; attachment to popular cause, **12**, 161; dismissal from second ministry, **12**, 169; reassumes ministry, **12**, 214; plan to uphold national credit, **12**, 214.

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Nectanebo I (**Nekt-Hor-heb**), king of Egypt 378–364 B.C.; reign, **1**, 194; **2**, 622–624.

Nectanebo II (**Nekt-neb-ef**), king of Egypt 361–340 B.C.; reign, **2**, 625–628; rewards Agesilaus, **4**, 200; reputed father of Alexander, **4**, 259.

Neerwinden, village in Belgium; French victory at (1693), **11**, 606; **14**, 402; Austrians defeat French at (1793), **14**, 507.

Neferhotep, king of Egypt ca. 2250 B.C.; reign, **1**, 118.

Nefert-ari, Egyptian queen seventeenth century B.C.; parentage, **1**, 124–125; reign, **1**, 127–130; mummy, **1**, 156.

Nergal-ushezib or **Uzub**, king of Babylon 694–692 B.C.; identified with Regebelos, **1**, 412.

Negapatam, seaport in British India; siege of (1781), **22**, 101.

Négrier, François Marie Casimir (1788–1848), French soldier; death, **13**, 102.

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Nehavend, locality in Persia; Saracens defeat Persians at (ca. 641 A.D.), **8**, 98, 154; battle begins second period of Persian history, **24**, 488.

Nehemiah, governor of Judea (ca. 445 B.C.); rebuilds Jerusalem, **2**, 130–133.

Neipperg, Wilhelm Reinhardt, Count of (1684–1774), Austrian soldier; commands Austrian army in First Silesian War, **14**, 427; at battle of Mollwitz, **15**, 163, 165.

Neisse, city in Prussia; meeting of Frederick the Great and Joseph II of Austria at (1763), **15**, 234.

Nejm ad-Din (thirteenth century), sultan of Egypt; refuses terms of crusaders (1249), **8**, 435.

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Nekht-neb-ef, see **Nectanebo II**.

Neko I, king of Sais; rule of, in Egypt 671–664 B.C., **1**, 178–179, 185; joins Tirhaqa, **1**, 426–427.

Neko II or **Necho II**, king of Egypt ca. 610–594 B.C.; wars, **1**, 183, 187–188, 443; sends sailors around Africa, **1**, 184; **2**, 288, 334; defeated by Nebuchadrezzar, **2**, 118; submission of Syria to, **2**, 286.

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Nelson, Catholic priest; executed for denying Queen Elizabeth's supremacy in religion, **19**, 355.

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Nelson, William (1825–1862), American soldier; at battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428, 429.

Nelson, Dr. Wolfred (1792–1863), Canadian revolutionary leader; defends St. Denis against Col. Gore, **22**, 336; banished to Bermuda, **22**, 338.

Nemanya Dynasty, Servian dynasty founded by Stephen (I) Nemanya, **24**, 189.

Nemanya, Stephen, see **Stephen (I) Nemanya**.

Nemean Games, Greek festival; instituted, **3**, 174; Mycenæans claim direction of (462 B.C.), **3**, 415.

Nemedians, legendary colonists of Ireland, **21**, 332.

Nemours, Duchess de (Anne d'Este), conspires against Coligny (1572), **11**, 368.

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Nemours, Count Jacques d'Armagnac, Duke de (ca. 1437–1478), French noble; receives government of Paris by Treaty of Conflans, **11**, 253; execution, **11**, 269–270.

Nemours, Prince Louis Charles Philippe Raphael d'Orléans, Duke de (1814–1896), second son of Louis Philippe; Belgian crown offered to, **14**, 54; named as regent (1842), **13**, 75.

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Neocles, Theban ruler; captures Platea (373 B.C.), **4**, 150.

Neolithic Age, division of the Stone Age; in the Aegean, **3**, 45; in England, **18**, 1.

Neoptolemus or Pyrrhus, in Greek legend son of Achilles; reputed ancestor of Macedonian royal family, **4**, 283, 502.

Neoptolemus (d. 321 B.C.), officer of Alexander the Great; bravery at Gaza, **4**, 313. Nepal, or Nipal, or Nepaul, country in Asia; main treatment, **24**, 510–512; religion, **2**, 538–540; at war with England (1814–1816), **22**, 126; Keen-lung, emperor of China, conquers (1792), **24**, 545.

Nephercheres, king of Egypt ca. 3300 B.C., **1**, 100.

Nepos, Julius (d. 480 A.D.), emperor of the West 474–475 A.D.; reign, **6**, 614–615; rules Dalmatia (475–480), **6**, 622.

Nepos, Marcus Manilius, Roman consul 149 B.C.; in Third Punic War, **3**, 325; **5**, 305–308.

Neptune, Neptunus, or Poseidon, Greek and Roman god; contends with Minerva for Athenian Acropolis, **3**, 156 note; reputed father of Theseus, **3**, 157–158; worship, **2**, 406; **3**, 351, 562; **4**, 283.

Nérac, town in France; siege (1621), **11**, 446. Nergal, Babylonian god, **1**, 313, 386, 517, 529.

Nergal-shar-usur, Nergal-sharezer, or Neriglissor (ca. 624–556 B.C.), king of Babylonia 560–556 B.C.; reign, **1**, 454–455.

Nergal-shar-usur, son of Sennacherib, see Sharezer.

Nergal-ushezib, king of Babylon ca. 694 B.C.; reign, **1**, 412.

Neri, political party in Florence ca. 1300; feud with Bianchi, **9**, 118–123.

Neri, Pompeo (1707–1776), Italian jurist and statesman; minister for Emperor Leopold, **14**, 492.

Nergilus, see Sharezer.

Nermanes, Persian general; engages Roman army (363 A.D.), **6**, 508.

Nero (7–29 A.D.), son of Germanicus and Agrippina, **6**, 137, 144, 147–148.

Nero, Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus (originally Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus) (37–68 A.D.), Roman emperor 54–68 A.D.; accession, **6**, 178–179; main treatment, **6**, 184–224; improvements in taxation, **6**, 184, 333; poisons his rival, Britannicus, **6**, 185; puts his mother to death, **6**, 185; marries Poppea and puts Octavia to death, **6**, 196–198; the burning of Rome, **2**, 176; **6**, 199–202; puts Seneca to death, **6**, 203–204; personal characteristics, **6**, 206–214; visit to Greece, **6**, 215–218; triumph, **6**, 218–219; persecutes Christians, **6**, 321–324; wars with Jews, **2**, 28; decree depriving Jews of civil rights, **2**, 174, 177; attempts to cut through Isthmus of Corinth, **2**, 191; bounty to Athens, **4**, 549; robs Delphi of statues, **4**, 550; death, **6**, 223–224.

Nero, Caius Clavius, Roman prætor 212 B.C., and consul 207; in Second Punic War, **5**, 266, 273–278; defeats Hasdrubal, **5**, 273–276; triumph, **5**, 277–278.

Nero, Tiberius Claudius, father of Emperor Tiberius, **5**, 630.

Neropolis, Nero's proposed name for Rome, **6**, 207.

Nerva, Marcus Cocceius (32–98 A.D.), Roman emperor 96–98 A.D.; accompanies Tiberius into Campania, **6**, 146; accession, **6**, 260; reign, **6**, 267–268, 306.

Nervii, ancient Gallic tribe; defeated by Julius Caesar (57 B.C.), **5**, 516 seq.; **13**, 272; allied with Romans (10 B.C.), **6**, 61.

Nesle, Raoul de (ca. 1250–1302), constable of France; campaigns against English, **18**, 407.

Nesselrode, Count Karl Robert (1780–1862), Russian statesman; at capitulation of Paris, **17**, 487–489.

Nestor, king of Pylus; legends of, **3**, 71, 93, 122.

Nestorians, followers of Nestorius; in Central Asia and China, **24**, 268, 286.

Nestorius (d. ca. 439 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople 428–431; religious dissensions of, **2**, 376; heresy of, **8**, 535.

Netad, battle waged by rival successors of Attila (453 A.D.), **6**, 595.

Neter-ba-u or Be-t'a-u (Bœthos), king of Memphis 4133 B.C., **1**, 68, 92.

Netherlands, the Low Countries, historically the region in Europe occupied by Holland and Belgium, now Holland; main treatment, **13**, 267–654; **14**, 1–85; early peoples, **13**, 267–277; Romans and Franks in (15 B.C.–843 A.D.), **13**, 268–279, 308–311; rise of the counts of Holland (843–1299 A.D.), **13**, 283–305; under houses of Hainault and Bavaria (1299–1436), **13**, 331–349; under Burgundy (1436–1493), **13**, 350–362; part of Holy Roman Empire (1493–1609), **13**, 362–374; passes under Spanish dominion (1555), **13**, 375–384; struggle for freedom against Spain (1564–1648), **13**, 381–589; under leadership of William the Silent (1559–1581), **13**, 384–505; duke of Alva in (1567–1573), **13**, 412–443; under leadership of Maurice of Orange (1584–1625), **13**, 509–575; governorship of earl of Leicester (1585–1587), **13**, 517–524; under Frederick Henry of Nassau (1625–1647), **13**, 576–582; under William II (1647–1650), **13**, 582–589, 610–612; wars with England (1651–1674), **13**, 610–644; under William III of England and Nassau (1672–1701), **13**, 636–648; in alliance with England against Louis XIV (1702–1715), **13**, 649–652; becomes a republic (1715–1794), **13**, 653, 654; **14**, 1–18; conquered by France (1792–1795), **14**, 16–20; formed into Batavian Republic (1795–1806), **14**, 20–23; erected into kingdom of Holland by Napoleon (1806–1810), **14**, 23–24; absorption into French Empire (1810–1813), **14**, 24–26; House of Orange restored (1813), **14**, 26–28; united with Belgium as kingdom of the Netherlands (1814–1830), **14**, 28–31; Belgium secedes from union (1830), **14**, 49–54; recent history (1830–1904), **14**, 59–67; review of science, literature, and

art in, during seventeenth century, **13**, 590–609; chronological summary, **14**, 75–85.

Rulers:

- William I 1813–1840, **14**, 26–31, 59.
- William II 1840–1849, **14**, 59–61.
- William III 1849–1890, **14**, 61–65.
- Wilhelmina 1890–, **14**, 65–67.

Netherlands, Austrian, name given to Spanish Netherlands after their cession to Austria (1713–1714), see **Belgium**.

Netherlands, Spanish, name given to provinces kept by Spain in Dutch War of Liberation and ceded to Austria in 1713–1714; they correspond nearly to present Belgium, *q. v.*

Neuchâtel or Neufchâtel, canton of Switzerland; early history, **16**, 615; under Prussian rule, **17**, 8 seq.; becomes canton of Swiss Confederation and principality under suzerainty of Prussia, **17**, 34; king of Prussia renounces rights of, **15**, 469.

Neuchâtel, Duke of, see **Berthier, Alexandre**.
Neufchâteau, Count François de (1750–1828), French statesman and poet; resignation of, from ministry, **12**, 472.

Neuhäusel, town near Budapest, Hungary; sieges of (1663), **24**, 385; (1684), **14**, 398.

Neuhof, Baron Theodor von (1686–1756), German adventurer; aids Corsicans to form kingdom, **9**, 541.

Neuilly sur Seine, suburb of Paris; demolition of château of (1848), **13**, 90.

Neures or Neuri, ancient tribe of Asia; legends of, **2**, 402, 442–444.

Neus Dionysus, see **Ptolemy XI**.

Neuss, town in the Rhine province, Prussia; sieges of (1474–1475), **13**, 360; (1586), **13**, 521.

Neustria, western portion of Frankish kingdom under Merovingian and Carolingian monarchs; boundaries of (sixth century A.D.), **7**, 479; seized by Rollo, duke of Normandy (ca. 911 A.D.), **11**, 15.

Nevada, state of the United States; admitted to the Union (1864), **23**, 463.

Never, Assembly of (1442); French nobles formulate grievances at, **11**, 233, 234.

Never, Count of, see **John "the Fearless," of Burgundy**.

Never, Dukes of, see **Gonzaga**.

Never, Louis of, see **Louis of Never**, count of Flanders.

Neil or Neville, Anne, see **Anne Nevil**.

Nevil, George (1433–1476), English prelate, youngest brother of the great earl of Warwick; bishop of Exeter, **18**, 579, 584; harangues army and populace against Henry VI, **18**, 579; lord-chancellor and archbishop of York, **18**, 584; effects reconciliation between his brother and Edward IV, **18**, 586; Edward flees from manor of, **18**, 588; pledges faith to Edward, **18**, 590.

Nevil, John (d. 1471), marquis of Montague and earl of Northumberland, brother of the great earl of Warwick; defeats Scotch at Carlisle, **18**, 581; wins battles of Hedgeley and Hexham, **18**, 583; Edward IV

bestows titles and offices upon, **18**, 584; swears fealty to Edward, **18**, 590; betrays Warwick, **18**, 593; killed, **18**, 595.

Nevil, Hugh de (d. 1222), English baron; in Magna Charta, **18**, 350.

Nevil, Isabella, elder daughter of the great earl of Warwick; marries duke of Clarence (1469), **18**, 586; poisoned, **18**, 602.

Nevil, Richard, see **Warwick, Earl of**.

Nevil, Thomas, "the Bastard of Falconbridge" (*Fauconberge*), natural son of Lord Falconbridge and cousin of the great earl of Warwick; vice-admiral of Warwick, **18**, 598; attempts to rescue Henry VI (1471), **18**, 598.

Neville's Cross, town near Durham, England; battle of (1346), **18**, 464 seq.; **21**, 139.

Nevison, William (d. 1685), English highwayman; career and death, **20**, 343.

Nevitta (ca. 310–370 A.D.), Gallic chief; commands army under Julian, **6**, 494; defends pass of Succi, **6**, 496; at siege of Moagamolcha (363 A.D.), **6**, 502; in election of Jovian, **6**, 510.

New Albion, name given to lands in America granted to Sir Edmund Plowden and others (1634); object of the grant, **23**, 12.

New Amsterdam, the name of New York City under Dutch rule, see **New York**.

Newark, city of New Jersey; settlement of (1666), **23**, 27.

Newark-upon-Trent, town in England; besieged by parliamentary forces (1644), **20**, 22.

Newars, Hindu tribe, **2**, 490.

New Berne or Newbern, city in North Carolina, United States; Swiss found (ca. 1710), **23**, 194.

Newbury, town in England; battles of (1643), **20**, 16; (1644), **20**, 25.

New Carthage, see **Cartagena**.

Newcastle (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), city in England; founded by William the Conqueror (1079), **18**, 191; **21**, 33.

New Castle, city in Delaware; Fort Casimir built on site of, **23**, 17; duke of York levies customs at, **23**, 31; William Penn assumes control over, **23**, 38.

Newcastle, Dukes of, see **Cavendish, William**, and **Pelham, Thomas**.

Newcastle, John Hollis, Duke of (d. 1811), uncle of Thomas Pelham; lord privy seal, **20**, 480.

New-Chwang, treaty port in Manchuria, China; occupied by Japanese (1894), **24**, 558; occupied by Russia (1901), **17**, 622; **24**, 574; Russian evacuation of (1904), **17**, 624; occupied by Japan (1904), **24**, 658.

New England, name given collectively to northeastern section of the United States, consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; founding of, **22**, 609–651; embroilments with New Netherlands, **23**, 16; under the Commonwealth, **23**, 90–120; united colonies of, **23**, 114; after the restoration, **23**, 122, 139–151,

156–160, 169–178; in King William's War, **23**, 184–185; in Queen Anne's War, **23**, 190–193; eastern boundary of, established, **23**, 196; in the Revolutionary War, **23**, 232–245, 246–250, 255; secession movement in, **23**, 337–338; see also separate states comprising this region.

New Forest, reserve created by William the Conqueror; Richard, son of the Conqueror, killed in, **18**, 195; superstitions concerning, **18**, 225; William Rufus killed in (1100), **18**, 226.

Newfoundland, island of North America; discovery (1497), **22**, 346; colonisation (1583), **22**, 346; ports taken by France in King William's War (1696), **23**, 189; civil government organised (1728), **22**, 347; Labrador attached to (1765), **22**, 347; Reid contract, **22**, 347; *modus vivendi* on fishing rights (1904–7), **22**, 347–348.

New France, region of North America, settled by France; colonised by Cartier and Champlain (1534–1629), **23**, 65–66; compared with New England, **23**, 66–71; Jesuit pioneers and missionaries explore the Great Lakes (1668–1679), **23**, 68–80; influence of Catholicism, **23**, 67–71; Jesuits confirm influence of France, **23**, 72; congress of Indian nations (1671), **23**, 72; Mississippi explored (1676), **23**, 73; French settlement of Louisiana (1685–1699), **23**, 80–84; free passage to West secured (1701), **23**, 81; French relations with Indians (1721–1748), **23**, 84–86; Frontenac invades English colonies (1690), **23**, 185; Phips' invasion repulsed, **23**, 186; fall of Louisburg (1745), **23**, 195; deportation of Acadians (1755), **23**, 204; fall of Quebec (1759), **23**, 217.

New Granada, see Colombia.

New Gueux, a Dutch regiment under command of Prince Frederick Henry of Nassau; at battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 534.

New Hampshire, a state of the United States; colonisation, **22**, 635–639; united to Massachusetts (1641), **22**, 637; **23**, 113; separated from Massachusetts (1679), **23**, 150; made a royal province (1679), **23**, 150; reunited to Massachusetts (1699), **23**, 177.

New Hampshire Grants, see Vermont.

New Haven, New England colony; settled (1638), **23**, 109; refuses aid to Dutch, **23**, 12; enters New England union (1643), **23**, 114; attempts settlement on Delaware (1659), **23**, 16; united with Connecticut (1659), **23**, 142.

New Hope Church, in Georgia; battle of (1864), **23**, 444.

New Jersey, state of the United States; Dutch settlement in, **23**, 7; the duke of York assigns to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret (1664), **23**, 26; settlement, **23**, 26–27; Dutch reconquer (1673), **23**, 28–29; restored to England (1674), **23**, 29–30; Quakers purchase

western portion of (1674), **23**, 30; Quakers purchase eastern portion of (1682), **23**, 32, 153; condition of, after the Restoration, **23**, 153–154; East and West divisions of, united by Queen Anne, **23**, 168.

New London, city in Connecticut; destroyed by Arnold (1787), **23**, 279.

New Madrid, town in Missouri, United States; captured by Federals (1862), **23**, 426.

Newman, John Henry (Cardinal Newman) (1801–1890), leader of Tractarians; admitted to Church of Rome, **21**, 611.

New Mexico, territory of the United States; explored by Coronado (1540), **22**, 485–491; invaded by General Kearny (1846), **23**, 373; ceded by Mexico to the United States (1848), **23**, 376; forms state government prohibiting slavery (1846–1848), **23**, 380; part of, organised as territory (1850), **23**, 379.

New Model, The, name given to Parliamentary army after reorganisation of February, 1645; ordinance for, passed, **20**, 27.

New Netherlands, see New York.

New Orleans, city in Louisiana; founded by Bienville (1718), **23**, 83; French retain, at Peace of Paris (1763), **23**, 223; battle of 1815, **23**, 339; surrenders to Farragut (1862), **23**, 429.

Newport, town on the Isle of Wight, England; Treaty of (1648), **20**, 68–69.

Newport, city in Rhode Island; British evacuate (1779), **23**, 271.

Newport, Christopher (ca. 1565–1617), English navigator; arrives in Virginia with fleet of London Company (1607), **22**, 569; brings new colonists to Jamestown, **22**, 575; second expedition to Virginia, **22**, 576; appointed vice-admiral of colony of Virginia, **22**, 577.

New Ross, town in Ireland; battle of (1798), **21**, 442.

New South Wales, British colony in Australia; founding of (1788), **22**, 235; convicts transported to, **22**, 235–237; "cow pastures," **22**, 236; first legislative council meets (1822–1825), **22**, 238; abolition of transportation (1840), **22**, 238; sheep raising, **22**, 239–240; gold discovered (1851), **22**, 241; great strike of 1890, **22**, 253; solidarity pledge, **22**, 253; Parliamentary labour party (1890), **22**, 253–254; votes for Australian federation (1899), **22**, 257.

New Spain, colonial name for country now called Mexico, see Mexico.

New Sweden, Swedish colony in America; friction with the Dutch, **23**, 3, 9; conquered by the Dutch, **23**, 19.

Newton, Sir Isaac (1642–1727), English mathematician and scientist; dawn of fame, **20**, 353; appointed master of the mint, **20**, 453; life and work, **20**, 498; as master of the mint approves terms of contract for "Woods' Half-pennies" (1722), **20**, 533.

Newtown-Butler, place in Ireland; Protestants defeat Catholics at (1689), **21**, 428.

New York, a state of the United States, formerly called New Netherlands; settled by the Dutch, **23**, 4-6; early history, **23**, 10-20; embroilments with New England, **23**, 16-17; Massachusetts sends expedition against, **23**, 143; conquered by England, **23**, 24-25, 28-29; New Jersey separated from, **23**, 26; receives Charter of Liberties (1683), **23**, 154; under Edmund Andros, **23**, 151, 156-161; under Leisler, **23**, 162-164; King William's War, **23**, 184-190; legislation against Catholics, **23**, 82; Burgoyne's invasion of, **23**, 265.

New York, city in the state of New York; Manhattan Island bought of Indians by the Dutch, **23**, 6; early history, as New Amsterdam, **23**, 6, 18-20; fortified against New England, **23**, 17; cosmopolitan toleration in, **23**, 19; surrendered to the English by Governor Stuyvesant, **23**, 24; recaptured by the Dutch (1673), **23**, 28; ceded to England (1674), **23**, 29; incorporated, **23**, 28; Stamp Tax Congress meets in (1765), **23**, 233; opposes Stamp Act, **23**, 233-234; sends back tea ships, **23**, 238; the "Bloody Delusion" (1741), **23**, 167; British victory at, **23**, 256; evacuated by British (1783), **23**, 281; Washington inaugurated at (1789), **23**, 299; great fire in (1835), **23**, 364; "draft riots" (1863), **23**, 449.

New Zealand, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean; discovered by Tasman, **22**, 259; colonised by Great Britain, **22**, 260; gold discovered in, **22**, 260; wars with the natives, **22**, 260; social conditions, **22**, 261-264.

Ney, Michel (1769-1815), duke of Elchingen, prince de la Moskowa, French soldier; defeated at Mannheim, **12**, 475; at Hohenlinden, **12**, 507-508; gains victory of Elchingen, **12**, 544; at battle of Eylau, **12**, 556, 558; at battle of Friedland, **12**, 561; in Spain, **10**, 342; commands Prussian auxiliaries at Mainz, **12**, 584; at battle of Borodino, **12**, 588; retreat from Moscow, **12**, 591-597; defeated at Dennewitz, **17**, 485; at battle of Leipzig, **12**, 605; promises to arrest Napoleon, **12**, 622; at battles of Quatre Bras and Ligny, **12**, 625; at Waterloo, **12**, 627; execution, **13**, 16.

Nezahualcoyotl (d. 1440), Mexican ruler; reign, **23**, 506.

Niafaarut I, king of Egypt 399-393 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 194; alliance with Lacedæmonians, **2**, 620, 622.

Niafaarut II, king of Egypt ca. 380 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 194; **2**, 622.

Niagara, on Niagara River: La Salle establishes trading house at (1678), **23**, 75.

Niagara, battle of, see Lundy's Lane.

Niall "of the Nine Hostages," Irish king 379-405 A.D.; stem-father of important Irish clans, **21**, 342.

Nicæa, town in Asia Minor; council of (787 A.D.), **7**, 217-218; **8**, 552; siege of (1097), **8**, 344.

Nicæa, Empire of, Greek empire at Nicæa, during period of Latin empire at Constantinople 1206-1261; rulers of, **7**, 304-307.

Nicæa (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Antipater; projected marriage, **4**, 434, 475.

Nicanor (d. ca. 330 B.C.), son of Parmenion, and general of Alexander; achievements of, **4**, 279, 291, 324, 342.

Nicanor, Macedonian officer, governor of Media 316-312 B.C.; defeated by Seleucus, **4**, 554.

Nicanor (d. ca. 318 B.C.), general of Alexander; commands in Athens, **4**, 477, 480-486.

Nicanor (261-223 B.C.), a Syrian Greek; kills Seleucus Ceraunus, **4**, 557.

Nicanor (d. 161 B.C.), Syrian general; wars of, **2**, 148, 154.

Nicaragua, state of central America; discovery (1522), **23**, 639; origin of early inhabitants, **23**, 640; under control of Spaniards, **23**, 641; makes treaty with United States for canal (1867), **23**, 651.

Nicaragua Canal Association, formation of, in New York (1886), **23**, 604.

Nicator, see Demetrius II.

Nicator, see Seleucus I.

Niccoli, Niccolo (d. 1436), Florentine scholar; founds library in Florence, **9**, 354.

Niccolo of Este, lord of Florence; as arbitrator (1431), **14**, 212.

Nice, city in France; captured by Barbarossa (1543), **11**, 334; **24**, 353; ceded to France (1860), **9**, 607.

Nicephorus I, Byzantine emperor 802-811 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 210, 219-220; pays tribute to caliph of Baghdad, **2**, 376-377; **8**, 212; conquered by Bulgarians, **7**, 240; **24**, 160.

Nicephorus (II) Phocas, Byzantine emperor 963-969 A.D.; reign, **7**, 231-234, 242, 244; war against Moslems, **8**, 326; summons Russians against Bulgaria, **24**, 166.

Nicephorus (III) Botaniates, Byzantine emperor 1078-1081; reign, **7**, 257-258.

Nicephorus (758-828 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; writings, **7**, 217; **24**, 159.

Nicephorus, despot of Epirus; excommunicated (ca. 1274), **7**, 316.

Nicephorus Bryennius (d. ca. 1137), Byzantine soldier; contests succession of Nicephorus III, **7**, 251, 257, 258.

Nicephorus Uranus, Byzantine general; defeats Bulgarians (996 A.D.), **7**, 245, 247.

Nicene Councils, see Councils.

Niceratus, son of Nicias, an Athenian; executed by "The Thirty" (404 B.C.), **4**, 6.

Nicetas Acominatus (d. ca. 1216), Byzantine historian, **7**, 4.

Nicholas I (1796-1855), czar of Russia 1825-1855; main treatment, **17**, 533-577; estimates, by Skrine, **17**, 533, 576; marriage to Charlotte of Prussia, **17**, 504; suppresses insurrection of 1825, **17**, 538 seq.; judiciary reforms, **17**, 541; dealings with peasants, **17**, 543, at war with

Persia, **17**, 543 seq.; at war with Turkey, **17**, 544; subdues Polish insurrection, **17**, 545 seq.; cholera epidemic and riots, **17**, 548; war in Caucasus, **17**, 550 seq.; internal policy and the Church, **17**, 555-556; Crimean War, **17**, 560 seq.; repulses Louis Philippe, **13**, 57; aids Austria against Hungary, **14**, 656; ally of Metternich in doctrine of absolutism, **15**, 404; friendship for Francis Joseph I, **15**, 12.

Nicholas II (1868-), czar of Russia 1894-; main treatment, **17**, 617-625; conservative tendencies of, **17**, 618; Russification of Finland, **17**, 618; calls international conference at the Hague, **17**, 619; industrial progress, **17**, 619; war with Japan, **17**, 622-625b; assassination of Von Plehve, **17**, 625; grants a constitution to Russia, **17**, 625c.

Nicholas I, "the Great," pope 858-867; pontificate, **8**, 568-571; dealings with Lothair, **7**, 579; **8**, 568; recognises *false decretals*, **8**, 571; loses power in Bulgaria, **24**, 162.

Nicholas II (Gerard), pope 1058-1061; pontificate, **8**, 592; marriage of clergy under, **8**, 597; invests Robert Guiscard with Apulia and Calabria, **9**, 71.

Nicholas III (Giovanni Gaetano Orsini), pope 1277-1280; pontificate, **8**, 617; forbids Charles of Anjou to besiege Constantinople, **7**, 313, 316; supports Ghibellines, **8**, 111-114.

Nicholas IV (Girolamo d'Ascoli), pope 1288-1292; pontificate, **8**, 617; indifference to crusade, **8**, 453; favours house of Colonna, **9**, 114.

Nicholas V (Tommaso Parentucelli), pope 1447-1455; pontificate, **8**, 639-642; aids Constantine XIII, **7**, 340; founds Vatican library, **9**, 355; crowns Frederick III, emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 218.

Nicholas V (Pietro di Corvara), antipope; appointed rival pope by Ludwig of Bavaria (1328), **8**, 627; **14**, 174; abdicates (1330), **8**, 627.

Nicholas, son of Valdemar II, king of Denmark; imprisoned (1220), **16**, 162.

Nicholas, patriarch of Constantinople (886 A.D.); refuses to sanction fourth marriage of Leo VI, **7**, 228.

Nicholas, Cardinal, papal legate; removes interdict from England (1213), **18**, 344.

Nicholas of Pisa (1207?-1278), Italian sculptor and architect, **9**, 206-207.

Nicholas, French prelate; bishop of Peking (1333), **24**, 293.

Nicholas, Scandinavian bishop; crowns Sverri (ca. 1186), **16**, 113, 114.

Nicholas Nikolaivitch (1831-1891), Russian grand duke; commands army of Danube, **17**, 603.

Nicholas Petrovich, prince of Montenegro 1860-; succeeds Danilo, **24**, 211; success in wars with Turkey, **17**, 602; **24**, 211.

Nicholas von der Flüe (1417-1487), Swiss hermit: brings about the compact of Stanz, **16**, 609.

Nichols or Nicolls, Sir Richard (1624-1672), first English colonial governor of New York; takes New Netherlands from Dutch, **23**, 24.

Nicholson, Sir Francis (d. 1728), British colonial official; lieutenant-governor of New York (1686-1689), **23**, 161; governor of Maryland (1694-1698), **23**, 137; lieutenant-governor of Virginia (1690-1694), **23**, 135; successful expedition of, against Acadia (1710), **23**, 193.

Nicholson, John, or John Lambert (d. 1538), English priest and Protestant martyr; condemned to death by Henry VIII of England, **19**, 180 seq.

Nicias (d. 413 B.C.), Athenian general; advocate of democracy, **3**, 259; at celebration in Delos, **3**, 576; in command of expedition against Corinth (425 B.C.), **3**, 576 seq.; defeats Corinthians, **3**, 579; captures Scione and Mende (423 B.C.), **3**, 582; Alcibiades adversary of, **3**, 586, 596; commands in invasion of Sicily (415 B.C.), **3**, 596 seq.; at siege of Syracuse (414 B.C.), **3**, 601-616; death of, **3**, 615.

Nicias, Peace of (421 B.C.), **3**, 583.

Nicocles, king of Salamis in Cyprus 374 B.C.; reign of, **4**, 135.

Nicocles, tyrant of Sicyon; overthrown by Aratus, general of the Achaeans (249 B.C.), **4**, 519.

Nicocles (d. 318 B.C.), Athenian, friend of Phocion; condemned with Phocion to death, **4**, 482-484.

Nicolet, Jean, French trader in America; explores the West to central Wisconsin (1634), **23**, 66.

Nicolochus (fourth century B.C.), Lacedæmonian general; in Corinthian War (388 B.C.), **4**, 121-122; commands Spartans against Thebes (375 B.C.), **4**, 143.

Nicomedes I, king of Bithynia 278-250 B.C., **2**, 419; **4**, 556.

Nicomedes (II) Epiphanes, king of Bithynia 149-91 B.C., **2**, 387.

Nicomedes (III) Philopator, king of Bithynia 91-74 B.C., **2**, 387; **5**, 467.

Nicon, Russian patriarch; pacifies Novgorod (1645), **17**, 244; deposed and imprisoned, **17**, 246.

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- Niel, Adolphe (1802-1869), French marshal and minister; at battle of Solferino, **9**, 605; minister of war, **12**, 143.
- Niels (Nicholas) I, king of Denmark 1105-1135, natural son of Svend II; sent as hostage to Flanders, **16**, 141; reign of, **16**, 146-147; extends legal immunities of clergy, **16**, 140; at battle of Fodevig, **16**, 147, 250.
- Nieuport, town in Belgium; Prince Maurice wins battle at (1600), **13**, 535.
- Nigel (d. 1169), bishop of Ely, nephew of Roger of Salisbury, English prelate; besieged by Stephen in castle of Devizes (1138), **18**, 246-247; raises insurrection against Stephen (1139), **18**, 248.
- Niger, Caius Pescennius (d. 194 A.D.), Roman commander and governor; character and early career, **6**, 384; governor of Syria, **2**, 303; **6**, 384; troops of, destroy Tyre, **2**, 250, 303; conflict of, with Septimius Severus, for throne, **2**, 303; **6**, 384-387; defeated at Issus, **2**, 303; **6**, 386; slain, **2**, 303; **6**, 387.
- Niger, Quintus Cæcilius, a Sicilian; quæstor under Verres, **5**, 463; Verres attempts to secure appointment of, as prosecutor, in place of Cicero (70 B.C.), **5**, 463.
- Nika, watchword in, and name given to, seditious rising against Justinian (532 A.D.), **7**, 71-73.
- Nikayas, collection of Buddhistic sacred writings, **2**, 542.
- Nikolsburg, town in Moravia, near Vienna; Prussia and Austria draw up preliminary treaty of peace at (1866), **15**, 29.
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- Nile, river in Africa; valley of, **1**, 57, 81-82, 274; origin of name, **1**, 84; floods, **1**, 90, 215; legends, **1**, 92; upper, **1**, 141; canal, **1**, 186, 194; ceremony at the "Bottle", **1**, 235; Diodorus, Herodotus on, **1**, 268-269, 273-278; possible origin of Semites in valley of, **2**, 30, 31; canals of, cleared by Cæsar, **6**, 46; extreme rises of, **6**, 46; exploration of, at time of Nero, **6**, 214; rise of, destroys crusaders' camp (1220), **8**, 428.
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- Nileus, fabled Egyptian king, **1**, 283.
- Nilometer, instrument at Elephantine, for measuring height of river Nile; ancient records of, **6**, 46.
- Nilson, Magnus, Swedish miner; instigates insurrection against Gustavus Vasa (1533), **16**, 288.
- Nimaquiché, traditional king of the Tultecas; leads his tribe out of Mexico, **23**, 644.
- Nimeguen (Nimwegen), city in Holland; surrendered to French (1794), **14**, 17; conduct of English troops during retreat from, **14**, 17.
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- Nimrud, capital of Assyria, see Calah.
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- Nina, early Babylonian god; temple erected to, at Lagast, **1**, 350.
- Nifa, one of the ships of Columbus (1492), commanded by Vicente Yanez Pinzon; voyage of, **22**, 428.
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- Ningirsu, tutelary deity of Girsu-Shirpula (4500-4200 B.C.); influence in history of Shirpula, **1**, 352-356.
- Ninib, Assyrian god; identified with Adar and Mahran, **1**, 316; protects Asshurnazirpal (876 B.C.), **1**, 386.
- Ninib-apal-esarra, king of Assyria 1240-1235 B.C.; defeated by Babylonians, **1**, 376.
- Ninkharsag, early Babylonian god; sanctuaries erected to (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355.
- Ninnius, Lucius, Roman tribune 58 B.C.; aids Cicero, **5**, 504, 506.
- Nifo, Andres (b. ca. 1475), Spanish navigator; discovers Nicaragua (1522), **23**, 639-640.
- Nifo, Pedro Alonso (ca. 1455-ca. 1505), Span'ish navigator; voyage of, to Paria (1499), **22**, 467.
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- Ninus, mythical king of Assyria; founder of Nineveh, **1**, 555, 580; classical account of, **1**, 580-584; invades Babylonia, **1**, 580; marries Semiramis, **1**, 581; invades Bactria, **1**, 582-584; burial, **1**, 580; not mentioned on tablets, **1**, 367; traditional founder of Lydian dynasty, **2**, 429, 447; allied with Armenia, **2**, 420; ends tribute to Scythia, **2**, 439.
- Niobe, Greek goddess; statue of, at Mount Sipylus, identified with Cybele, **2**, 422-423, 424.
- Nipmuc, general name for Indian tribes of Massachusetts; in King Philip's War, **23**, 147-148.
- Nippon, one of the islands of Japan, **24**, 591.
- Nippur, early Babylonian city; antiquity of, **1**, 338, 351, 626; home of god Bel, **1**, 342; excavation of, **1**, 349, 611.
- Nish or Nissa, city of Servia; sieges of (1689), **24**, 395; (1690), **24**, 399.
- Nishapur, city in Khorasan, Persia; foundation of, **8**, 80.
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- Nit**, Egyptian goddess; patron of Sais; **1**, 86; identified with Minerva, **1**, 235; temple of, repaired by Cambyses, **1**, 192; **2**, 602; Darius aids cult of, **2**, 612.
- Nit-aqert**, Egyptian ruler of sixth dynasty; identified with Nitocris, **1**, 103.
- Nitetis**, legendary wife of Cyrus; mother of Cambyses, **2**, 600.
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- Nitocris (Men-ka-Ra)**, Egyptian queen of sixth dynasty; legend of, **1**, 103; beauty of, **1**, 104.
- Nitta**, family of the Ashikaga dynasty in Japan; prominence of in sixteenth century, **24**, 588.
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- Nizam al-Mulk**, vizir of Malik Shah (ca. 1080); rule of, **8**, 226.
- Nizami (Abu Mohammed ben Yusuf Sheikh Nizam eddin)** (ca. 1141–1202), Persian poet; composes his *divan*, **24**, 492.
- Nizib**, town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (1839), **24**, 453.
- Nizza**, Marcos de (ca. 1495–ca. 1542), Franciscan missionary; explores region of the Pueblo Indians (ca. 1535), **22**, 486.
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- Nobilior**, Marcus Fulvius, Roman consul 189 B.C.; invades Greece, **4**, 533.
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- Nodzu**, Michitsura, Japanese soldier, at battle of Liauyang (1904), **17**, 624.
- Nogaret**, Guillaume de (d. 1313), French lawyer and statesman; represents Philip III in Italy, **11**, 81–82.
- Nogi**, Baron M., Japanese general; at battle of Kaiping (1895), **24**, 577; besieges Port Arthur (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 660; at battle of Mukden, **24**, 660A.
- Noir**, Victor (*Yvan Salmon*) (1848–1870), French journalist; shot, **13**, 145.
- Noizé**, castle of France; capture of (1560), **11**, 354.
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- Nomothetae**, Athenian jurors empowered to revise legislation; instituted by Pericles (ca. 430 B.C.), **3**, 456, 458.
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- Noot**, Henry Van der (1750–1827), Belgian lawyer; in the Brabantine revolution, **14**, 45, 46, 478; leads opposition to Leopold II of Austria, **14**, 498.
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- Nopu**, Egyptian god of grain; worshipped by Amenhat, **1**, 110.
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- Norby**, Severin (d. 1530), Danish admiral; commands fleet against Lübeck, **16**, 224; protects Swedes from massacre (1520), **16**, 235; preserves part of Sweden for Danish king, **16**, 240–241; made governor of Gothland (1524), **16**, 245, 271; resists Swedish king, **16**, 245.
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- Nordo Squavi**, Saxon tribe; defeated by Pepin (748), **7**, 505.
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- Norman Conquest**, name applied to the conquest of England by the Normans, begun in 1066 under William the Conqueror, compared with the conquest of Sicily, **9**, 64; William's decisive victory at Hastings, **18**, 152–156; history of conquest, **18**, 168–198; gradual nature of, **18**, 202–205; lasting results, **18**, 205–212; institutional and legal innovations, **18**, 205; links England to the Continent, **18**, 206; effect on administrative system, **18**, 208–210; effect on judicial system, **18**, 209; changes idea of kingship, **18**, 210; ecclesiastical and social changes, **18**, 211; fusion of races caused by, **18**, 211, 256, 425.
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- Normann-Ehrenfels**, Karl Friedrich Lebrecht (1784–1822), German soldier; leads volunteers to aid of Greeks against Turks, **15**, 383.
- Normans**, descendants of the Northmen who settled in France under Rollo 911 A.D.; influence upon navigation, **2**, 330; invade Eastern empire, **7**, 260–262; receive tribute money from Charles the Bald, **7**, 583; relation to Northmen, **9**, 63; in Sicily, **9**, 63–65, 72–76; in France, **9**, 65–68; in Italy, **7**, 645; **9**, 68–69, 76–80; superseded by the house of Hohen-

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- Norris, Sir Henry** (1525?–1601), English courtier and diplomat, son of the preceding; warns Elizabeth against Mary, **19**, 311; intrigues with Huguenots (1568), **19**, 335, 337.
- Norris, Sir John** (1547–1597), English soldier, favourite of Queen Elizabeth; assists Dutch in war against Spain, **13**, 517, 523; **19**, 410; president of Munster, **21**, 411; prosecutes war in Ireland, **21**, 414; **19**, 423; death, **19**, 423.
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- Northampton, Treaty of** (1328), **21**, 116.
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- Northbrook, Thomas George Baring, 1st Earl of** (1826–1905), English politician; vice-roy of India (1872–1876), **22**, 205; sent to Egypt to examine financial situation, **24**, 462.
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- North Dakota**, a state of the United States; admitted to Union (1889), **23**, 483.
- Northern War** (1700–1721), **16**, 371–398; **17**, 265–304.
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- North German Confederation**, union of German states; birth of (1867), **15**, 498.
- Northmen**, early Scandinavians; ravages of, in France, **7**, 575, 583; **9**, 65; **11**, 1–3, 8; devastations of, in Germany, **7**, 585–590; come to England, **18**, 660; origin and customs of, **18**, 67; continue invasions of England, **18**, 69; defeat Northumbrians and spread over England, **18**, 72; defeated at Æscesdune (871 A.D.), **18**, 73; invasions of, into Scotland, **21**, 13; invade Ireland, **21**, 345; see also *Danes*.
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- Northwest Company** ("Nor'westers"), a company for trading in the Canadian Northwest; organisation of (1787), **22**, 342; hostility to Hudson's Bay Company, **22**, 343; union with Hudson's Bay Company (1821), **22**, 343.
- Northwest Passage**, — passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific through or to the north of the American continent; search for: Sebastian Cabot (1517?), **22**, 456; Frobisher (1576–1578), **19**, 457; **22**, 493; Davis (1585–1587), **19**, 457; Barentz (1595–1596), **13**, 548–549; Hudson (1609), **22**, 498–499.
- Northwest Territory**, in American history that part of the United States north of the Ohio River, east of the Mississippi, and west of Pennsylvania; organisation (prohibition of slavery) (1787), **23**, 289; district of Indiana organised (1800), **23**, 316; Michigan territory organised (1805), **23**, 319; Illinois territory organised (1809), **23**, 319.
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- Notium, Greek town; battle (407 B.C.), **3**, 633.
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- Nova, João da (ca. 1500), Spanish navigator in Portuguese service; discovers Ascension Island (1501), **10**, 486; discovers St. Helena (1502), **10**, 486.
- Novara, city of Italy; Swiss betray to French (1500), **9**, 427; battles (1513), **9**, 441; **16**, 617; (1821), **14**, 588; (1849), **9**, 600; **14**, 659–660.
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- Novi or Novi Ligure, town in Italy; battle (1799), **12**, 473; **14**, 531; **17**, 435.
- Novikov, Nikolai Ivanovich (1744–1818), Russian journalist and philanthropist; confined in Schlossburg (1792), **17**, 421.
- Novosiltzev, Nikolai Nikolayevitch (1761–1836), Russian statesman; Russian commissioner in Poland (1819), **17**, 520.
- Noy, William (ca. 1577–1634), English lawyer; defends liberty of the subject under Charles I, **19**, 545.
- Noyades, executions, by drowning, of victims of the French Revolution; practiced

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- Nugiez or Nuñez, Blasco (ca. 1490–1546), governor of Peru; deposed and imprisoned by Pizarro, **23**, 559; killed in campaign against Pizarro, **23**, 560.
- Nullification, in American history the suspension of law of the United States within a State by the State; advocated in Virginia and Kentucky resolution (1798, 1799), **23**, 314; embodied in report to Massachusetts legislature (1814), **23**, 338; brought out during Indian troubles in Georgia (1825–1829), **23**, 351; right of, asserted by South Carolina (1828), **23**, 356–358.
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- Numidia (Zab), in ancient geography a province of northern Africa, **2**, 326–327.
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- Numitoria, Roman matron, sister of Publius Numitorius, mother of Virginia (449 B.C.), **5**, 133-134, 136-137.
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- Oberalpsee**, lake in Switzerland; French defeated by Russians (1799), **17**, 435.
- Oberg, Count**, German soldier; defeated at Landwehrhagen (1758), **12**, 76.
- Obermeilen**, hamlet in Switzerland; remains of ancient village discovered at, **16**, 520.
- Oblivion, Act of**, statute of Maryland; pardoning participants in Clayborne and Ingle Rebellion (1649), **22**, 602.
- Obotrites**, see Abodriti.
- Obrenovitch**, reigning dynasty of Servia, see under Milosh, Michael, Milan, and Alexander.
- O'Brien, William Smith** (1803–1864), a leader of the Young Ireland party; convicted of high treason, **21**, 609.
- Ocampo, Sebastian de** (ca. 1465–1509), Spanish navigator; sails round Cuba (1508), **22**, 468.
- Ocafia**, town in Spain; French defeat Spaniards at (1809), **10**, 351.
- Ocha**, place in Ireland; Artill Molt slain in battle at (483 A.D.), **21**, 342.
- Ochs, Peter** (1749–1821), Swiss statesman; mediator between France and Prussia, **15**, 275.
- Ochsenbein, Ulrich** (1811–1890), Swiss politician and soldier; president of the Federal diet (1847), **17**, 40; joins Dufour, **17**, 42.
- Ochus**, see Artaxerxes III.
- Ochus**, see Darius II.
- Ockley**, town in England; Æthelwulf defeats Northmen at (851 A.D.), **18**, 69.
- O'Connell, Daniel** (1775–1847), Irish agitator and orator; policy of, **21**, 445; organises Catholic Associations in Ireland (1828), **21**, 446; elected to parliament, **21**, 446; reorganises Catholic Associations, **21**, 447; arrested, **21**, 447; called “The Liberator,” **21**, 448; election for Clare, **21**, 540–541; second return for Clare, **21**, 545; Coercion Bill, **21**, 567; trial for conspiracy and sedition, **21**, 601; death, **21**, 448, 601.
- O'Connor, Arthur** (1763–1852), Irish revolutionist; sent to France by United Irishmen, **21**, 439; arrested, **21**, 440; banished from Ireland and England, **21**, 442.
- O'Connor, Furlough (Fordelboch)** (d. 1156), king of Ireland, **18**, 279; claims over kingship of Ireland, **21**, 356; death, **21**, 357.
- O'Connor, Roderick** (1116–1198), last Irish king; gains over-kingship of Ireland, **21**, 357.
- Octavia** (d. 11 B.C.), sister of Octavian; marries Antony (41 B.C.), **5**, 626, 630; death, **6**, 117.
- Octavia** (ca. 42–62 A.D.), daughter of Claudius; betrothed to Nero, **6**, 177; opposes Poppaea, **6**, 185; death, **6**, 196–199.
- Octavian**, see Augustus.
- Octavian, Cardinal**, see Victor IV.
- Octavius, Caius**, see Augustus.
- Octavius, Cneius**, Roman praetor 168 B.C.; captures Perseus, **5**, 303–304, **4**, 538.
- Octavius, Cneius**, Roman consul 87 B.C.; opposes Cinna, **5**, 424, 427–429.
- Octavius, Mamilius**, leader of Latins at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 94.
- Octavius, Marcus**, Roman tribune 133 B.C.; opposes T. Gracchus, **5**, 362–364, 374.
- October Diploma, The**, Austrian constitutional document issued October, 1860; summary of, **15**, 18–19.
- Oda Nobunaga**, mediæval Japanese leader, **24**, 584.
- Odart**, spy of Catherine I; in conspiracy against Peter III (1762), **17**, 635.

- Oddo** Arrighi, head of Fifanti family in Florence; feud with Buondelmonte (1215) **9**, 88-89.
- Odenathus** (Odenat) of Palmyra, Roman general; associate in empire with Galienus (264 A.D.), **6**, 418-419; defeats Persians, **8**, 79; death, **6**, 422.
- Odin** (Anglo-Saxon Woden), in Scandinavian mythology, chief of the gods; leads Goths to Sweden, **16**, 1-4; hero of Asgard, **16**, 13-17; in history, **16**, 17-22; worship, **16**, 27-29; said to have introduced runic alphabet into Scandinavia, **16**, 131.
- Odinkar**, Hvide, preacher of Christianity in Denmark (974 A.D.), **16**, 45.
- Odo** (d. 958 A.D.), archbishop of Canterbury; revolts in Northumbria, **18**, 106.
- Odo**, count of Paris, see *Eudes*.
- Odo** (d. ca. 1097), Norman prelate, bishop of Bayeux, earl of Kent and Hereford; at Hastings, **18**, 153; regent in England, **18**, 174; as a warrior, **18**, 189, 193, 194, 213; pardoned by William I, **18**, 199.
- Odo de St. Amand**, grand master of the Templars; falls in battle with Saladin (1178), **8**, 371.
- Odoacer** (Odvacar, Ottokar) (ca. 434-493 A.D.), Italian chieftain; conquers Rome, **6**, 616-618; **13**, 276; rule in Italy, **7**, 377-385; Theodoric defeats, **7**, 384; renounces Roman provinces in Spain, **10**, 18.
- Odomantes**, a Thracian people, **3**, 112.
- O'Donnell**, an Irish clan, **21**, 342.
- O'Donnell, Henry Joseph**, (1769-1834) count of Abisbal, Spanish soldier of Irish extraction; arrests conspirators against Ferdinand VII (1819), **10**, 383; negotiations with French and flight from Madrid (1823), **10**, 391.
- O'Donnell, Hugh Roe** (1571?-1602), Irish soldier; at battle of Yellow Ford (1598), **21**, 415; victorious at Ballaghboy, **21**, 417; death, **21**, 417.
- O'Donnell, John**, Irish radical; expelled from parliament (1902), **21**, 660.
- O'Donnell, Count Joseph**, Austrian finance minister (1810), **14**, 565, 566.
- O'Donnell, Leopoldo** (1809-1867), duke of Tetuan, Spanish soldier, son of H. J. O'Donnell; defeats Moroccans at Tetuan (1860), **24**, 473; attitude toward Isabella's ministers, **10**, 401.
- O'Donnell, Rory or Roderick** (1575-1608), created earl of Tyrconnel (1603), Irish patriot; flees to Rome, **21**, 418.
- O'Donoju, Don Juan** (1755-1821), Spanish diplomatist; viceroy of Vera Cruz, **23**, 623.
- O'Donovan Rossa**, see *Rossa*.
- Odoric**, Saint (ca. 1286-1331), Franciscan friar; in Tibet, fourteenth century, **24**, 504.
- Odvacar**, see *Odoacer*.
- Odrysians**, ancient people of Thrace; origin, **3**, 112; alliance with Athens, **4**, 120; Philip destroys kingdom, **4**, 237; in Alexander's army, **4**, 277, 280; relations with Macedonia, **4**, 428, 441.
- Odsra ben Abdallah**, viceroy of Spain (722 A.D.), **8**, 198.
- Odyck**, Dutch plenipotentiary at Nimeguen (1678), **11**, 589.
- Odysseus**, Greek name for Ulysses, *q. v.*
- Odyssey**, Greek epic poem, celebrating Odysseus, ascribed to Homer; revised by commission of Pisistratus, **3**, 228; authorship, **3**, 76-77; **4**, 587; Thracian influence on, **4**, 17.
- Œcolampadius** (Hausschein) (1482-1531), German reformer at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267.
- Oeder**, George L. (1728-1791), German naturalist; lays out botanical garden near Copenhagen, **16**, 413; reform of public finances, **16**, 417.
- Œdipus**, legendary king of Thebes; celebrated in drama of Sophocles, **3**, 503.
- Œneis**, Attic tribe, **3**, 238, 274, 427.
- Œnomaus**, Greek gladiator; joins Spartacus (73 B.C.), **5**, 459.
- Œnophyta**, town in Bœotia; battle (456 B.C.), **3**, 428, 433.
- Œnotri**, Greek tribe; origin, **3**, 111.
- Œobazus**, Persian officer; in Thrace (479 B.C.), **3**, 378.
- Œtæans** (Enianians), Greek tribe, **3**, 168.
- Œtosyrus**, Scythian deity; identified with Apollo, **2**, 406.
- Ofella**, Lucretius (d. 79 B.C.), Roman soldier, lieutenant of Sulla, **5**, 436, 446.
- Offa**, Anglo-Saxon king of Mercia 757-794 A.D.; reign, **18**, 59-61; establishes tax of "St. Peter's penny," **8**, 525.
- Offaly**, district in Ireland; English colonise (ca. 1550), **21**, 405.
- Og**, king of Bashan or Rephaim; conquered by Israelites, **2**, 67.
- Ogam**, early Celtic alphabet: in Irish mythology an invention of the god Ogham, **21**, 333.
- Ogdoi** (d. 1241), khan of Mongols 1229-1241; reign, **24**, 285-288; war against Baghdad, **8**, 231.
- Oghuz**, tribe of Turks from which Ottomans are descended, **24**, 310.
- Ogier**, Robert, French martyr; victim of inquisition (1556), **13**, 393.
- Ogier le Danois**, see *Holger Danske*.
- Ogle**, William, guard of Edward II of England, **18**, 446.
- Oglethorpe**, Sir James Edward (1696-1785), English soldier and colonist; granted charter for colonisation of Georgia (1732), **23**, 61; founds settlement at Savannah (1733), **23**, 61; trouble of, with Spaniards, **23**, 62; besieges St. Augustine, **23**, 63; prevents Spanish attack on Georgia (1742), **23**, 63; returns to England, **23**, 64; later career and death of, **23**, 64.
- Ogul-Gaimish** (d. 1252), wife of Guyuk, Mongol khan, **24**, 289.
- Ogyges**, legendary king of Achaia, **3**, 182.
- O'Hara**, Charles (1740?-1802), English soldier in French war; taken prisoner by Napoleon (1793), **12**, 373.
- O'Higgins**, Bernardo (1776-1842), Chilean

- soldier and statesman; in war for independence, **23**, 582.
- Ohio**, a state of the United States; outposts in, captured during Pontiac conspiracy, **23**, 225; as part of Northwest Territory (1787), **23**, 289; settlement at Marietta (1788), **23**, 289; Wayne terminates Indian warfare in, **23**, 303; admitted to the Union (1803), **23**, 319; Indian hostilities in (1811–1812), **23**, 325–326; in war of 1812, **23**, 330; Confederate guerilla raid in (1863), **23**, 441; election of 1863 in, **23**, 450.
- Ohio, Army of the**, Federal army in American Civil War; campaign of 1862, **23**, 434.
- Ohio Company, The**, a company organised in Virginia for western colonisation (1750), **23**, 200.
- Ohio River**, principal eastern tributary of the Mississippi; French attempt to control, **23**, 84, 200.
- Ohod**, town in Arabia, battle of (625 A.D.), **8**, 13, 121–122.
- Ohrmazd I**, king of Persia, see Hormuzd I.
- Ojeda, Alonzo de** (1468–1515), Spanish cavalier; voyage to Haiti, **22**, 468; lays claim to Jamaica, **22**, 471; conflicts with natives, **22**, 469, 471.
- Ojibwas**, see Chippewas.
- Oka**, river in Russia; battle of (1507), **17**, 188.
- Okad**, a plain in Arabia; yearly fair of, **8**, 109.
- Okba ben al-Hajjaj** (eighth century A.D.), emir of Spain; administration, **8**, 199.
- Okba ben Nafi** (Sidi Okba), see Achbar ben Nafi.
- Oken or Ockenfuss, Lorenz** (1779–1851), German naturalist and philosopher; speaks at Wartburg festival, **15**, 370; persecuted by Kotzebue, **15**, 371.
- Okkodai** (thirteenth century), Tatar captain, son of Jenghiz Khan; becomes Great Khan, **17**, 135; conquests, **17**, 135.
- Oklahoma**, a state of the United States; opened to settlement, **23**, 483; admitted to statehood (1907), **23**, 491c.
- Okra**, Hindu deity; image on Okro coins, **2**, 497.
- Oku, Hokyo**, Japanese soldier; occupies Pu-lan-tien (1904), **24**, 658; victorious at Telissu, **17**, 624, **24**, 658; advances against Liauyang, **17**, 623; **24**, 659.
- Okuma, Count Shigenobu** (1837–), Japanese statesman; leads secession from oligarchic party (1881), **24**, 636; ability and influence of, **24**, 636; becomes premier (1898), **24**, 638.
- Olaf "the White,"** king of Dublin 849–ca. 870; reign, **21**, 14, 15, 348.
- Olaf (I) "Hunger,"** king of Denmark 1086–ca. 1095; reign, **16**, 141.
- Olaf II** (sometimes called III), king of Denmark, see Olaf V, king of Norway.
- Olaf (I) "Trygvesson" or "Tryggvason"** (956–1000), king of Norway ca. 996–1000; main treatment, **16**, 56–77; childhood, **16**, 83; adventures as a viking, **16**, 56–57; accession, **16**, 46, 58; marriages, **16**, 46, 57; war with Sweyn, **16**, 66; propagates Christianity, **16**, 58, 125; **21**, 15; disappearance, **16**, 72.
- Olaf (II) "the Saint"** (995–1030), king of Norway ca. 1015–1030, son of Harold Gränske; acknowledged as king of Norway, **16**, 72–73; introduces Christianity into Norway, **16**, 48; expedition to England, **16**, 73; forbids pagan practices in Norway, **16**, 53 note, 126; wins battle of Hringmara Heath, **16**, 74; ravages coasts of France and Spain, **16**, 75; war with Canute the Great, **16**, 49, 76; flees to Russia, **16**, 76; death, **16**, 76; sainthood, **16**, 76; saga of, **16**, 91.
- Olaf (III) "Kyrre" or "the Quiet"** (d. 1093), king of Norway ca. 1068–1093, son of Harold Hardrade; reign, **16**, 104; customs in reign, **16**, 96–97.
- Olaf IV** (1098–1116), king of Norway 1103–1116, son of Magnus III; reign, **16**, 105–106.
- Olaf V** (d. 1387), king of Norway 1380–1387, and, as Olaf II (sometimes called III), king of Denmark 1376–1387, son of Hakon VII; parentage, **16**, 120; reign, **16**, 202.
- Olaf "Trætelia"** ("the Tree-cutter") (d. 640 A.D.), king of Sweden; exile, **16**, 34, 35; founds government in Värmland, **16**, 35, 50.
- Olaf**, "the Lap King," (Skotkonung), king of Sweden 993–1024; baptised, **16**, 36; introduces Christianity into Sweden, **16**, 48.
- Olaf**, Danish sea-king (tenth century), son of Sihtric, king of Northumbria; flees from Northumbria, **16**, 96; attempts to regain his father's kingdom, **16**, 97–98; in battle of Brunanburh (937), **16**, 98; wins territory from Eadmund, **18**, 101; death, **18**, 102.
- Olaf** (d. 1169), grandson of Eystern II; claimant to Norwegian crown, **16**, 110.
- Olaf** (d. 1143), nephew of Eric Emun; claimant to Danish crown, **16**, 147–148.
- Oldcastle, Sir John (Lord Cobham)** (d. 1417), English soldier; action against, as heretic, **18**, 527; execution, **18**, 528.
- Olden Barneveld**, see Barneveld.
- Oldenburg**, House of, noble German family from which the emperors of Russia, the kings of Denmark, and a dynasty of Sweden are descended; established on throne of Denmark, **16**, 210.
- Old French War**, see French and Indian War.
- Old Man of the Mountain**, chief of order of assassins, see Hassan Sabba.
- Old Testament**, individuality of, **4**, 587; subject matter used by Greek writers, **4**, 609; position of, **4**, 611.
- Oleg**, emperor of Russia 879–913 A.D.; makes Kieff capital of the empire, **17**, 96; invades Eastern Empire, **7**, 236; **17**, 96; makes treaty with Constantinople, **17**, 96; renews treaty with Constantinople, **17**, 97.

- Oleg (d. 977 A.D.), prince of the Drevlians; at war with Iaropolk, **17**, 102.
- Olga, Saint, regent of Russia 945–964; regency, **7**, 237; **17**, 99–101; accepts Christianity, **17**, 99; visits Constantinople and is baptised, **7**, 237; **17**, 100; canonised, **17**, 99.
- Olgerd (fourteenth century), Lithuanian conqueror; extends Lithuanian power, **17**, 151, 157.
- Olgiato, Girolamo (fifteenth century), Italian nobleman; in conspiracy to assassinate Sforza, duke of Milan (1476), **9**, 260, 364.
- Oliaros or Antiparos, an island of the Cyclades; Phoenicians found colony at, **2**, 274.
- Olinda, Marquis of, see Aranjo Lima.
- Olyphant, Sir William (d. 1329), Scottish patriot; defends Stirling Castle (1303–1304), **18**, 421; **21**, 79.
- Oliva, town in West Prussia; Treaty of (1660), **16**, 341; **24**, 55.
- Olivarez, Gasparo de Guzman, Count (1587–1645), Spanish statesman; becomes prime minister of Philip IV, **10**, 266; treats with Richelieu for union of France and Spain against England, **19**, 546; in conspiracy with Cinq-Mars, **10**, 266; **11**, 479; fall of, **10**, 270–271.
- Olivenza, town in Portugal; João of Portugal cedes to Spain, **10**, 537.
- Oliver, Andrew (1706–1774), American colonial official; house of, attacked by Stamp Act mob (1765), **23**, 232; resigns office of Stamp agent, **23**, 232.
- Olivier, Emile (1825–), French statesman; début as political orator, **13**, 134; member of bench of “Five,” **13**, 135; ministry of, **13**, 144–146; issues official memorial (1870), **15**, 518.
- Olmütz or Olomouc, city of Moravia; besieged by Frederick the Great, **15**, 204; conference of (1850), **15**, 10.
- Olney, Richard (1835–), American lawyer and statesman; secretary of state under Cleveland (1895–1897), **23**, 26; action in Venezuela boundary dispute (1895), **23**, 599.
- Olpæ, Greek town; battle of (426 B.C.), **3**, 576.
- Olympia, valley in Elis, containing sanctuary of Zeus; Pelops honoured at, **3**, 107; as place of assembly for all Greece, **3**, 174; temple at, **3**, 479, 481; treasury at, **3**, 184; statues, **3**, 481, 484–488; **4**, 66; treasures plundered, **4**, 492; Mummius adorns temple, **4**, 546; destroyed by Vandals, **4**, 611; see also Olympic Games.
- Olympias, wife of Philip II of Macedon and mother of Alexander the Great (d. 316 B.C.); Philip repudiates, **4**, 251, 259; strife with Antipater, **4**, 383, 433, 467; retirement in Epirus, **4**, 434; intrigues of, **4**, 475; allied with Eumenes, **4**, 436, 478, 479; causes death of Arrhidaeus, **4**, 424, 440, 490; vengeance against supporters of Antipater, **4**, 490; dominant in Macedonia, **4**, 490; Cassandra executes, **4**, 441, 490; traditions concerning, **4**, 219, 258, 259; character, **4**, 219, 251, 263, 264, 345, 383, 424, 440.
- Olympias (third century B.C.), sister and wife of Alexander II of Epirus, **4**, 462.
- Olympic Games, greatest ancient Greek festival; Lyceurgus regulates, **3**, 130, 137; quarrel concerning, **3**, 150; Cylon visitor at, **3**, 165; Myron contends in, **3**, 184; origin and character, **3**, 172–174; in honour of Hera, **3**, 182; Orsippus contends in, **3**, 185; Miltiades' success in, **3**, 270; Peloponnesians celebrate, **3**, 321, 337; Alcibiades competes at, **3**, 585; **4**, 31; Lacedæmonians excluded from, **3**, 588; Arcadians claim jurisdiction of, **4**, 189; influence of, on Greek life, **4**, 591; ended, **4**, 611.
- Olympieum, temple at Athens, **3**, 230.
- Olympiodorus, Athenian captain (fifth century B.C.), **3**, 360.
- Olympiodorus, Athenian general; expels Macedonians (ca. 288 B.C.), **4**, 504.
- Clypius, Roman senator (408 A.D.); supersedes Honorius, **6**, 549; administration of, **6**, 555.
- Olynthiacs, a series of orations delivered by Demosthenes, **4**, 229.
- Olynthian War, between Sparta and the Olyntho-Chalcidean league (383–379 B.C.), **4**, 129–132.
- Olyntho-Chalcidian League, league of cities in the Chalcidian peninsula; growing power of, **4**, 129; Sparta attacks, **4**, 129, 130; destroys Spartan army, **4**, 131; dissolved (379 B.C.), **4**, 132.
- Olynthus, city in Chalcidice; heads Olyntho-Chalcidian league, *q. v.*, **4**, 129; surrenders to Spartans (380 B.C.), **4**, 132; resists Philip II of Macedon, **4**, 221; destroyed by Philip (347 B.C.), **4**, 229, 230.
- O'Mahoney, John, an Irish conspirator; organises Fenian Brotherhood (1860), **21**, 448.
- Omar (I) ibn al-Khattab, second caliph 634–644; caliphate, **8**, 150–167; conversion to Islam, **8**, 116; decides succession to caliphate in favour of Abu Bekr, **8**, 145; conquest of Persia, **8**, 13–15, 151–155; conquest of Syria, **8**, 156–159; receives submission of Jerusalem in person, **8**, 157; conquest of Egypt, **8**, 160–162; burning of library of Alexandria, **8**, 163, 164; death, **8**, 165; character and public works, **8**, 165, 167; mosque of, in Jerusalem, **8**, 166; institutions of, **8**, 15, 167.
- Omar (II) ibn Abdul-Aziz, Omayyad caliph 717–720; as governor of Medina, **8**, 184; as caliph, **8**, 186.
- Omar (ninth century), bandit chief in Spain; in service of Navarrese, **8**, 205.
- Omar Khayyam, Persian poet, who wrote during reign of Malik Shah, **24**, 492.
- Omar Pacha (fifteenth century), Turkish soldier; in war with Venice (1477), **24**, 331.
- Omar Pasha (1806–1871), Turkish soldier; invades Rumania, **24**, 149; in Monte negro, **24**, 210, 211.

- Omayyads or Ommiads, dynasty of caliphs, which reigned at Damascus (661–750 A.D.) and in Spain (756–1031), founded by Moawiyah, a descendant of Omayyah; reign in Damascus, **8**, 16, 175–190; conquests in Africa, **2**, 325–327; disunion under Walid II, **8**, 188; defeated by Abbasids, **8**, 17, 189–190; extent of empire, **8**, 190; found empire in Spain, **8**, 22, 196, 201; reign in Spain, **8**, 201–208, 233–239; govern Portugal, **10**, 428; end of, in Spain, **8**, 238, 239.
- Omdurman, city in the Sudan; battle of (1898), **21**, 652.
- Omens, Tablet of, Babylonian historical tablet, **1**, 311, 312, 361.
- Omhund, Hindu merchant; in conspiracy to depose Siraj-ud-Daula, nawab of Bengal (1757), **22**, 58.
- Ommiads, see Omayyads.
- Omnibus Bill, see Compromise of 1850.
- Omortog (ninth century A.D.), Bulgarian prince; reign of, **24**, 161.
- Omphale, legendary Lydian princess, mistress of Hercules; identified with Cybele, **2**, 424; ancestress of Lydian kings, **2**, 430.
- Omri, king of Israel ca. 899–875 B.C.; identified with Khumri, **2**, 16; alliance with king of Tyre, **2**, 107, 283; family exterminated, **2**, 108; wars of, with Moab, **2**, 109 seq.
- Ofiate, Juan de (ca. 1555–1611), settler and first governor of New Mexico; conquers New Mexico (1596), **22**, 552.
- Oneidas, tribe of North American Indians; in French and Indian War (1696), **23**, 189.
- O'Neil, John (1834–), Irish-American soldier; commands Fenian invasion of Canada (1866), **23**, 467.
- O'Neill, clan of; founded (fifth century A.D.), **21**, 342.
- O'Neill, Domnall (tenth century A.D.); first to use surname of O'Neill (ca. 980 A.D.), **21**, 348.
- O'Neill, Hugh (d. 1616), earl of Tyrone, Irish chieftain; early life of, **21**, 412; made earl of Tyrone (1587), **21**, 400, 412; rebellion of (1595), **19**, 423; **21**, 413; at battle of Yellow Ford (1598), **21**, 414 seq.; submits to Elizabeth, **21**, 418; flees to Rome (1616), **21**, 418; death, **21**, 418.
- O'Neill, Owen Roe (1590?–1649), Irish chieftain; victorious at Benburb (1645), **21**, 421–422; forms alliance with parliamentary party (1650), **20**, 96.
- O'Neill, Phelim (d. 1641), Irish chieftain; leads rebellion against England (1573), **21**, 409; leader of insurrection (1641), **21**, 421; death, **21**, 424.
- O'Neill, Shan, Shane or John (d. 1567), Irish chieftain; rebellion of, **19**, 422; **21**, 406 seq.; death, **19**, 422; **21**, 408.
- Onias I, Hebrew high priest 330 B.C., **2**, 41, 135.
- Onias II, Hebrew high priest 250 B.C.; ambassador to Egyptian court, **2**, 136.
- Onias III, Hebrew high priest 198 B.C.; successor of Simon II, **2**, 137; deposed by Antiochus IV, **2**, 140.
- Onias Menelaus, Jewish high priest 172–162 B.C.; seeks to introduce Greek customs, **2**, 141–142; death, **2**, 153.
- Onomacries, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.
- Onomacritus (ca. 520–485 B.C.), Athenian poet; edits Homer, **3**, 228–229; sells oracles, **3**, 286.
- Onomarchus (d. 353 B.C.), Greek general; killed at Pegase, **4**, 227.
- Onondaga, tribe of North American Indians; defeated by French in King Williams' War (1696), **23**, 189.
- Onund (d. 565 A.D.), king of Sweden; internal reforms, **16**, 36.
- Opdam van Wassenaer (d. 1665), Dutch admiral; in battle of the Baltic (1658), **13**, 623; defeats Swedes (1660), **16**, 340; relieves Copenhagen, **16**, 364; dies fighting England, **13**, 624; **20**, 246.
- Opechancanough, Indian chief in North America; in Virginia massacre (1622), **22**, 586–587; death, **22**, 593.
- Opeleas, Greek leader; founder of Megalopolis (370 B.C.), **4**, 170.
- Ophellas (d. ca. 311 B.C.), governor of Cyrene; aids Agathocles, **4**, 581.
- Ophir, an Oriental city of fabulous wealth; in Egypt, **1**, 108; Solomon's ships sail to, **2**, 104; location, **2**, 333.
- Opici, see Oscans.
- Opimius, Lucius (d. ca. 100 B.C.), Roman prætor; subdues Fregellæ (125 B.C.), **5**, 373; consul (122 B.C.), **5**, 377; overthrows C. Gracchus, **5**, 378–379; Jugurtha bribes, **5**, 383; exiled, **5**, 387.
- Opium War (1840–1842), war between Great Britain and China, **24**, 546.
- Oppian Law, regulates Roman dress, **5**, 260; **6**, 353.
- Oporto, seaport of Portugal; captured by Marshal Soult (1809), **10**, 349, 540; evacuated by Soult (1809), **10**, 350, 540.
- Oppenheim, Germany; burned (1689), **11**, 603.
- Oppius, Caius, Roman tribune (216 B.C.); author of Oppian Law, **5**, 260.
- Oppius, Caius (ca. 90–20 B.C.), Roman biographer; friend of Cæsar, **5**, 576, 590, 596; part of Cæsar's commentaries attributed to, **5**, 591, 644.
- Opritschnina, see Strelitz.
- Oracle, Sibylline, see Sibylline Books.
- Oracles, shrines where deities were consulted; of Ammon, in oasis of Libya, **1**, 272; importance of, **4**, 389; consulted by Semiramis, **1**, 539; by Alexander (331 B.C.), **4**, 317–318, 385; Greek, compared with Hebrew, **2**, 76; law on consultation of, **4**, 87; consulted by Mardonius (479 B.C.), **3**, 354; Lysander seeks to bribe, **4**, 99–100; Pythian, oracle of Apollo at Delphi; consulted by Gyges, **2**, 448; by Croesus, **4**, 454–455, 460–461, 463; by Spartans, **4**, 80; by Delphians, **4**, 164; Jason seeks to control (340 B.C.), **4**, 166; protected by Philip (346), 339

- B.C.), **4**, 223, 239; consulted by Philip, **4**, 259; consulted by Romans, **5**, 85.
- Oran, city of Algeria; Spanish garrison established at, **8**, 250; trade of, assisted by Charles V, **9**, 324; Ferdinand V of Castile storms (1509), **10**, 192.
- Orange, Prince of, see William the Silent, prince of Orange, and William III, king of England.
- Orange Free State (formerly Orange River Sovereignty or Orange River Colony), former republic of South Africa; main treatment, **22**, 276–282; supremacy of English crown established in (1848), **22**, 267; abandoned to Dutch Boers (1854), **22**, 267; constituted as a republic (1854), **22**, 268, 277; Pretorius and Kruger raid, **22**, 277; diamonds discovered in, **22**, 279; administration of Reitz in, **22**, 279; relations with Kruger, **22**, 280–281; breaks with Great Britain, **22**, 281; expels British subjects, **22**, 282; annexed to British crown (1900), **22**, 313.
- Orangemen, Irish Protestants; origin of (1789), **21**, 437.
- Orange River Colony, see Orange Free State.
- Oratory (Rhetoric):
- American: Henry Clay, **23**, 359, 379; Patrick Henry, **23**, 232; Charles Sumner, **23**, 396–397; Daniel Webster, **23**, 360, 380; Webster-Hayne debate, **23**, 356–358.
 - English: Edmund Burke, **20**, 624; Chatham (1778), **20**, 630–631; Pitt, **20**, 640.
 - French: greatness of, in seventeenth century, **11**, 641, 642.
 - Greek: rhetors and sophists, **3**, 459–461; dominates civic life, **3**, 492; funeral orations, **3**, 494; becomes a fine art, **4**, 599; Pericles, **3**, 519–520, 535–538; conventional, **4**, 600; political power of, **4**, 601–603; see also Demosthenes.
 - Roman: Caius Gracchus, **5**, 373; Cicero's speech for Cornelius, **5**, 477; Cicero's Catiline oration, **5**, 486; Cicero on Roman orators, **5**, 643; Caesar, **5**, 460.
- Orbillius, Pupillus (113–12 B.C.), Horace attends school of, **5**, 650.
- Orcheni, Chaldean astronomers, **1**, 480.
- Orcies, town in France; ceded to France (ca. 1304), **11**, 77.
- Ord, Edward Otho Cresap (1818–1883), American soldier; blocks Lee's retreat from Richmond (1865), **23**, 451.
- Ordaz, Diego de (ca. 1480–1533), Spanish soldier; relations of, with Cortes, **23**, 510.
- Ordinance of 1784, act providing for the temporary government of the Northwest Territory, passed by American congress, **23**, 288.
- Ordinance of 1787, the instrument providing for the government of the Northwest Territory, passed by American Congress, **23**, 289.
- Ordinances of July, acts proclaimed by Charles X of France, during Polignac ministry, in July, 1830, **13**, 44.
- Ordonez, José, Uruguayan statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1903), **23**, 619.
- Ordoño I (d. 866 A.D.), king of Leon 850–866; reign of, **10**, 42.
- Ordoño II (d. 923 A.D.), king of Leon 914–923 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 44.
- Ordoño III (d. 955 A.D.), king of Leon 950–955 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 44–45.
- Ordoño IV, king of Leon ca. 960 A.D.; usurps the throne, **10**, 45.
- Ore Thing, Norwegian assembly; elects monarchs, **16**, 92.
- Oregon, western state of United States; Captain Gray discovers Columbia River in (1792), **23**, 18; John Jacob Astor establishes trading post in (1810), **23**, 13; boundary of, in dispute between England and United States (1846), **23**, 371–372; admitted as state (1859), **23**, 405; election of 1876 in, **23**, 475.
- Oregon Boundary Dispute, see Northwest Boundary Dispute.
- O'Reilly, Andrew (1742–1832), Irish soldier in service of Austria; defeated at Montebello (1800), **12**, 501; at Marengo, **12**, 502–503.
- Orellana, Francisco de (ca. 1489–1546), Spanish voyager; accompanies Pizarro, **23**, 553; discovers river Amazon, **23**, 554.
- Orestes (fifteenth century B.C.), legendary Greek hero; takes refuge in Athens, **3**, 82; in Aeschylus' tragedy *Eumenides*, **3**, 422.
- Orestes (fifth century A.D.), Illyrian general; Attila's ambassador to Constantinople (448 A.D.), **7**, 57–59; regency over Italy (475–476 A.D.), **6**, 615; death (476 A.D.), **6**, 616.
- Orestes, king of Macedonia; death (ca. 399 B.C.), **4**, 213.
- Orestes, C. Aurelius, Roman envoy to Corinth (ca. 146 B.C.), **4**, 542; **5**, 315.
- Orestes, L. Aurelius, Roman consul 126 B.C.; campaign in Sardinia, **5**, 372.
- Orford, Earls of, see Walpole and Russell.
- Orgetorix, Helvetian general; death (ca. 62 B.C.), **16**, 530.
- Oribe, Manuel (1802–1857), Uruguayan soldier and statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1835), **23**, 618.
- Original Men, see Delawares, Tribe of.
- Orik, see Ourique.
- Oriskany, battle of (1777), **23**, 264.
- Oritæ, ancient tribe of India; conquered by Alexander (325 B.C.), **4**, 369, 381.
- Orithya, legendary queen of the Amazons; war with Athenians, **2**, 440.
- Orkhan, first sultan of Turkey 1326–1359; lays foundations of empire, **7**, 312; reign of, **24**, 314–318.
- Orléans, town in France; pillaged by Northmen (ninth century), **11**, 3; siege of (1428–1429), **11**, 190 seq.; stronghold of Huguenots (1563), **11**, 359.
- Orléans, Anne Marie-Louise d', see Montpensier.
- Orléans, Antoine Marie Philippe d', see Montpensier.

- Orleans, Charles, Duke of (1391–1465), count of Angoulême, son of Louis I, duke of Orleans; taken prisoner at Agincourt, 11, 171, 173, 174; released, 11, 232.
- Orléans, Charles Paris d', duke of Longueville, see Longueville.
- Orléans, Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henri, Duke of (1810–1842), son of Louis Philippe; assumes title of duke, 12, 161; marriage, 13, 70; character and death, 13, 75.
- Orléans, Hélène Louise Élisabeth, Duchess of (1814–1858), princess of Mecklenburg, wife of Ferdinand, duke of Orleans; attempt to obtain regency, 13, 85–86; escape, 13, 87.
- Orléans, Jean Baptiste Gaston, Duke of (1608–1660), a younger son of Henry IV; Louis XIII's jealousy of, 11, 450; conspires murder of Richelieu, 11, 451; marries Mlle. de Montpensier, 11, 452; flees the kingdom, 11, 464; revolt of, 11, 464–466; marries Margaret of Lorraine, 11, 467; conspires again to assassinate Richelieu, 11, 469; captures Gravelines, Courtrai and Mardyck, 11, 495; in the first insurrection of the Fronde, 11, 502; made lieutenant-general of France, 11, 513; banished, 11, 514.
- Orléans, Louis, Duke of (1371–1407), son of Charles V; assassination, 11, 165; character, 11, 166.
- Orléans, Louis, Duke of (1703–1752), son of Philip II, duke of Orleans, 12, 158.
- Orléans, Louis Philippe, Duke of, see Louis Philippe, king of the French.
- Orléans, Louis Philippe, Duke of (1725–1785), son of Louis, duke of Orleans 1703–1752; in first Silesian War, 12, 38; in Seven Years' War, 12, 73.
- Orléans, Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of, called Philippe Egalité (1747–1793), great-grandson of Philippe of Orleans; main treatment, 12, 158–161; public dispute with Louis XV, 12, 99; marriage, 12, 158; head of liberal party, 12, 145; exile, 12, 146, 158; nominated for convention, 12, 273; representative of the people in national assembly, 12, 154; votes for king's death, 12, 160, 292; execution, 12, 160.
- Orléans, Mademoiselle d', niece of Louis XIV; marries Victor Amadeus (1684), 11, 595, 596.
- Orléans, Maid of, see Joan of Arc.
- Orléans, Philip I, Duke of (1640–1701), brother of Louis XIV; marries Henrietta of England, 11, 550; marries Elizabeth Charlotte of the Palatinate, 14, 399.
- Orléans, Philip II, Duke of (1674–1723), son of Philip, duke of Orleans; regency of France, 12, 10 seq.; succeeds Vendôme in Italy, 11, 621; combines with England against Spain, 12, 22; suspected of crimes of poisoning, 11, 626; estimate, 12, 17–22; compared with Demetrius Poliorcetes, 4, 445.
- Orlov, Alexis (1737–1808), Russian admiral; in war with Turkey (1771–1774), 17,

- 227, 380 seq.; 24, 417; punished by Paul I, 17, 427.
- Orlov, Alexis Feodor (1787–1861), Russian prince; ambassador to Vienna (1854), 15, 12; at capitulation of Paris (1814), 17, 487; successor of Count Benkendorf in third section, 17, 557.
- Orlov, Gregory, Russian count (1734–1783), a favourite of Catherine II; conspires against Peter III, 17, 371; death, 17, 389.
- Ormais, battle of (1808), 17, 458.
- Ormesson, Henri François de Paule d' (1751–1807), French politician; as treasurer of France, 12, 140, 143.
- Ormesby, William (d. 1317), appointed justiciary of Scotland by Edward I (1296), 21, 66, 68; 18, 408.
- Ormia, see Thebarma.
- Ormonde, James Butler, 1st Earl of, Irish nobleman; created earl (1328), 21, 386.
- Ormonde, James Butler, 5th Earl of (earl of Wiltshire) (d. 1461), Irish nobleman; governor of Ireland, 21, 391; death, 21, 392.
- Ormonde, Sir Piers Butler, 8th Earl of (earl of Ossory) (d. 1539), Irish noble; controversy with Thomas Boleyn, 19, 102; lord deputy of Ireland (1522), 21, 398.
- Ormonde, Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of (1532–1614), Irish nobleman; feuds with Desmond, 21, 409; supports English in Ireland, 19, 422.
- Ormonde, James Butler, 1st Duke of (1610–1688), Irish statesman; given authority in Ireland by Charles I, 20, 20; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1644), 20, 21; refuses to establish Catholic religion in Ireland, 20, 40; arrests earl of Glamorgan, 20, 40; makes treaty with parliament, 20, 45; at war with parliamentary troops in Ireland, 20, 96–97; defeated at Rathmines, 20, 97; letter concerning conduct of victorious Cromwellian troops, 20, 100; leaves Ireland, 20, 116; included in Cromwell's treaty with France, 20, 161; efforts for restoration of Charles, 20, 172; made steward of the household by Charles II, 20, 234; receives grants of land in Ireland, 20, 242; assault on, 20, 274.
- Ormonde, James Butler, 2nd Duke of (1665–1745), Irish statesman; commands expedition against Cadiz, 10, 283; 20, 471; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 20, 484; succeeds Marlborough in Flanders, 11, 626; 13, 651; 20, 487; campaign in Flanders, 20, 487–488; impeachment, 20, 508; flees to Continent, 20, 509; in service of Pretender, 20, 509, 510; commands Spanish expedition against England (1719), 20, 522–523.
- Ormuzd, Persian god, 2, 126, 515, 566, 636–637.
- Ornano, Jean d' (1583–1626), Corsican general in French service; banished by Richelieu (1626), 11, 450.
- Orodes I (Hyrcanus), see Arsaces XIV.
- Orodes II, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XVII.

Oroetes, Persian ruler (sixth century B.C.); death (519 B.C.), **2**, 607; becomes satrap of Phrygia and Lydia, **2**, 651.

Orontes, governor of Sardis; rebels against Cyrus (ca. 404 B.C.), **4**, 50.

Orontobates, satrap of Caria; defends Harlicanassus (384 B.C.), **4**, 292–293, 297.

O'Rourke, Tigernan, Irish chieftain twelfth century; avenges capture of wife, **18**, 279; **21**, 357, 366; defeats Dermot (1166), **18**, 280–281; **21**, 369; attacks Dublin, **21**, 374; submits to Henry II (1171), **21**, 375.

Orpheus, legendary Greek poet and musician; visits Egypt, **1**, 238, 285; grave of, at Dion, **4**, 213, 273.

Orpheus of Crotona, Greek writer; edits Homer (ca. 535 B.C.), **3**, 228.

Orsba, town in Russia; battle (ca. 1515), **17**, 187.

Orseolo, Pietro II, doge of Venice 991–1008 A.D.; administration, **9**, 29–32.

Orsini, a noble Guelph family of Rome; elevation of Pope Nicholas III, **9**, 114; rule, **9**, 151; expelled by Rienzi, **9**, 214.

Orsini, Bertoldo (d. 1353), Roman senator; appointed vicar at Rome by Clement VI, **9**, 213; killed by Roman populace, **9**, 226.

Orsini (Des Ursins), Princess Anna Maria (1643–1722); influence over Maria Louisa of Spain, **10**, 282; cabals and subsequent disgrace, **10**, 292.

Orsini, Felice (1819–1858), Italian patriot; attempt on life of Napoleon III, **13**, 132–133; **9**, 603; **21**, 620.

Orsini, Giacinto, see Celestine III.

Orsini, Giovanni Gætano, see Nicholas III.

Orsini, Niccolò, see Pitigliano.

Orsova, Old, town in Hungary; battle (1788), **17**, 405.

Orthagoras or Andreas, tyrant of Sicyon; founds dynasty (665 B.C.), **3**, 184.

Orthodoxy, Feast of, religious festival in the Eastern Church; established at Constantinople (842 A.D.), **7**, 210.

Ortoadistes, Armenian king; attacked by Mithridates (ca. middle of second century B.C.), **8**, 51.

Orus, Egyptian deity, **1**, 231, 284.

Orxines, satrap of Pasargada; executed by Alexander (325 B.C.), **4**, 372–373.

Osborne, Sir Thomas, see Danby, Earl of.

Oscans or Opici, tribe in Italy; position, **5**, 49; subjugated by Samnites (ca. 423 B.C.), **5**, 179; participate in Latin War (340 B.C.), **5**, 184; decrees issued in Oscian language, **5**, 412.

Oscar I (1799–1859), king of Norway and Sweden 1844–1859; proposes alliance to Frederick VII of Denmark, **16**, 446; introduces reforms, **16**, 478; reign and death, **16**, 479.

Oscar II (1829–), king of Norway and Sweden 1872–; accession, **16**, 482; reign, **16**, 482–493; celebrates jubilee (1897), **16**, 493; death and character, **16**, 493.

Osceola, chief of Seminoles; leads revolt in Florida (1835), **23**, 361.

Osgood, Samuel (1748–1813) American statesman; appointed postmaster-general (1789), **22**, 300.

Oshima, Japanese soldier; victorious at Sung-hwan (1894), **24**, 576.

Osiander, Andreas (1498–1550), German theologian; at Conference of Marburg (1529), **14**, 267.

Osiris, Egyptian god; worship of, **1**, 229, 232, 234, 312; **2**, 206; legends of, **1**, 229, 230, 231, 280–286.

Osius (256–ca. 358 A.D.), bishop of Cordova; combats heresies, **10**, 14.

Osman I or Othman (d. 1326), founder of Ottoman empire; reign, **24**, 312–314; birth, **7**, 311; prophetic dream, **24**, 312–313; conquests, **7**, 319; **24**, 313; death, **24**, 313, 314; character, **24**, 314.

Osman II (d. 1622), sultan of Turkey 1618–1622; reign, **24**, 374, 375.

Osman III, sultan of Turkey 1754–1757; reign, **24**, 412.

Osman Digna (ca. 1836–), general of the Mahdi in Sudan; wars with Egyptians and English, **21**, 646; **24**, 461.

Osman Pacha (d. 1584), Turkish soldier; in Persian war, **24**, 371, 372.

Osman Pacha (Topal Osman) (d. 1733), Turkish soldier; in war with Persians, **24**, 408.

Osman Pacha (ca. 1835–1900), Turkish soldier; defends Plevna, **17**, 603.

Osman Yegen (seventeenth century), Turkish general; retreats from Belgrade (1688), **24**, 395.

Osmalii, a Turk subject of the sultan of Turkey; see Turkey.

Osnabrück, city in Germany; plenipotentiaries assembled at (1643–1648), **14**, 382; peace concluded with Sweden (1648), **14**, 383.

Ospak (eleventh century), Norse viking; allies himself with Brian Boruma, **21**, 353.

Osroes, king of Parthia, see Arsaces (XXV).

Ossory, Earl of, see Butler, Piers.

Osten, Prokesch von, see Prokesch-Osten.

Osten-Sacken, Dmitri, Count of (1790–1881), Russian general; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 584.

Ostend, city in Belgium; siege (1601–1604), **13**, 538–539; captured by French (1745), **12**, 42; (1794), **12**, 380.

Ostend Manifesto, a declaration drawn up at Ostend and intended to settle the Cuban question (1854), **23**, 393.

Ostermann, Count Andrei Ivanovitch (1686–1747), Russian diplomat; vice-chancellor to Catharine I, **17**, 328; appointed member of regency for Peter II, **17**, 328; tutor of Peter II, **17**, 328; made head of cabinet (1730), **17**, 333; policy and intrigues under regency of Anna Leopoldovna, **17**, 345–346; imprisoned, **17**, 349; banished, **17**, 351.

Ostermann-Tolstoy, Alexander Ivanovich (1770–1857), Russian soldier; at battle of Kulm (1813), **14**, 575.

- Ostracism, a method of temporary banishment for political reasons, practised in ancient Athens, **3**, 245–251.
- Ostrogoths, a division of Goths living in the eastern part of Europe, see Goths.
- Ostrolenka, see Austrolenka.
- Ostrovska, Constantine (ca. 1500), Polish general; at battle of Orsha (ca. 1515), **17**, 187.
- Ostrovska, Feodor Adam Rawicz (1739–1817), Polish statesman; president of committee for framing Polish constitution, **17**, 492.
- Oswald (ca. 604–642 A.D.), king of Northumbria, son of Æthelfrith; defeats Britons at "Heaven's Field" (635 A.D.), **18**, 50–51; unites two Northumbrian kingdoms, **18**, 51; restores Christianity, **18**, 51; death, **18**, 51.
- Oswego, city in United States; Governor Burnet establishes post (1725), **23**, 88; Governor Burnet erects fort, **23**, 166; taken by Montcalm (1756), **23**, 213.
- Oswin or Oswy, king of Northumbria 642–670 A.D.; accession, **18**, 52; overruns East Anglia and Mercia, **18**, 53; death, **18**, 54.
- Oswine (d. 651 A.D.), son of Osric; rival of Oswin for Northumbrian throne, **18**, 52.
- Otanæs (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier; captures Clazomenæ and Cyme, **3**, 265.
- Ota Nobunaga (sixteenth century), Japanese soldier, **24**, 588.
- Otchakov, town in Russia; siege of (1788), **17**, 406.
- Othgar or Ottokar (eighth century A.D.), Scandinavian soldier; wars against Charlemagne, **16**, 41.
- Othman (ca. 575–656 A.D.), Moslem caliph 644–656; reign, **8**, 167–170; seeks refuge in Abyssinia, **8**, 116; spread of Islam under, **8**, 15, 154–155; conspiracy against, **8**, 168; assassinated, **8**, 16, 169.
- Othman ben Abi Neza or Manuza (eighth century), viceroy of Spain; removed from office, **8**, 198; treason of, **8**, 198.
- Othman ben Hayyan, governor of Medina (ca. 715 A.D.); compels refugees to return to Irak, **8**, 184.
- Othman, sultans of Turkey, see Osman.
- Othniel, judge of Israel (ca. 1200 B.C.), **2**, 72.
- Otho, Marcus Salvius (ca. 32–69 A.D.), emperor of Rome; supports Galba, **6**, 221; becomes emperor of Rome, **6**, 226; war with Vitellius, **6**, 227; **13**, 273; death, **6**, 227.
- Otho, see Otto.
- Otilo, duke of Bavaria (742 A.D.); war with Franks, **7**, 503–506.
- Otis, Elwell Stephen (1838–), American soldier; commands United States forces in the Philippines, **23**, 489.
- Otis, James (1725–1783), American patriot; opposes Stamp Act, **23**, 231.
- Otranto, seaport in Apulia, Italy; seized by Turks (1480), **9**, 239, 377; **24**, 332; recovered from the Turks, **9**, 379.
- Otrepiev, Grishka, see Dmitri, The False.
- Ott, Charles, Baron (d. 1809), Hungarian soldier; defeated by Lannes at Montebello, **12**, 501; at battle of Marengo, **12**, 502.
- Ottawas, a tribe of North American Indians; Claude Allouez visits, **23**, 71; in Pontiac's conspiracy, **23**, 224.
- Otter, F. W. von, Swedish statesman; becomes prime minister (1901), **16**, 491; resigns, **16**, 492.
- Otterburn, village in Northumberland, England; battle of (known also as the battle of Chevy Chase), **18**, 501; **21**, 155–157.
- Otto or Otho (I) "the Great" (912–973), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 962–973, son of Henry I; main treatment, **8**, 583–586; claims secular supremacy of Christendom, **16**, 44; marriage, **16**, 538; John XII and, **8**, 583–585; suppresses insurrection against John XIII, **8**, 585–586; relations with Poland, **24**, 8; death, **8**, 586.
- Otto II (955–983), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 973–983, son of Otto I; accession, **8**, 586; marriage, **7**, 231; defeats Harold Bluetooth, **16**, 44–45; ally of Louis IV of France, **11**, 17; encounter with Lothair, **11**, 19; relations with Poland, **24**, 9; death, **8**, 587; **11**, 20.
- Otto (III) "the Wonder of the World" (980–1002), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 983–1002, son of Otto II; suppresses rebellion in Rome, **8**, 589; ambitious scheme of, **8**, 590; grants of, to Count Dirk II of Holland, **13**, 286; relations with Poland, **24**, 9; death, **8**, 590.
- Otto IV (ca. 1174–1218), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1209–1218, son of Henry the Lion; accession, **14**, 112; struggle with Valdemar II, **16**, 159; Innocent III and, **8**, 611; **14**, 112; **16**, 159; overthrow, **11**, 54, 55; **14**, 113; **18**, 345; death, **14**, 113.
- Otto I (1848–), king of Bavaria under regency of his uncle Luitpold 1886–; accession, **15**, 539.
- Otto (1815–1867), king of Greece 1832–1862, son of Ludwig I, king of Bavaria; reign, **24**, 235.
- Otto de la Roche, "the great duke" of Athens; made duke (1204 A.D.), **7**, 322.
- Otto (d. 1060), prince of Savoy, **9**, 502.
- Otto, son of Christopher II, king of Denmark; claimant to crown (1340), **16**, 180–181.
- Otto of Gelderland (d. 1271), governor of Holland 1258–1271; administration, **13**, 300–301.
- Otto, duke of Saxony (d. 912); aids in making Ludwig the Child emperor, **7**, 593; refuses imperial crown, **7**, 596.
- Otto, count of Schauenburg; claims duchy of Holstein (1460), **16**, 216–217.
- Otto III, bishop of Utrecht, regent of Holland (1235), **13**, 293.
- Otto von Nordheim (d. 1083), duke of Bavaria 1061–1070; made duke of Bavaria, **7**, 646; aids in abducting Henry IV, king of Germany, **7**, 647; deposed, **7**, 647.

- Otto, "With the Arrow" (d. 1309), knight and minnesinger, **14**, 168.
- Ottocar II, king of Bohemia 1253–1278; competes for imperial crown, **14**, 150; makes peace with Rudolf, **14**, 153; renews wars with Rudolf, **14**, 154; slain at battle of Marshfeld, **14**, 155.
- Ottocar, see Odoacer.
- Ottoman Empire, see Turkey.
- Oubril d', Russian envoy to Paris; concludes treaty with French plenipotentiary (1806), **17**, 451.
- Oudenarde, a town in East Flanders, Belgium; besieged by Farnese (1592), **13**, 495; besieged by prince of Orange (1674), **11**, 584; victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene at (1708), **11**, 623; **14**, 414; **20**, 477; captured by the French (1745), **12**, 42.
- Oudh, a province of British India; early history, **2**, 494, 499, 543; ceases to pay tribute to Delhi (1720), **22**, 39; buys Korah and Allahabad from Hastings, **22**, 85; Hastings' exactions in, **22**, 98; annexed to British dominions (1856), **22**, 161; Canning issues proclamation to people, **22**, 198; mutiny in, **22**, 20^r.
- Oudinot, Nicolas Charles, duke of Reggio (1767–1847), French soldier; at battle of Zürich, **12**, 476; at Friedland, **12**, 560; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594.
- Oudinot, Nicolas Charles Victor (1791–1863), French soldier; captures Rome (1849), **9**, 597; **13**, 113.
- Ourique, town in Portugal; battle of (1139), **10**, 430.
- Outram, Sir James (1803–1863), British soldier; success in Persian War, **21**, 618; reinforces Havelock at Cawnpore, **22**, 190; aids in the relief of Lucknow, **21**, 619; **22**, 191; remonstrates against Canning's proclamation, **22**, 199.
- Ouverture, Toussaint I', see Toussaint.
- OVando, Nicolás de (ca. 1460–1518), Spanish governor of Haiti; refuses shelter to Columbus, **22**, 450; administration of, **22**, 535; murders Queen Anacaona, **22**, 538.
- Overbury, Sir Thomas (1581–1613), English writer; murdered in Tower, **19**, 496.
- Ovid (P. Ovidius Naso) (43 B.C.–17 or 18 A.D.), Roman poet; character of writings, **6**, 104; exiled to banks of Danube, **6**, 462; **24**, 126.

- Owen, Sir John (1600–1666), royalist leader; saved by Hutchinson (1649), **20**, 92.
- Oxathres (d. 324 B.C.), a Persian; Alexander kills, **4**, 376.
- Oxenstierna (Oxenstjerna, Oxenstiern), Count Axel (1583–1654), Swedish statesman; made chancellor (1611), **16**, 311, 322; promotes settlement in America, **23**, 9; made regent, **16**, 329; remonstrates with Christina, **16**, 330; unites Protestant states in Treaty of Heilbronn (1633), **14**, 362; cedes fortress of Philippsburg to France, **11**, 468; makes treaty with imperialists (1638), **14**, 374; sends army against Denmark, **16**, 359.
- Oxenstierna (fifteenth century), Swedish archbishop; animosity against Charles Knutsson, **16**, 211, 213; rules Sweden, **16**, 214–215; resignation and death, **16**, 215.
- Oxford, town in England; siege of (1141), **18**, 252; "Mad Parliament" held at (1258), **18**, 376–378; parliament of (1681), **20**, 299–300.
- Oxford, Earls of, see Harley and Vere.
- Oxford, Provisions of, set of articles passed in England by "Mad Parliament" (1258), **18**, 378.
- Oxford, University of, in England; burns political works of Buchanan, Milton, and Baxter (1683), **20**, 305; James II attacks (1687), **20**, 388.
- Oxus, ancient name for Amu Daria or Zihun, river of Central Asia; becomes boundary between Turkish and Arab territory, **8**, 155.
- Oxyartes (d. ca. 311 B.C.), Bactrian chief; father-in-law of Alexander, **4**, 351; becomes satrap of Paropamisus, **4**, 366.
- Oxydracæ (Sudracæ), Hindu nation subdued by Alexander (326 B.C.), **4**, 362–366.
- Oxylus (tenth century B.C.), mythical king of Elis; made guardian of Olympus, **3**, 172; worshipped as a hero, **3**, 100; ancestor of Ætolians, **3**, 121, 122, 182.
- Oyama, Marshal, Japanese soldier; at battle of Liau-yang (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 659; at Shakhe River, **17**, 624; at Mukden, **24**, 660A.
- Ozines (d. 325 B.C.), Persian nobleman; executed by Craterus, **4**, 369, 371.
- Ozolian Locrians, Greek tribe; lose Naupactus to Athenians (457 B.C.).

P

- Paardeberg**, town in South Africa; battle of (1900), **22**, 312.
- Pacheco**, Gregorio, Bolivian politician; president of Bolivia 1884–1888, **23**, 613.
- Pacific**, War of the (1879–1883); war waged by Chili against Bolivia and Peru, **23**, 607, 611, 612.
- Pacification of Ghent**, see **Ghent**.
- Parcorus**, king of Parthia, see **Arsaces XXIV**.
- Parcorus** (d. 38 B.C.), Parthian prince; invades Syria (41 B.C.), **5**, 625; **8**, 52, 67, 68; killed by Ventidius, **5**, 627; **8**, 68.
- Pacta Conventa**, bond between the king of Poland and his subjects; origin, **24**, 38.
- Pactyas**, Lydian official; revolts from Cyrus (ca. 546 B.C.), **2**, 592.
- Padi**, king of Ekron; delivered to Hezekiah (702 B.C.), **1**, 177; restored by Sennacherib, **1**, 405.
- Padilla**, Juan Lopez de (d. 1521), Spanish revolutionist; execution, **10**, 221.
- Padua**, city of Italy; maintains its independence (twelfth century), **9**, 38; pillage of (1256), **9**, 105; submits to Can' Grande della Scala (1328), **9**, 156; surrenders to Gian Galeazzo Visconti (1388), **9**, 252; recovered by Carrara (1390), **9**, 253; besieged by Maximilian (1509), **9**, 433.
- Padua**, University of, rivalry with university of Bologna, **9**, 183.
- Paducah**, city in Kentucky, United States; occupied by General Grant (1861), **23**, 425.
- Pæonius of Mende** (fifth century B.C.), Greek sculptor; reputed author of pediment of temple of Olympia, **3**, 481.
- Pæti**, tribe of Thrace; conquered by Xerxes (480 B.C.), **3**, 316.
- Pætus**, Autronius (d. ca. 50 B.C.), Roman official; in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 481, 484.
- Pætus**, Cæsennius, Roman consul 61 A.D.; Parthians defeat, **6**, 31, 187; governor of Cilicia, **5**, 243.
- Paez**, José Antonio (1790–1873), Venezuelan soldier; supports Bolívar in New Granada, **23**, 583; power in Colombia, **23**, 588.
- Paget**, Henry William, 1st marquis of Anglesey; see **Anglesey**.
- Paget**, William, Baron (1506–1563), English statesman; secretary of state, **19**, 201; carries news of nobles' adherence to Mary, **19**, 231; favours Spanish, **19**, 236; favours Elizabeth's execution (1554), **19**, 242.
- Pahlavi**, dialect of India; legends attest Persian rule, **2**, 492.
- Pahlen**, Petroff, Count of (1746–1826), Russian statesman; rise to favour, **17**, 441; conspires against Paul I, **17**, 442.
- Paine**, Thomas (1737–1809), Anglo-American political writer and free-thinker; efforts for Federal constitution in America, **23**, 290; writes incendiary address to French people, **12**, 246; elected member of French Convention (1793), **21**, 453; characterisation of, **23**, 251.
- Painet'-em I** (d. ca. 1060 B.C.), Egyptian high priest; rule in Thebes, **1**, 171.
- Painet'-em II**, Tanite king of Egypt; assumes royal dignity (1062 B.C.), **1**, 172; poverty of, **1**, 160.
- Painet'-em III**, Tanite priest, king of Egypt ca. 930 B.C., **1**, 172.
- Painting**, see **Art**.
- Paita**, town of Peru; captured by Commodore Anson (1742), **20**, 555.
- Paix des Dames**, name given to Treaty of Cambray; see **Cambray**.
- Paix perpétuelle**, see **Perpetual Peace, The**.
- Pakenham**, Sir Edward Michael (1778–1815), British general; defeated and killed at battle of New Orleans, **23**, 339.
- Pa-Kerer**, see **Pakruru**.
- Pakht**, Egyptian goddess; identified with Diana, **1**, 235.
- Pakruru** or **Pa-Kerer**, Egyptian prince; vassal of Tanut-Amen, **1**, 178; attempts to expel Assyrians (ca. 667 B.C.), **1**, 426–427.
- Palacio**, Raimundo Andueza (ca. 1840–), Venezuelan politician; elected president (1890), **23**, 599.
- Palacky**, Frantisek (1798–1876), Bohemian historian; causes separation between Czechs and German Bohemia, **14**, 638; president of Congress of Prague (1848), **14**, 639.
- Palæologus**, Byzantine family, which furnished rulers of Eastern empire, see **Andronicus**, Constantine, **Joannes**, **Manuel**, and **Michael**.
- Palæologus**, Demetrius (fifteenth century), despot of the Morea; rule of, **7**, 356–357.
- Palæologus**, Joannes, brother of Michael VIII and a Byzantine general; deprived of military command by his brother (1280), **7**, 311; campaign of, in Thessaly, **7**, 313.
- Palæologus**, Philes, Byzantine general; defeats Turks (1315), **7**, 323–324.
- Palæologus**, Thomas (d. 1465), despot of the Morea; rule of, **7**, 356–357.
- Palafox y Melzi**, José de, duke of Saragossa (1780–1847), Spanish general; defeated at battle of Tudela (1808), **10**, 342.
- Palais Royal**, palace built by Richelieu in

- Paris; sacked by the populace of Paris (1848), **13**, 89.
- Palatinate**, a former German state; conquered by Spain (1621), **10**, 262; policy, **14**, 322-323; designs of Louis XIV of France on, **14**, 399; relations with James I of England, **19**, 504; rebellion in (1849), **15**, 456.
- Paleography**, see *Writing and Inscriptions*.
- Palermo**, city in Sicily; Hasdrubal besieges, **5**, 227; Normans besiege, **9**, 73; "Sicilian Vespers" at (1282), **9**, 113; Pedro III of Aragon crowned king of Sicily at, **9**, 113; **10**, 96; culture of, in twelfth century, **9**, 182; insurrection at, led by Giuseppe d'Alessi, **9**, 490; French defeat Dutch and Spanish off (1676), **9**, 491; **11**, 585; Philip V of Spain subdues (1718), **10**, 293; rises against Ferdinand II (1848), **9**, 592; Garibaldi takes (1860), **9**, 608.
- Palestine** ("Land of the Philistines") or **Canaan**, country in southern Syria; Assyrian invasion, **1**, 404; geography, **2**, 45-48; traditional Israelite invasion, **2**, 7-8, 66-71; extent of David's kingdom, **2**, 91, 281; the two kingdoms Judah and Israel, **2**, 106-107; Persian satrapy, **2**, 249; Greek kingdom of Syria, **2**, 135, 138, 146; Roman province of Judea, **2**, 165; Roman province extended, **2**, 172; Scythian invasion, **2**, 286; invaded by Tachus, king of Egypt, **2**, 292; desolated by the Romans (70 A.D.), **2**, 200; crusaders in, **2**, 304-306, 377; **8**, 328 seq., 351, 364, 383, 426, 448; use of silver and gold, **2**, 342; slavery, **2**, 343; total loss of Holy Land to Christians (ca. 1300), **8**, 454 seq.; subjugated by Selim I (1516), **24**, 339; see also *Israel, Jews, Crusades*.
- Pali**, ancient language of India; MS. extant, **2**, 542-543.
- Palikao**, Count of, see *Cousin-Montauban, Antoine*.
- Palikao**, town in China; battle of (1860), **13**, 138.
- Palladius** (ca. 367-ca. 431 A.D.), bishop of Helenopolis; missionary to Ireland, **21**, 338.
- Palladius**, Petrus, bishop of Zealand; presides at first Synod of Copenhagen (1537), **16**, 264.
- Pallas**, see *Minerva*.
- Pallas** (d. 63 A.D.), Roman freedman; favourite of Claudius, **6**, 168, 172, 176; saves Felix, governor of Judea, **2**, 174; Agrippina conspires with, **6**, 177, 184.
- Pallas**, mythical Greek prince, **3**, 157, 159.
- Pallavicini della Priola**, Emilio, Marquis of (1823-), Italian soldier; captures Garibaldi at Aspromonte, **9**, 613.
- Palm**, Johann Philip (1766-1806), bookseller of Nuremberg; shot by Napoleon's order, **14**, 539.
- Palm**, Ulrich von, German courtier; in conspiracy against King Albert I (1308), **14**, 163.
- Palma**, Cornelius, Roman governor of Syria (106 A.D.); conquers Arabia, **6**, 274.
- Palmary Synod**, Church convention at Rome in pontificate of Symmachus, **8**, 528.
- Palmella**, town in Portugal; battle of (1165), **10**, 431.
- Palmer, Barbara**, see *Villiers*.
- Palmer**, Roger, earl of Castlemain (1634-1705), English diplomatist; created earl, **20**, 243; minister to court of Rome, **20**, 386.
- Palmerston**, Henry John Temple, Viscount (1784-1865), British statesman; foreign secretary under Grey, **21**, 549; foreign secretary under Lord Russell, **21**, 606; removed from office, **21**, 607; home secretary in Aberdeen ministry, **21**, 614; prime minister (1855), **21**, 616; urges pursuance of war with Russia, **17**, 584; defeat and reinstatement (1857), **21**, 619-621; prime minister (1859), **21**, 623; relations with Gladstone, **21**, 625; attitude on the Schleswig-Holstein question, **21**, 628-630; death, **21**, 632.
- Palmyra** (Tadmor), ancient city in Syrian desert; under Odenathus and Zenobia, **6**, 418, 422-426.
- Palnatoke**, Danish chief; kills Harold Bluetooth (991 A.D.), **10**, 45.
- Palo Alto**, town in Texas, United States; battle of (1846), **23**, 372.
- Palus**, mythical ancestor of Parians, **2**, 444.
- Pambœotia**, ancient Boeotian festival, **3**, 187.
- Pammenes**, Theban captain; sent to Megalopolis (370 B.C.), **4**, 170.
- Pamphilus** (ca. 350 B.C.), Greek artist of Amphipolis, **3**, 491.
- Pamphylia**, ancient country in southern Asia Minor; main treatment, **2**, 386; revolts against Persia, **2**, 292; Cæsarius conquers, **2**, 449; Dorians in, **3**, 116, 120.
- Pamplona**, the capital of Spanish Navarre; siege of (1813), **10**, 369.
- Pan**, Greek god; worship in Athens, **3**, 271, 277; Egyptian worship, **1**, 224, 279, 282.
- Panætius** (180-111 B.C.), Greek stoic philosopher; teacher of Posidonius, **4**, 608.
- Panama**, Central American State, comprising the Isthmus of Panama; crossed by Balboa (1513), **10**, 205; Spanish settlement on, **23**, 507; independent (1859-1861), **23**, 602; re-united to Colombia, **23**, 602-603; declared independent (1903), **23**, 603; canal negotiations with United States, **23**, 491, 604 seq.
- Panama Canal**, history of, **23**, 604-605.
- Pan-American Congress**, held at Washington (1889-1890), **23**, 483; repudiated by Chili, **23**, 611; United States takes part in conference held in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, in 1906, **23**, 491c.
- Pan-American Exposition**, held at Buffalo, United States (1901), **23**, 491.
- Panasagorus**, legendary Scythian prince, **2**, 410.
- Panathenæa**, Athenian religious feast, **4**, 229, 495.
- Panciatichi**, Ghibelline family of Pistoia; feud with Cancielleri (1300), **9**, 119.

- Pandects, *The*, a book of Roman civil law, made by order of Justinian; account of their compilation, general description, and criticism, **7**, 131–136; copy found at Amalfi, **9**, 36, 77.
- Pandion, legendary king of Attica, **3**, 157.
- Pandonis, one of the ten tribes of Attica, **3**, 238.
- Pando, José Manuel, leads insurgents and becomes president in Bolivia (1899), **23**, 613.
- Pandulf or Pandulph, Cardinal (d. 1226), legate of Pope Innocent III, **18**, 341; forces King John of England to resign his kingdom to the Church, **18**, 341; warns Philip II of France against invasion of England, **18**, 342; at signing of Magna Charta, **18**, 350.
- Pandulf, "Ironhead" (tenth century A.D.), prince of Beneventum; aids Otto, emperor of the West (965 A.D.), **7**, 233.
- Paneas, ancient name Cæsarea Philippi, now called Banias, town in northern Palestine; battle of (196 B.C.), **4**, 558.
- Pangani, seaport on eastern coast of Africa; siege of (1889), **15**, 555.
- Pange, battle of, see Borny.
- Panhellenia, festival of the Panhellenic Zeus; instituted by Hadrian (129 A.D.), **6**, 283.
- Panics and Crises, Financial:
- Argentina: panic of 1883–1884, **23**, 617.
 - England: South Sea Bubble (1720–1722), **20**, 525–530; financial crisis of 1797, **21**, 458; crisis of 1826, **21**, 529–531; panic of 1847, **21**, 609.
 - France: Mississippi Bubble (1716–1720), **12**, 12–17; crisis following revolution of 1848, **13**, 94.
 - United States: 1837, **23**, 364; 1857, **23**, 401; 1873, **23**, 473–474; 1893–1894, **23**, 485–486; 1907, **23**, 491c.
- Panin or Pamin, Count Nikita Ivanovitch (1718–1783), Russian statesman; conspires against Peter III, **17**, 364 seq.; draws up treaty of commerce with Turkey, **17**, 395.
- Panipat, province in the Punjab, India; battles of (1556), **22**, 26; (1761), **22**, 39.
- Panis, Étienne Jean (1757–1833), French Jacobin; a leader of revolutionists in the "Commune," **12**, 260; nominated for convention at Paris, **12**, 273; accuses Robespierre, **12**, 341.
- Panjab, see Punjab.
- Panætolium, diet of Ætolian League at Thermus, Greece, **4**, 517.
- Pansa, Caius Vibius (d. 43 B.C.), Roman consul; friend of Caesar, **5**, 576; appointed senator (43 B.C.), **5**, 578, 615; defeated by Antony at Mutina (43 B.C.), **5**, 616.
- Pantoleon, king of Pisa 644 B.C.; deprives the Eleans of administration of Olympic games, **3**, 151.
- Pan-Tchav, Chinese general; exploits against Turks (76 A.D.), **24**, 265.
- Pantheon, church in Paris and mausoleum of famous Frenchmen; restored to original use (1830), **13**, 56; reconverted into church of Ste. Geneviève (1851), **13**, 121.
- Panthialæans, an agricultural tribe of Persia, **2**, 569, 578.
- Panyasis (d. ca. 457 B.C.), Greek epic poet; uncle of Herodotus, **4**, 619.
- Paoli, Pasquale (1725–1807), Corsican patriot; establishes Corsican Republic (1755), **9**, 542, 549; **12**, 84; constitution, acknowledging George III of England, king of Corsica (1793), **9**, 549; partisans recognise English sovereignty (1794), **12**, 382.
- Paoluccio, doge of Venice, see Anafesto.
- Papacy, *The*, history of, in outline, **8**, 503; rise of bishops of Rome (42–590 A.D.), **8**, 519–531; under Gregory the Great (590–604), **8**, 531–539; conflict with Eastern Empire (604–741), **8**, 539–548, 556; Frankish domination (741–891), **8**, 555–577; Pepin founds temporal power of (755), **8**, 557; period of anarchy (891–1046), **8**, 577–591; period of ascendancy (1047–1305), **8**, 591–622; election of pope vested in college of cardinals (1059), **8**, 592; sway of Hildebrand (1049–1086), **8**, 592–601; culmination of power under Innocent III (1198–1216), **8**, 607–614; exile in Avignon (1305–1378), **8**, 622–630; the Great Schism (1378–1417), **8**, 630–637; strife of popes and councils (1417–1463), **8**, 637–643; Alexander VI to Julius II (1492–1513), **8**, 642–650; struggle with the empire (963–1271), **7**, 619–659; **9**, 43–112; **14**, 89–131; and the Bohemian reformation (1309–1434), **14**, 195–213; dominant in Germany (1450–1500), **14**, 227–230; corruption of, in fifteenth century, **14**, 237; Reformation and (1519–1546), **14**, 248–318; Napoleon and (1796–1814), **9**, 551–556, 564, 570–577; temporal power restored (1814–1870), **9**, 579, 585, 586, 591–598, 606, 621–623; papal infallibility proclaimed (1869), **9**, 621; Pius IX retires to Vatican (1870), **9**, 623, 624; recent history (1871–), **9**, 626–634; for list of popes see chronology, **8**, 503–518; see also Roman Catholic Church.
- Papal States, see States of the Church.
- Papak, Pabak, Persian king ca. 228 A.D., **8**, 76.
- Paphlagonia, ancient kingdom in Asia Minor; outline of history, **2**, 387, 419, 449, 597, 629; Greek colonies in, **2**, 420; submits to Alexander, **4**, 296.
- Papineau, Louis Joseph (1786–1871), French-Canadian politician; Lord Dalhousie refuses to sanction election, **22**, 332; speaker of Assembly, **22**, 333; banished, **22**, 338; character, **22**, 332.
- Papinius (Papinius), Æmilius (d. 212 A.D.), illustrious Roman jurist; Septimius Severus makes prætorian-prefect, **6**, 389, 390, 391; slain by Caracalla, **6**, 392.
- Papirian Law, Roman balloting law (131 B.C.), **5**, 320 note.
- Papirius, Caius, Roman pontifex maximus, conjectural author of collection of early Roman laws, **5**, 119.

- Papirius Cursor, see Cursor, Papirius.
- Papius, Caius, Roman tribune of the plebs 65 B.C.; senate attacks Cæsar and Crassus through author of Lex Papia, **5**, 479.
- Pappenheim, Gottfried Heinrich, Count of, "Jack o' Scars" (1594–1632), German soldier, ancestry and character, **14**, 335; subdues peasant revolt, **14**, 335; at siege of Magdeburg, **14**, 348–351; intrepidity at Lützen, **14**, 357, 360; death, **14**, 361.
- Papus, Lucius Æmilius, Roman consul 225 B.C.; defeats Gauls at Telamon, **5**, 236.
- Papyri; Turin papyrus, **1**, 67, 74, 92, 98, 257; tale of *The Two Brothers*, **1**, 73; Harris papyrus, **1**, 74; Ebers papyrus, **1**, 91; papyrus found at Saqqarah (1893), **1**, 101; Prisse papyrus, **1**, 101, 103, 258, 264, 265; Egyptian records, **1**, 209, 251; description of manufacture and use, **1**, 257–259; tale of *The Castaway*, **1**, 259–262; papyrus bibliography, **1**, 300; see also Archaeology, Inscriptions.
- Paqurakhubuni, country mentioned on Assyrian monuments, **1**, 389.
- Parætacene, Persian tribe; subdued by Alexander the Great, **4**, 339.
- Parabiago, town near Milan, Italy; battle of (1339), **9**, 242.
- Paraguay, South American republic; settlement, **23**, 566–568; becomes independent of Spain and is ruled by Francia, **23**, 596; history since 1840, **23**, 620; relations with Bolivia, **23**, 613; war with Brazil, **23**, 660.
- Paraguayan War, see Triple Alliance, War of the.
- Paralata or Scoloti, Scythian tribe; origin, **2**, 404.
- Paralus, Athenian galley, **3**, 640.
- Par'a'se or Bara'se, a country in Babylonia; subdued by Alusharshid, king of Kish (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 357.
- Paravæi, Macedonian tribe; furnishes troops to Sparta, **3**, 561.
- Pardakowski, a town in Finland; reduced by Gustavus of Sweden, **17**, 403.
- Pardo, Manuel (1834–1878), president of Peru; administration, **23**, 606.
- Paré, Ambroise (1517–1590), French surgeon; saved from massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 374.
- Parikanians, Persian tribe; home of, **2**, 568; in army of Xerxes, **3**, 303.
- Parikshit, East Indian king (1200 B.C.); reign, **2**, 476.
- Paris, capital and chief city of France; at time of Julian, **6**, 488; pillaged by Northmen, **11**, 3; **18**, 85; bishops hold council at (846), **11**, 10; besieged by Otto II of Germany, **11**, 19; affiliated with Hanseatic League, **11**, 95; insurrections in, **11**, 157–158, 168; free constitution restored by John the Fearless, **11**, 166; massacre of Armagnacs in, **11**, 175; besieged by Joan of Arc, **11**, 203–204; under English domination, **11**, 220; assaulted by Henry of Navarre, **11**, 393; capitulates (1814), **10**, 372; **12**, 611; **15**, 321; **17**, 487; occupied by the allied armies, **13**, 11; scene of Revolution of 1830, **13**, 44; civil war breaks out in (1848), **13**, 99; international congress meets at (1856), **13**, 130; taken by the Germans (1871), **13**, 163, 171, 176; death rate during siege of (1871), **12**, 352; the commune of 1871 in, **13**, 183.
- Paris, Treaties of: (1763), **12**, 79; **20**, 600; **23**, 223; (1814), **15**, 322–323; (1815), **12**, 643–644; (1849), **24**, 150; (1856), **15**, 14; **16**, 479; **17**, 626–630; **21**, 617; **24**, 201.
- Paris, University of, development of, **11**, 45; intervenes in war between d'Armagnac and John the Fearless, **11**, 168; makes Alexander V pope, **11**, 168; influence of, on French life, **11**, 184; influence of, at Council of Constance, **11**, 185–186; **14**, 201; under foreign control, **11**, 220.
- Paris and Helen, story of, **3**, 76, 79–80.
- Paris Brothers, The four, French bankers under Louis XV; fraudulent practices of, **12**, 11, 25.
- Paris Wedding, see St. Bartholomew.
- Parish, Sir Woodbine (1796–1882), British diplomat; signs treaty by which England acknowledged Argentine independence (1825), **23**, 592.
- Parkany, town in Hungary; battle of (1683), **14**, 397; **24**, 64, 390.
- Parker, Alton Brooks (1852–), American jurist; Democratic nominee for president of United States (1904), **23**, 491b.
- Parker, George, see Macclesfield.
- Parker, Sir Hyde (1738–1807), English naval commander; in battle with Dutch fleet off Doggerbank (1781), **20**, 637; at battle of Copenhagen (1801), **12**, 512; **16**, 421; at Boulogne, **12**, 515; in war with Holland, **14**, 12; commands expedition against Danes, **21**, 461.
- Parker, Matthew (1504–1575), archbishop of Canterbury; under Elizabeth, **19**, 279; persecutes Puritans, **19**, 345; death, **19**, 451.
- Parker, Sir Peter (1721–1811), English admiral; makes unsuccessful attack on Charleston (1776), **23**, 255; takes Newport, **23**, 259.
- Parker, Samuel (1640–1687), English prelate, bishop of Oxford; James II tries to force election as president of Magdalen College, **20**, 388.
- Parker, Thomas, see Macclesfield.
- Parkes, Sir Henry (1815–1896), Australian statesman, premier of New South Wales, **22**, 241; champions Australian federation, **22**, 255; presides at Sidney convention (1891), **22**, 255.
- Parliament, see Government.
- Parma, city of Italy; revolt of (1247), **9**, 96; insurrection in (1831), **9**, 586; battle of (1734), **12**, 29.
- Parma and Piacenza, Duchies of, become independent of papacy (1544), **9**, 464; at war with the Barberini (1644), **9**, 493; Don Charles takes possession of (1731), **9**, 532; annexed to the Lombard pos-

- sessions of Emperor Charles VI, **9**, 533; granted to Don Philip, **9**, 536.
- Parma**, Dukes of, see Farnese and Ferdinand, Don.
- Parmenides** (b. ca. 515 B.C.), Greek philosopher; teacher of monistic philosophy, **4**, 21, 23, 24, 25; old age, **3**, 507.
- Parmenion** (d. 330 B.C.), Macedonian general; defeats Dardanians, **4**, 218; opens passage to Asia, **4**, 258, 279–280; at Granicus (334 B.C.), **4**, 286–287; in Lydia and Phrygia, **4**, 293; discovers plot against Alexander, **4**, 294; enters Syria, **4**, 296; at Jerusalem (332 B.C.), **2**, 135; advice to Alexander at Arbela, **4**, 322–324; in Media, **4**, 331, 339; death of, **4**, 342–345.
- Parnell**, Charles Stewart (1846–1891), Irish statesman; succeeds to head of Irish party (1880), **21**, 645; imprisonment of (1881), **21**, 645; relation of, to Phoenix Park murders, **21**, 649; co-respondent in divorce suit, **21**, 649; death of, **21**, 649.
- Parnian Dahæ**, see Dai.
- Parroja**, Spanish general; defeated by revolutionists in Chili (1813), **23**, 585.
- Parr**, Catharine (ca. 1512–1548), sixth wife of Henry VIII of England; marries Henry VIII (1543), **19**, 194; marries Lord Seymour (1547), **19**, 211; death, **19**, 211.
- Parrhasius** (d. ca. 400 B.C.), Greek painter; elegance of, **3**, 490–491.
- Parsons or Persons**, Robert (1546–1610), English Jesuit; Jesuit agent in England (1580), **19**, 355.
- Parsu**, identified with Persians, **2**, 589, see also Persia.
- Parsua**, Armenian district, home of ancient Persians; conquered by Shalmaneser II, **1**, 388–389; see also Persia.
- Partakka**, Median kingdom; asks help from Esraddon, **2**, 584.
- Parthamasiris** (d. 114 A.D.), Parthian prince; made king of Armenia, **6**, 275; executed by Trajan, **8**, 72.
- Parthamasipes**, king of Parthia; accession (117 A.D.), **8**, 73.
- Parthenon**, Athenian temple; erected (437 B.C.), **3**, 453; description of, **3**, 479, 480; spoliation of, **3**, 479; **9**, 521, 522.
- Parthenopean Republic**, name of the republic which succeeded the kingdom of Naples; establishment of (1799), **9**, 558; **14**, 529.
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- Pelopidae, descendants of Pelops; rule of Greece passes to family of the, **3**, 64; Argos the sovereign town of the, **3**, 119, 121, 414.
- Pelopidas (d. 364 B.C.), Theban statesman and general; characterisation of, **4**, 136; exiled from Thebes (382 B.C.), **4**, 136; friend and associate of Epaminondas, **4**, 139; in war with Sparta (378 B.C.), **4**, 142; invades Boeotia (373 B.C.), **4**, 156; at battle of Leuctra (371 B.C.), **4**, 157; in expedition into Thessaly (368 B.C.), **4**, 181; sent as ambassador to Persia (367 B.C.), **4**, 183; death of, **4**, 190.
- Peloponnesian War, war waged from 431 to 404 B.C., between the Peloponnesian confederacy on one side and Athens with its allies on the other; main treatment, **3**, 508-644; cause, **3**, 510-517; battle of Delium, **3**, 580; battle of Amphipolis, **3**, 582; battle of Mantinea, **3**, 588-589; Athenians defeated before Syracuse, **3**, 606-610; naval battle of Cyzicus, **3**, 619; naval battle of Arginusæ, **3**, 634; naval battle of Ægospotami, **3**, 638-640; fall of Athens, **3**, 640-642.
- Peloponnesus, ancient name of the peninsula forming the southern part of ancient Greece (modern Morea); invasion of the

- Dorians (1104 B.C.), **3**, 115–117; supremacy of Sparta in (ca. 885), **3**, 128–151; rise of Thebes (ca. 371), **4**, 126–153; conquest of, by Rome (146 B.C.), **4**, 542–546.
- Pelops**, Greek legendary character, **3**, 107, 157.
- Pe-lu**, see Sungaria.
- Pelusium**, see Farmah.
- Pemaquid**, town in Maine; first permanent settlement in Maine (1625), **22**, 636; captured by French (1690), **23**, 185; (1696), **23**, 189.
- Pemaquid, Peace of**, treaty between colonists of Massachusetts and eastern Indian tribes (1625), **22**, 636; **23**, 188.
- Pemberton**, John Clifford (1814–1881), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Champion Hill, **23**, 441; besieged by Grant in Vicksburg, **23**, 441.
- Pembroke**, Aymer de Valence, Earl of (d. 1324); sent by Edward to put down rebellion in Scotland, **18**, 423; **21**, 89; repulses Bruce at Perth, **18**, 423; left by Edward II in command in Scotland (1307), **18**, 431; defeated at Loudoun Hill, **21**, 93; defeats and captures Piers Gaveston (1312), **18**, 432.
- Pembroke**, Richard de Clare, Earl of, "Strongbow" (d. 1177), English warrior; agrees to aid Dermot MacMurrough, **18**, 280; **21**, 368; lands in Ireland, **18**, 280; **21**, 371; captures Waterford and Dublin, **18**, 281; **21**, 371, 372; marries daughter of Dermot, **18**, 281; **21**, 372; assumes kingship of Leinster, **18**, 281; **21**, 373; Henry I humiliates, **18**, 281; **21**, 374, 377; yields sovereignty to Henry I, **18**, 281; **21**, 374; governor of English conquests in Ireland, **18**, 282; revolts against, **18**, 282; **21**, 375, 376; death of, **18**, 283; person and character, **21**, 371 note.
- Pembroke**, Richard Marshal, Earl of (d. 1234), English baron; leader of barons against Henry's foreign favourites, **18**, 372 note; murder, **18**, 372.
- Pembroke**, Thomas Herbert, Earl of (d. 1733), English naval officer; made lord high admiral (1702), **20**, 482.
- Pembroke**, William Herbert, Earl of (d. 1570), English baron; swears support to Lady Jane Grey (1553), **19**, 229; espouses cause of Mary, **19**, 231; opposes Wyatt (1554), **19**, 238.
- Pembroke**, William Marshal, 1st Earl of (1146–1219), English baron; attempts to relieve Château Gaillard, **18**, 334; becomes King John's surety, **18**, 345; at Runnymede, **18**, 346, 347; named in Magna Charta, **18**, 350; regent and guardian of Henry III, **18**, 363; policy during regency, **18**, 365; defeats count of Perche at Lincoln (1217), **18**, 365–366; death, **18**, 368.
- Pembroke**, Earl of, see Tudor, Jasper.
- Pemmo**, duke of Friuli ca. 701–ca. 744; reign, **7**, 449–450.
- Pefia**, Luis Saenz (ca. 1830–), Spanish-American statesman; president of Argentina 1891–1895, **23**, 617.
- Penal Transportation**: the American colonies and the convict transportation system, **22**, 582–584; political convicts in Virginia under James II, **23**, 134; Maryland forbids importation of felons, **23**, 136; British criminals sent to New South Wales (1787), **22**, 235; penal colony established in New South Wales (1824), **22**, 238; convict colonists in Van Diemen's Land, **22**, 242–244; convict settlement in Queensland, **22**, 249; convicts sent to Western Australia, **22**, 249; convict agitation in Cape Colony, **22**, 268.
- Penates**, Roman household gods, **5**, 68.
- Penda** (ca. 575–654 A.D.), king of Mercia 627–654 A.D.; reign, **18**, 49–53.
- Pendleton**, George Hunt (1825–1889), American lawyer and reformer; Democratic nominee for vice-president (1864), **23**, 450; introduces civil service reform bill, **23**, 479.
- Pendleton Civil Service Act** (1864), a bill to reform the civil service, passed by the congress of the United States, **23**, 479.
- Penelope**, in Greek legend wife of Odysseus, **3**, 91, 96, 97.
- Penestæ or Penests**, Thessalian serfs; general conditions of, **3**, 190; **4**, 162.
- Peninsular Campaign**, in American history, name given to McClellan's campaign against Richmond, Va. (March–July, 1862), **23**, 430–432.
- Peninsular War**, campaigns of the allied forces of Spain, Portugal and England against the French in the Spanish peninsula (1808–1814); main treatment, **10**, 336–374, 537–541; **12**, 582; **21**, 474–478.
- Penjeh**, oasis in Russian Turkestan; battle (1885), **17**, 617.
- Penn**, William (1644–1718), founder of Pennsylvania; early life, **23**, 34–37; obtains West New Jersey, **23**, 30; one of proprietors of East New Jersey, **23**, 32; obtains grant of Pennsylvania, **23**, 32; proclamation to colonists, **23**, 33; makes treaty with Indians, **23**, 38–40; founds Philadelphia, **23**, 41; boundary dispute with lord Baltimore, **23**, 136; advice to duke of York gains charter of liberties for New York, **23**, 154; later years, **23**, 45–46.
- Pennsylvania**, state of the United States; Hudson anchors in Delaware Bay (1609), **22**, 499; Swedes settle Tinicum (1643), **23**, 10; Dutch of New Netherlands conquer (1655), **23**, 17–18; West India Company transfers to Amsterdam (1663), **23**, 22; surrendered to duke of York (1664), **23**, 26; Charles II grants to William Penn, **23**, 32; Philadelphia settled (1683), **23**, 41; royal province (1693–1694), **23**, 45; adopts new form of government (1696), **23**, 45; Penn grants "Charter of Privileges" (1701), **23**, 45; concludes treaty with the Six Nations (1743), **23**, 168; trading posts established on the Ohio (1750), **23**, 200; Mason and Dixon's line (1761), **23**, 43;

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Penrose, Sir Charles Vinicombe (1759-1830), English admiral; blockades Bayonne (1814), **10**, 371.

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Pentadius, master of offices under Emperor Julian and ambassador to Constantius (360 A.D.), **6**, 492.

Pentapolis, a group of five cities; (1.) in Africa, comprising Cyrene, Apollonia, Barca, Arsinoe, and Berenice, **7**, 126; (2.) Pentapolis Maritima in Italy, contained Rimini, Ancona, Fano, Pesaro, and Sinigaglia, with part of exarchate of Ravenna, **9**, 18; conquered by Lombards (720-730), **9**, 24; (3.) Turkish name for Sungaria, **24**, 259.

Pentateuch or Torah, first five books of Old Testament; on wanderings of Israel, **2**, 60; miracles, **2**, 67; Roman soldier executed for tearing copy of, **2**, 173; expiation for violating laws of, **2**, 205; codes in, **2**, 207.

Pentathlus, Greek adventurer; leads colony of Rhodians and Cnidiants to Sicily (ca. 580 B.C.), **3**, 202; threatens Phoenician settlements, **3**, 591.

Pen-ta-ur, pseudonym of Egyptian prince, brother of Ramses III; conspiracy discovered (thirteenth century B.C.), **1**, 170.

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Pentecost, a Jewish feast, **2**, 207.

Penthesilea, queen of Amazons, **2**, 441, 446.

Penthievre, Joan de, niece of John III of Brittany; pretends to crown of Brittany (1341), **11**, 107.

Penthilids, ruling house of Mytilene; outrages of, **3**, 176.

Pentland Hills, insurgents defeated at (1666), **21**, 300.

Pepi I, or Philos, or Meri-Ra, king of Egypt of the sixth dynasty; his monuments and records, **1**, 101-102; subdues land of Herusha, **1**, 102; **2**, 271.

Pepin "the Short" (714-768 A.D.), king of Franks 751-768 A.D., son of Charles Martel; main treatment, **7**, 502-519; becomes sole ruler of Frankish Empire, **7**, 505; elected and anointed, **7**, 508; founds Carlovingian dynasty, **16**, 536; defeats Saxons, **7**, 509; visited by Pope Stephen II, **7**, 511-512; receives title of *Patricius Romanorum*, **7**, 512; summons council of state (755 A.D.), **7**, 512; invades Italy (755 A.D.), **7**, 513; second expedition against Lombards, **7**, 514-515; wars with Aquitaine, **7**, 516-518; relations with pope, **7**, 507-517; **8**, 556, 557; death, **7**, 518; estimate, **7**, 518-519.

Pepin (d. 838 A.D.), second son of Louis le Débonnaire and king of Aquitaine 817-838 A.D.; made king of Aquitaine, **7**, 557, 558; rebels against father, **7**, 559; deprived of Aquitaine, **7**, 559; opposes Lothair, **7**, 561; share in empire, **7**, 563; death, **7**, 564.

Pepin II (d. 864 A.D.), king of Aquitaine and grandson of Louis le Débonnaire; favours Lothair, **7**, 567; in the battle at Fontenailles (841 A.D.), **7**, 567; escapes to Aquitaine, **7**, 567; Charles the Bald tries to ruin, **7**, 570; leader of Aquitanians, **7**, 577.

Pepin or Carloman (777-810 A.D.), second son of Charlemagne; becomes king of Italy (781 A.D.), **7**, 524; campaigns in Italy, **7**, 552; changed name to Pepin and crowned king of the Lombards, **8**, 561.

Pepin of Heristal (d. 714 A.D.), duke of Austrasia; main treatment, **7**, 482-488; defeats Neustrians in battle of Tixtry, **7**, 484; endeavours to restore Frankish empire, **7**, 485; promotes spread of Christianity among Germans, **7**, 486; defeats Swabians, **7**, 486; nominates child of Grimwald to joint mayoralty of Burgundy and Neustria (714 A.D.), **7**, 487.

Pepin of Landen (d. 639 A.D.), mayor of the palace under Clothaire II, Dagobert I, and Sigebert II; his rise and influence, **7**, 480-481.

Pepin, a son of Charlemagne by a concubine; his conspiracy, **7**, 532.

Pepoli, Taddeo de, citizen of Bologna; becomes ruler of Bologna (1337), **9**, 159.

Pepperell, Sir William (1696-1759), American colonial soldier; in command of expedition against Louisburg (1745), **23**, 196; created a baronet, **23**, 197.

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Pepys, Samuel (1633-1703), English politician and diarist; describes fall of Rump Parliament (1660), **20**, 206; describes plague, **20**, 248, 249, 250, 251; describes London fire, **20**, 253-254.

Pequots, a tribe of North American Indians; war with settlers (1636-1638), **23**, 106-107.

Peræa, a district in Palestine, **2**, 70, 198.

Percy, Algernon, 10th earl of Northumberland (1602-1668), English noble; in debate on Amnesty Bill (1660), **20**, 212.

- Perceval**, Spencer (1762–1812), English statesman, premier 1809–1812, **21**, 477.
- Perctarit**, king of Lombards 671–686 A.D., **7**, 445–446.
- Percy**, Sir Henry (1272?–1315), nephew of earl of Warrene and Surrey; in war against Wallace (1297), **18**, 410; **21**, 71, 73; opposes Bruce in Scotland, **21**, 89, 91; retreats to England, **21**, 92.
- Percy, Henry** (1299?–1352), lands restored by Treaty of Northampton, **21**, 116; at battle of Neville's Cross (1346), **21**, 139.
- Percy, Henry**, 1st earl of Northumberland (d. 1408), English nobleman; instrumental in dethroning Richard II, **18**, 506, 507; defeats Scots at Homildon Hill, **18**, 522; **21**, 163; in revolt against Henry IV, **18**, 523 seq.; death, **18**, 525.
- Percy, Henry** (Harry Hotspur) (1364–1403), son of 1st earl of Northumberland; recovers Berwick from the Scots (1378), **18**, 487; at battle of Otterburn, **18**, 501; **21**, 156, 159; operations against Welsh insurgents, **18**, 518; at battle of Homildon Hill, **18**, 522; **21**, 163; in rebellion against Henry IV, **18**, 522 seq.; second rebellion against Henry and flees to Scotland (1405), **18**, 524; death, **18**, 524; **21**, 164.
- Percy, Henry** (1446–1489), 4th earl of Northumberland; joins his forces to army of Richard III, **18**, 623; refuses to take part in battle of Bosworth Field (1485), **18**, 624; enforces taxation for Henry VII, **19**, 26.
- Percy, Hugh** (1742–1817), 2nd duke of Northumberland; at battle of Concord, **23**, 242.
- Percy, Sir Ralph**, son of 1st earl of Northumberland; taken prisoner at battle of Otterburn, **21**, 158.
- Percy, Thomas** (d. 1572), 7th earl of Northumberland, English politician; conspires against Elizabeth, **19**, 339; execution, **19**, 349.
- Percy, Thomas** (d. 1606), steward of earl of Northumberland; in Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 478.
- Percy, Thomas**, earl of Worcester (d. 1403), joins Henry IV (1399), **18**, 506; in revolt against Henry IV (1403), **18**, 523; taken prisoner and executed, **18**, 524.
- Perdicaris, Ion**, American, seized by Raisuli, **24**, 475.
- Perdiccas I**, alleged founder of Macedonian monarchy, **3**, 96; **4**, 211, 212.
- Perdiccas II** (d. ca. 413 B.C.), king of Macedonia; extends territory, **3**, 444; incites Chalcidians and Bottiaeans to revolt from Athens, **3**, 445; makes peace with Athens, **3**, 534; forced to alliance with Athens, **3**, 581; persuaded by Nicias to ally with Athens, **3**, 582.
- Perdiccas III** (d. 359 B.C.), king of Macedonia, brother of Philip; causes assassination of Ptolemaeus (364 B.C.), **4**, 214; joins Athens and resists Illyrians, **4**, 214, 215; advised by Plato, **4**, 215.
- Perdiccas** (d. 321 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; kills Pausanias (336 B.C.), **4**, 252; at assault on Thebes, **4**, 270–271; commands division of phalanx, **4**, 278–279; marriage, **4**, 377; addresses council at Babylon, **4**, 423; receives Alexander's signet, **4**, 423, 424; guards body of Alexander, **4**, 425; career after death of Alexander, **2**, 386; **4**, 425–436, 475–476, 553; invades Egypt, **4**, 435, 563–564; death, **4**, 435, 476; estimate, **4**, 433.
- Peredeo**, Lombard warrior; induced by Rosamund to murder Alboin (573 A.D.), **7**, 438.
- Père Duchesne**, Parisian revolutionary journal, edited by Hébert; attacks Moderates, **12**, 335.
- Péréfixe**, Hardouin de Beaumont de (1605–1671), tutor of Louis XIV, **11**, 494.
- Perego**, Leo da, Dominican monk; introduces inquisition at Milan, **9**, 91.
- Pereiaslav**, city of Russia; stormed by Greeks (972 A.D.), **17**, 101; besieged (1521), **17**, 189.
- Perennis**, praetorian prefect 183–186 A.D.; conspires against Commodus and is murdered, **6**, 379.
- Pereyra**, French revolutionist; execution (1794), **12**, 336.
- Perez**, Antonio (1539–1611), Spanish politician; secretary of Philip II of Spain, **10**, 253; persecutions of, **10**, 253–254; De Castro's estimate of, **10**, 255–256.
- Perez, José Joaquin** (b. 1800), president of Chili 1861–1871; administration, **23**, 610.
- Perez, Juan de Marchena** (fifteenth century), Spanish monk; befriends Columbus, **22**, 425.
- Perez, Santiago** (1830–), Colombian politician, president of New Granada 1874–1876; begins civil war, **23**, 602.
- Pergamus**, kingdom of Asia Minor; rivalled by Pontus, **2**, 375; wars with Philip V, **5**, 297; becomes Roman province, **2**, 385, 419; **5**, 382.
- Periander**, tyrant of Corinth 625–585 B.C.; conquers Epidaurus, **3**, 183; administration at Corinth, **3**, 191; terminates feud between Athens and Mytilene, **3**, 225; as one of the "Seven Sages," **3**, 210; character, **3**, 191.
- Pericannii**, nomad tribe in Asia; follow army of Cyrus, **2**, 655.
- Pericles** (495–429 B.C.), Athenian orator and statesman; rules imperial Athens, **3**, 448–464; judicial and constitutional reforms, **3**, 454–459, 550–551; attacks the Areopagus, **3**, 245, 420–423; foreign policy, **3**, 426, 458, 527, 566; encourages colonisation, **3**, 450; ostracises Thucydides, **3**, 452; opposes Sparta, **3**, 517, 519–521, 524, 543; leads army to Megara, **3**, 531–532; charges against, **3**, 463, 464, 518, 529, 543–546, 549, 550; policy reversed by The Thirty, **4**, 3; revival of science under, **4**, 33; main principle of, **4**, 71; compared with Epaminondas, **4**,

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- Pericles** (d. 406 B.C.), Athenian commander, son of the great Pericles; brief career of, **3**, 634.
- Périer**, Casimir (1777–1832), French statesman; elected to chamber of deputies, **13**, 22; leaves chamber, **13**, 30 note; in chamber of deputies under Charles X, **13**, 37; policy of, as premier, **13**, 59; Loménie's estimate of, **13**, 61–62; death, **13**, 61.
- Périer**, Jean Paul Casimir, see **Casimir Périer**.
- Pérignon**, Dominique Catherine, Marquis de (1754–1818), French soldier and statesman; victories in Catalonia, **10**, 315.
- Périgord**, see **Talleyrand**.
- Periodonicus**, Roman name for victor in all games; Nero's efforts to gain title of, **6**, 215.
- Periplus of Hanno**, account of voyage of exploration (fifth century B.C.); text, **2**, 356–357; opinions as to authenticity, **2**, 358.
- Peristrello**, Bartolomeo Munnis (fifteenth century), Italian navigator; Columbus marries daughter of, **22**, 415.
- Perizzites**, Canaanitish tribe; Israelites dwell among, **2**, 71.
- Péronne**, Treaty of (1468), between Louis XI and Charles the Bold, **11**, 254 seq.
- Peroz**, Sassanian king of Persia 459–484 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 85.
- Perperna**, M. (d. 129 B.C.), Roman consul; quells insurrection of slaves, **5**, 325.
- Perperna**, M. Vento (d. 72 B.C.), Roman general in Social War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413; joins Sertorius in Spain (77 B.C.), **5**, 458; betrays Sertorius (72 B.C.), **5**, 459.
- Perpetual Parliament**, Act for the (1641), **19**, 598.
- Perpetual Peace** (*Paix perpétuelle*), between France and the Swiss Confederation (1515), **9**, 445.
- Perra**, Aquileo, president of Colombia; accession (1876), **23**, 602.
- Perrers**, Alice (1400), mistress of Edward III; influence, **11**, 149; at death of Edward III, **18**, 483; punishment of, **18**, 486 note.
- Perrhaebi**, Thessalian tribe; own Dodona, **3**, 105; join Amphictyonic League, **3**, 168; submit to Persia (480 B.C.), **3**, 313, 314, 318; revolt against Alexander (333 B.C.), **3**, 410, 412.
- Perron**, French officer serving in India 1802–1803; directs military affairs of Sindhiā, **22**, 118; seeks British protection, **22**, 119.
- Perrott**, Sir John (ca. 1527–1592), English statesman; becomes lord-deputy of Ireland, **21**, 411; assists Irish against incursions of the Scots, **19**, 422.
- Perry**, Matthew Galbraith (1794–1858), American naval commander; in Mexican War, **23**, 374; commands expedition to Japan, **24**, 609–620.
- Perry**, Oliver Hazard (1785–1819), American naval officer; at battle of Lake Erie, **23**, 331.
- Perryville**, Kentucky, United States; battle of (1862), **23**, 434.
- Persano**, Count Carlo Pellione di (1806–1883), Italian admiral; defeated at Lissa (1866), **15**, 27–28.
- Persephone** (*Proserpine*), Greek goddess, also called Kore; origin of, **3**, 105, 114; statue of, **3**, 479, 486.
- Persepolis**, ancient capital of Persia; palaces of, **2**, 657; compared with Egyptian capitals, **2**, 659, 660.
- Perseus or Perses**, Greek mythical hero; worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 214; legends of, **4**, 317; founds Mycenæ, **3**, 64; exploits, **3**, 68–70; relation to Danaans, **3**, 103.
- Perseus** (d. ca. 160 B.C.), king of Macedon; wars with Rome, **4**, 536–538; **5**, 302–303; surrenders to Octavius, **5**, 304.
- Persia**, a country of western Asia; Ancient: main treatment, **2**, 559–661; land and people, **2**, 565–572; the Median or Scythian Empire, **2**, 573–586; the early Achæmenians and the Elamites, Cyrus and Cambyses, **2**, 587–604; the Persian dynasty: Darius I to Darius III, **2**, 605–633; civilisation, **2**, 634–661; chronology, **2**, 559–564; war with Macedon (334–331 B.C.), **4**, 284–328; fall, **4**, 329; Sassanid empire, **8**, 76–99; Mediæval and Modern, **24**, 488–495; Sufiæ dynasty, **24**, 492; constitution granted (1906), **24**, 495; Russian and English spheres of influence, **24**, 495; chronology, **24**, 496–499.
- Persian Wars**, in ancient Greek history, wars between Persia and Greeks (500–449 B.C.) (sometimes considered as having ended 479 B.C.); main treatment, **3**, 264–430; Ionic revolt, **3**, 264–267; battle of Marathon (490 B.C.), **3**, 272–279; battle of Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), **3**, 320–329; battles of Artemisium and Salamis, **3**, 330–352; battle of Platæa (479 B.C.), **3**, 362–373; battle of Mycale (479 B.C.), **3**, 376–377; battle of Erymedon (466 B.C.), **3**, 408–409; battle of Salamis in Cyprus (449 B.C.), **3**, 430.
- Persius Flaccus**, Aulus (34–62 A.D.), Roman satirist, **6**, 105.
- Personal Liberty Laws**, name given to legislation in the northern United States; directed against the fugitive slave law (1860), **23**, 408.
- Persidaean Dynasty**, a line of rulers in Mycenæ, descendants of Perseus, **3**, 64, 114.
- Persigny**, Jean Gilbert Victor Fiafin, Duke of (1808–1872), French politician; in *coup d'état* of December 2nd, 1851, **13**, 116.
- Pertev Pasha**, Turkish commander; at Lepanto (1571), **9**, 473.
- Perth**, town in Scotland; battles of (1306), **18**, 423; (1310), **21**, 96; siege of (1738), **21**, 136.
- Perth**, Treaty of (1573), **21**, 274.
- Pertinax**, P. Helvius (126–193 A.D.), Roman emperor 192–193; governor of Mœsia,

- 6**, 303; watchword of, **C**, 327; reign, **6**, 377, 382-383; deified by Severus, **6**, 386.
- Pertinax, Helvius** (d. 212 A.D.), son of Emperor Pertinax; killed by Caracalla, **6**, 392.
- Peru**, a country on coast of South America; conquered for Spain (1533-1534) by Pizarro, **23**, 536-561; empire of the Incas, **23**, 537; revolt against Spain (1780, 1814), **23**, 577, 585 seq.; Spaniards defeated at Ayacucho (1824), **23**, 587; republican government organised by Castilla (1845), **23**, 606; at war with Chili (1879), **23**, 607; political history (1880-1899), **23**, 607-609; relations with Bolivia, **23**, 613.
- Perugia**, ancient city of Etruria, capital of modern Italian province, Perugia; stormed by the Swiss guard of Pius IX (1859), **9**, 605.
- Peruzzi**, Florentine trading firm; lends money to Edward III of England, **9**, 159.
- Pescadores**, islands in Strait of Formosa; ceded to Japan (1895), **24**, 578.
- Pescara**, Ferdinand Francesco d' Avalos, Marquis of (ca. 1490-1525), Italian soldier, general of Charles V; conspires for crown of Two Sicilies, **9**, 449-450; captures Francis I at Pavia, **9**, 448; **11**, 317.
- Pescennius Niger**, see **Niger**.
- Peschiera**, town in northern Italy; siege of (1848), **14**, 642.
- Pesmes**, ballads of Servia, **17**, 89.
- Pestel**, Paul (1794-1826), Russian agitator; leads Southern Alliance, **17**, 512; author of *Russian Truth*, **17**, 512; condemned to death, **17**, 539.
- Pestilence**, see **Plague**.
- Pestrucci**, Achille, assassin in pay of Guise; murders Coligny (1572), **11**, 374.
- Petalism**, Syracusan system of banishment, **3**, 251; see also **Ostracism**.
- Petasebast** (820 B.C.), king of Egypt, **1**, 174.
- Petasius**, Tiberius, Roman soldier; usurps imperial title (729 A.D.), **7**, 206.
- Petchenegs**, nomadic Turkish people; encroach on Danube lands (ca. 800 A.D.), **24**, 130; invade Russia (ca. 900 A.D.), **17**, 97-98; in Bulgaria, **24**, 163, 167, 168.
- Peter** (969 A.D.), king of Bulgaria 927-969; reign, **24**, 164-167; refuses aid to Nicephorus, **7**, 233.
- Peter I**, of Lusignan (d. 1369), king of Cyprus; at war with Genoese, **9**, 267.
- Peter I**, prince of Montenegro 1782-1830; reign of, **24**, 208.
- Peter II**, prince of Montenegro 1830-1851; reign of, **24**, 209.
- Peter (I) Alexeievitch**, "the Great" (1672-1725), czar of Russia 1682-1725; main treatment, **17**, 249-327; childhood of, **17**, 251-253; asserts control, **17**, 253 seq., 254; military reforms of, **17**, 255; negotiations with Rumania, **24**, 144; takes Azov from Turks, **17**, 256-257; **24**, 402; repudiates Eudoxia, **17**, 257; schemes of conquest, **17**, 258; Strelitz

- conspiracy, **17**, 258-259; travels, **17**, 259, 265; studies machinery and industry, **17**, 260 seq.; supports Augustus of Saxony as heir to Polish throne, **17**, 260, 261; engages foreigners in his service, **17**, 264; executes rebels, **17**, 265; enters upon Northern War against Sweden, **16**, 371-372; **17**, 265; **24**, 68; intrigues in Poland, **24**, 73-74; reverse at Narva, **16**, 373-376; **17**, 266-267; victory near Dorpat, **17**, 268; military success and foundation of St. Petersburg, **17**, 269-272; renewed hostilities, **17**, 272-273; gains possession of all Ingria, **17**, 273; summons international assembly for intervention in affairs of Poland, **17**, 275; revolt of the Cossacks, **17**, 278; defeats Charles XII at Pultowa, **17**, 280; **24**, 383-387; concludes defensive alliance with Prussia, **17**, 281; acknowledges marriage with Catherine, **17**, 281; war with Turkey, **17**, 281-283; **24**, 405-406; forced to restore Azov in Treaty of Pruth, **17**, 284; forms league with Brandenburg, Hanover, and Denmark against Sweden, **17**, 285; gains possession of Pomerania, **17**, 286; naval victory over Swedes at Åland, **17**, 286; at zenith of power, **17**, 287-289; second European trip of, **17**, 289-294; disinherits Czarevitch Alexis, **17**, 294 seq.; lays foundation of Academy of Sciences, **17**, 294; treatment of Rasolniks, **17**, 301; deprives clergy of power of death penalty, **17**, 302; exposes imposture of the weeping image, **17**, 302; renews hostilities with Sweden, **17**, 302, 304; dictates terms at Treaty of Nystad, **16**, 397-398; **17**, 304; as an administrator, **17**, 304-309; church and aristocracy, **17**, 309-311; abolishes old order of nobility, **17**, 311; commerce with the East, **17**, 311; war with Persia, **17**, 312-314; last years, **17**, 317; infidelity of Catherine, **17**, 315-316; death, **17**, 317; estimates of, **17**, 318-326.
- Peter (II) Alexeievitch** (1715-1730), czar of Russia 1727-1730; reign of, **17**, 328-331; involved in War of Quadruple Alliance, **17**, 329; death, **17**, 329.
- Peter (III) Feodorovitch** (Charles Peter Ulrich) (1728-1762), czar of Russia 1762; education of, **17**, 353-354; accession of, **16**, 402; **17**, 360; invests Catherine with domains, **17**, 360-361; seeks possession of Schleswig, **17**, 361; allies himself with Frederick the Great, **15**, 222; **17**, 361; abolishes secret chancery, **17**, 361-362; emancipates nobility, **17**, 362; military reforms, **17**, 362; claims theocratic authority, **17**, 362, 363; acts of imprudence, **17**, 363; plots against, **17**, 364-367; ousted by Catharine, **17**, 367-368; signs abdication, **17**, 368; death, **15**, 223; **17**, 369.
- Peter Feodorovitch (The False Peter)** (d. 1607), Russian impostor; becomes regent of Russia (1606), **17**, 231; execution of (1607), **17**, 232.

- Peter III, czar of Russia, pretender to title of, see Stephen the Little.
- Peter (I) Karageorgevitch (1846-), king of Servia; receives dowry from czar, **24**, 204; made king, **24**, 205.
- Peter, Saint (originally Simon), the chief of the twelve apostles of Christ; escapes from prison in Rome, **2**, 172; pontificate, **8**, 519.
- Peter (d. 1250), count of Brittany, grandson of Louis VI of France; joins crusade, **8**, 432; at battle of Mansura, **8**, 440.
- Peter, duke of Oldenburg; marriage to Catherine Palovna (1808), **17**, 465.
- Peter (d. 1268), duke of Savoy 1263-1268; reign, **9**, 503.
- Peter, Archdeacon, testimony concerning St. Gregory (604 A.D.), **8**, 533.
- Peter of Amiens or Peter the Hermit (ca. 1050-1115), hermit and monk; preaches crusade, **7**, 653; **8**, 314, 330-331; at Constantinople, **8**, 339; attempts to escape from Antioch, **8**, 348; death, **8**, 357.
- Peter, of Capua, Cardinal, mediates between John of England and Philip II (1200), **18**, 331.
- Peter of Castelnau, papal legate in France; reproaches count of Toulouse for countenancing Albigenses (1208), **11**, 52; murder, **11**, 52.
- Peter de Montaigu, cardinal of Laon; counsels Charles V to control the ministry of war (1388), **11**, 159.
- Peter of Pisa (eighth century); Charlemagne attends lectures of, **7**, 534.
- Peter de Pratelles, at siege of Joppa (1192), **8**, 398.
- Peter, bishop of Roeskilde; commands expedition of the Danish king (1194), **16**, 157; in conquest of Estonia (1219), **16**, 160.
- Peterborough, Earl of, see Mordaunt, Charles.
- Peter Martyr or Pietro Vermigli (1500-1562), Florentine theologian, professor at Oxford; forced to leave England on accession of Mary, **19**, 235; as a founder of the Reformation in England, **19**, 448.
- Peter Martyr or Saint Pietro of Verona, carries the inquisition into Lombardy (ca. 1230), **9**, 91.
- Peters or Peter, Hugh (1599-1660), English Puritan clergyman; settles in New England (1638), **23**, 99; execution of, **20**, 236.
- Peters, Wilhelm Karl Hartwig (1815-1884); founds German protectorate in central East Africa, **15**, 538.
- Petersburg, city in Virginia; siege of (1864), **23**, 450 seq.
- Petersfield, town in Hampshire, England; massacre of (1819), **21**, 509.
- Peter's Pence, a money tribute to the pope; beginnings of, in England, **18**, 70 note.
- Peterwardein, town in Slavonia, Hungary; battle of (1716), **24**, 406.
- Petilius, Quintus, name of two Roman tribunes (183 B.C.); cite Scipio Africanus to answer charges, **5**, 301.
- Petilius Spurinus, Quintus (second century B.C.), Roman prætor urbanus; orders religious books of Numa burned, **5**, 107.
- Petines (d. 334 B.C.), Persian general; in battle of the Granicus, **4**, 285, 288.
- Pétion de Villeneuve, Jérôme (1753-1794), French revolutionist; accompanies Louis XVI to Paris, **12**, 242; chosen mayor of Paris, **12**, 249; favours Girondists, **12**, 253, 258; temporarily suspended from office, **12**, 256; distributes arms to insurgents, **12**, 260 note; compelled to sign order repelling forces of insurgents, **12**, 261; accompanies royal family to temple, **12**, 265; released from office, **12**, 265; again recognised as mayor, **12**, 267; tries to stop September massacres, **12**, 271, 272; elected president of national convention, **12**, 281; arrest and escape, **12**, 300; death, **12**, 391.
- Petit, Jean (d. ca. 1413), French theologian; doctrine of, **8**, 636 seq.
- Petition of Right (1628), bill asserting fundamental principles of English liberty; framed by commons, **19**, 50; amended by lords, **19**, 550, 551; becomes law, **19**, 552; violated by Charles I, **19**, 568, 572; text, **22**, 355.
- Petkoff, Bulgarian premier, assassinated (1907), **24**, 186.
- Petrach, Francesco (1304-1374), Italian poet; career of, **9**, 191 seq.; influence on the revival of learning, **9**, 179, 184, 201; presses Clement VI to return to Rome, **9**, 213; Rienzi and, **9**, 211, 219, 222.
- Petre, Edward (1631-1699), English Jesuit, confessor to court of James II of England; influences king in dismissal of Rochester, **20**, 387; made privy councillor, **20**, 388; advises king to issue declaration of indulgence (1688), **20**, 394; reconciles Lord Sunderland and the earl of Mulgrave to Catholicism, **20**, 405; escapes to France, **20**, 408.
- Petreius, Marcus (d. 46 B.C.), Roman general; early career, **5**, 493; command against Catiline devolves upon; **5**, 491-493; legate of Pompey in Spain, **5**, 534; surrenders to Caesar, **5**, 535; flees with Juba, **5**, 556, 560; death, **5**, 556, 560.
- Petri, Olaus or Olaf (1493-1552), Swedish religious reformer; translates Bible into Swedish, **16**, 274; vanquishes Catholic theologian in presence of Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 275; in diet of Vesterås, **16**, 280-281; publishes religious "Handbook," **16**, 284; character, **16**, 274.
- Petrie, William Matthew Flinders (1853-), English Egyptologist; archaeological discoveries, **2**, 30; **3**, 44, 50, 53, 54.
- Petrik, Turkish chief; invades Ukraine, **17**, 278.
- Petronella, sister of Emperor Lothair II and mother of Dirk VI of Holland; takes up arms against Emperor Henry V (1121), **13**, 289.
- Petronilla, queen of Aragon, daughter of Ramiro II; unites Aragon and Catalonia

- by marriage with Raymond Berengar IV (1150), **10**, 59, and note.
- Petronius, Caius, "Elegantiæ Arbitr"** (d. 66 A.D.), Roman courtier, author and consul; favourite of Nero, **6**, 205; opens his veins, **6**, 205; "Satires" (reputed) of, **6**, 105, 106.
- Petronius, Publius**, Roman governor; legate of Syria, **6**, 162; ordered to erect statue of Caligula (41 A.D.), **2**, 171; **6**, 162.
- Petronius Maximus**, Roman emperor (455 A.D.); birth and position, **6**, 596, 599; Valentinian and, **6**, 596, 597, 599, 600; becomes emperor and marries Eudoxia, **6**, 600; flight and death, **6**, 600.
- Petrovaplovsk**, Russian warship; sinking of (1904), **24**, 658.
- Petrov, Anton**, Russian peasant (d. 1861); heads revolt in Kazan, **17**, 594; shot, **17**, 595.
- Petrus de Vinea**, see **Vinea, Petrus de.**
- Pettigrew, James Johnston** (1828–1863), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 439.
- Petty, Sir William** (1623–1687), English scientist; creates science of political arithmetic, **20**, 352; investigations into agricultural wages, **20**, 354; founds Royal Society of Dublin (1683), **21**, 437.
- Petty, William**, marquis of Lansdowne and earl of Shelburne, see **Shelburne, Earl of.**
- Petty-Fitzmaurice**, marquis of Lansdowne, see **Lansdowne, Marquis of.**
- Peucestas**, officer of Alexander the Great; commands army in Egypt (331 B.C.), **4**, 319.
- Peucestas**, somatophylax of Alexander the Great; Alexander's shield-bearer, **4**, 363, 364; satrap of Persia (ca. 331 B.C.), **4**, 436.
- Peucetii**, Italian tribe, **3**, 111.
- Pevensey**, town in Sussex, England; William II of England besieges Odo in, **18**, 213, 214.
- Pexodarus**, last native prince of Caria, **2**, 386.
- Peyronnet, Charles Ignace, Count of** (1778–1854), French politician; in Louis XVIII's cabinet, **13**, 28; presents bill to destroy liberty of press, **13**, 37; arrested, **13**, 57, 58.
- Pezet, Juan Antonio** (1810–1879), Peruvian statesman; succeeds to presidency on death of Ramon (1863), **23**, 606; retires to England (1865), **23**, 606.
- Pfaffenbrief, The**, Swiss confederation adopts, **16**, 579.
- Pfaffenhofen**, town in Bavaria; armistice of (1796), **14**, 514.
- Pflug, Julius** (1499–1564), German ecclesiastic; in conference for union of Catholics and Protestants, **14**, 305.
- Phæax**, Athenian naval commander; sent to aid of Leontini (422 B.C.), **3**, 595.
- Phædra**, legendary daughter of Minos and wife of Theseus, **3**, 108.
- Phædrias**, one of the "Thirty Tyrants," **4**, 2.
- Phædrus** (ca. 1–60 A.D.), Roman writer, **6**, 106, 160.
- Phæneas** (second century B.C.), Ætolian envoy to Romans, **4**, 532.
- Phagita, Cornelius**, Cæsar kidnapped by (82 B.C.), **5**, 596–597.
- Phagspa Lodoi Gyaltsan**, Buddhist lama in Tibet (1270), **24**, 509.
- Phalæcus** (d. ca. 338 B.C.), son of Onomarchus and leader of Phocians; continues war on Thebes, **4**, 231; treason of, **4**, 231, 232.
- Phalain, Madame de** (eighteenth century), mistress of Dubois, **12**, 23.
- Phalanx, Macedonian**, formation of infantry devised by Philip of Macedon; formation, **4**, 220; suggested by Epaminondas, **4**, 154, 220, 254; superiority over Theban phalanx at Chæronea, **4**, 245, 246; Alexander's use of, **4**, 278, 321; compared with Roman legion, **4**, 398.
- Phalanx, Roman**, **5**, 111.
- Phalanx, Theban**, at Leuctra, **4**, 220; at Chæronea, **4**, 245, 246.
- Phalaris** (ca. 549 B.C.), tyrant of Agrigentum; cruelty, **3**, 177; **4**, 580.
- Phalces** (d. ca. 1000 B.C.), Dorian leader; invades Sicyon, **3**, 119.
- Phaleus**, a Corinthian; founds Epidamnus (627 B.C.), **3**, 440.
- Phanariots**, see **Fanariots.**
- Phanes of Halicarnassus**, Greek captain; submits to Cyrus, **2**, 599; his children slain (524 B.C.), **2**, 601.
- Phanomachus**, Athenian general; takes Potidaea (430 B.C.), **3**, 544.
- Phao**, freedman of Nero; protects emperor (68 B.C.), **6**, 223.
- Pharamond**, legendary king of Franks 420–428 A.D.; legend of, **7**, 463–464.
- Pharaoh of the Oppression**, Egyptian king; identified with Ramses II, **1**, 73.
- Pharaoh of the Exodus**, Egyptian king; identified with Menephtah, **1**, 31, 73; pursues the Israelites (1270 B.C.), **2**, 61.
- Pharax**, proxenus for Thebes in Sparta, **4**, 113.
- Pharax**, Lacedæmonian naval commander; co-operates with Dercyllidas against Persians (398 B.C.), **4**, 85.
- Pharisees**, Jewish sect; origin and beliefs, **2**, 160–162; schools of, **2**, 179, 201; oppose Asmoneans (ca. 108 B.C.), **2**, 26, 162; control kingdom (ca. 78 B.C.), **2**, 26; adaptability of, **2**, 28.
- Pharnabazus** (d. ca. 370 B.C.), Persian satrap of Bithynia; policy with Dorians and Athenians, **2**, 618; relations with Greeks, **4**, 82–108, 115–117; treatment of Athenian envoys (408 B.C.), **4**, 23; orders assassination of Alcibiades (404 B.C.), **4**, 24; attacks Spartan fleet, **2**, 291; aids rebuilding of Long Walls, **3**, 426; **4**, 117; favour of, courted by Spartans, **3**, 618, 619, 630; defeated by Egyptians (394 B.C.), **2**, 623, 628, 649.
- Pharnabazus** (d. 331 B.C.), Persian admiral; commands fleet against Alexander, **2**, 295; **4**, 305, 318–317.
- Pharnaces I**, king of Pontus 190–156 B.C.; captures Sinope (183 B.C.), **2**, 388.

Pharnaces II (ca. 100–47 B.C.), king of Pontus 63–47 B.C.; becomes ally of Rome, **5**, 473–474; conquered by Cæsar, **5**, 551–552.

Pharnaces (d. 334 B.C.), Persian general; at battle of Granicus, **4**, 285, 288.

Pharnuches (d. ca. 480 B.C.), general of Xerxes; left at Sardis, **3**, 303–304.

Pharsalia, epic of Roman decadence; censured, **6**, 103.

Pharsalus, city of ancient Greece; battles of (364 B.C.), **4**, 190; (48 B.C.), **5**, 541–543.

Phasael (d. 40 B.C.), governor of Jerusalem; taken prisoner, **2**, 163–164.

Phaya Takh (d. 1782), king of Siam; reign of, **24**, 515.

Phaya-Uthong (d. 1782), king of Siam; founds city of Ayuthia, **24**, 515.

Phayllus (d. 351 B.C.), Phocian leader; succeeds Onomarchus, plunders Delphi, **4**, 231; invades Boeotia, **4**, 231; defeated by Philip, **4**, 227, 231.

Phayllus, Greek naval commander; brings ship from Italy to Salamis (480 B.C.), **3**, 337.

Phelles (d. 887 B.C.), king of Tyre; slays his brother, **2**, 283.

Phenicia, see Phœnicia.

Pheretima, Greek wife of Battus III of Cyrene; mission of, to Egypt (ca. 520 B.C.), **2**, 612.

Pherendates, Persian prince; defeated by Greeks (468 B.C.), **3**, 409.

Pherendates, Persian official; becomes satrap of Egypt (340 B.C.), **2**, 629.

Phidias (ca. 500–ca. 430 B.C.), Greek sculptor; statues of, **3**, 453, 475, 481, 484, 487; superintendent of public buildings, **3**, 454, 477; accusation of, **3**, 461–462, 463; death of, **3**, 462.

Phidippides, Athenian courier; sent to Sparta to address the Spartans (490 B.C.), **3**, 270–271.

Phido, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

Phidon (eighth century B.C.); king of Argos; reign of, **3**, 183.

Phila, regent of Macedonia and daughter of Antipater; becomes wife of Craterus (322 B.C.), **4**, 475.

Phila-Aphrodite, Athenian temple; erected in honour of wife of Demetrius (307 B.C.), **4**, 495.

Philadelphia, city in Pennsylvania, United States; Swedes settle on site of, **23**, 10; founded by William Penn (1682), **23**, 41; attempt of Paxton Boys to murder Indians at (1764), **23**, 226; opposes Stamp Act (1765), **23**, 233; refuses to receive teaships from London (1774), **23**, 338; first Continental Congress meets at (1774), **23**, 240; second Continental Congress meets at (1775), **23**, 247; evacuated by the British (1778), **23**, 268; centennial exhibition of 1876 held at, **23**, 474.

Philadelphus, see Ptolemy II.

Philaret, patriarch of Russia (1613); establishes splendour of the patriarchate, **17**, 239.

Philetærus (d. 263 B.C.), prince of Pergamum; death of, **4**, 556.

Philibert of Châlons (1502–1530), prince of Orange, French soldier; at siege of Naples (1528), **11**, 324.

Philip (Marcus Julius Philippus), "the Arabian," Roman emperor 244–249 A.D.; celebrates thousandth anniversary of Rome, **6**, 407; made prætorian prefect, **6**, 412; becomes emperor, **6**, 412–413; death, **6**, 413.

Philip I (ca. 1053–1108), king of France 1060–1108; shares reign with Henry I (1060), **11**, 25; minority, **11**, 27; wars with Robert the Frisian and William the Conqueror (1071–1083), **11**, 29; excommunication by Pope Urban II, **11**, 30; aids Robert of Normandy (1094), **18**, 218; death, **11**, 30.

Philip (II) Augustus (1165–1223), king of France 1180–1223; main treatment, **11**, 47–56; banishes Jews from France, **18**, 308; crusade of, **8**, 387–390; **11**, 48; **18**, 309, 311–312; operations in Normandy, **11**, 49; **18**, 317, 320–321, 331; marriages, **16**, 157; **18**, 331; struggle with pope, **18**, 331–332; **8**, 611; supports Hugh, count of La Marche, and burns Tours, **18**, 333; attacks John and recovers Normandy, **11**, 50; **18**, 334–335; asked by Pope Innocent III to attack John, **18**, 340–341; his exalted position, **11**, 47; relations with barons, **11**, 50; acquires influence over Languedoc, **11**, 51; plunders Flanders and plans conquest of England, **11**, 54; in battle of Bouvines, **11**, 54–55; sixth crusade, **8**, 424, 425; death, **11**, 56.

Philip (III) "the Bold" (1245–1285), king of France 1270–1285; reign, **11**, 74.

Philip (IV) "the Fair" (1268–1314), king of France 1285–1314; reign, **11**, 75–89; unites Navarre to France by marriage with Joanna, **11**, 75; war with England, **11**, 75; **18**, 414 seq.; conquest of Flanders, **11**, 76; **13**, 315–319; excommunicated by Boniface VIII, **11**, 81; **8**, 618–619; first convokes third estate, **8**, 499; **11**, 88; persecutes Templars, **8**, 457, 459; aids Holland, **13**, 302, 333.

Philip (V) "the Tall" (ca. 1293–1322), king of France 1316–1322; reign, **11**, 91–92; relations with Flanders, **13**, 320.

Philip VI (1293–1350), king of France 1328–1350; reign, **11**, 98–123; attempts to crush the Visconti, **9**, 134, 135; aids count of Flanders, **11**, 99; **13**, 321, 322; ally of Scotland against England, **11**, 102; throne claimed by Edward III of England, **11**, 103; challenged by Edward III to single combat, **11**, 106; financial policy, **11**, 110; defeat at Crécy, **11**, 114–118; **18**, 461–464; loses Calais, **11**, 120; **18**, 466; truce with Edward III, **11**, 121; **18**, 467; annexes Dauphiné and Montpellier, **11**, 122; alliance with brigand Croquart, **11**, 134; death, **11**, 123; **18**, 473; characterisation of, **11**, 123.

Philip II (382–336 B.C.), king of Macedon 359–336 B.C., father of Alexander the Great; main treatment, 4, 208–255; as hostage at Thebes, 4, 154, 181; rise of Macedonia under, 4, 208 seq., 215 seq.; military organisations of, 4, 216–217, 220, 245–246, 254; court of, 4, 217–218; accession to throne, 4, 227; conquers Illyrians and Thracians, 24, 156; destroys Olynthus, 4, 230; in Sacred War against Phocians, 4, 227, 230–232; elected to Amphictyonic Council, 4, 232; makes peace with Athenians, 4, 232; besieges Perinthus and Byzantium, 4, 238; war against Locrians, 4, 239; defeats Athenian and Theban army at battle of Chæronea, 4, 245; subdues Peloponnesians, 4, 249; nominated leader of Greeks in expedition against Persia, 4, 250; death, 4, 251–253; character, 4, 218, 253–255; wives and mistresses of, 4, 255, 259, 434; compared with Alexander the Great, 4, 257.

Philip (III) Arrhidæus (d. 317), king of Macedon, an imbecile, natural son of Philip II; birth, 4, 424; tool of Meleager, 4, 424, 426; proclaimed king (323 B.C.), 4, 424, 425, 431; Perdiccas takes possession of, 4, 427; marries Eurydice, 4, 475; put to death by Olympias, 4, 439, 440, 490.

Philip IV (d. 296 B.C.), king of Macedon (ca. 297 B.C.), son of Cassander; death, 4, 452.

Philip V (229–179 B.C.), king of Macedon, 220–179 B.C.; early life and character, 4, 462, 526; wars in Greece, 4, 527, 530; poisons Aratus, 4, 528; negotiations with Hannibal, 4, 528; 5, 260, 263, 296; wars with Rome, 4, 529–536; 5, 296–302; death, 4, 537; 5, 302.

Philip I, of Portugal, see Philip II, of Spain.

Philip II, of Portugal, see Philip III, of Spain.

Philip III, of Portugal, see Philip IV, of Spain.

Philip (I) "the Handsome" (1478–1506), king of Castile 1504–1506; marriage, 14, 237; reign, 10, 178–185; concludes alliance with Louis XII of France, 10, 180; enters Spain, 10, 181; rule in Netherlands, 13, 366; death, 10, 185; 13, 366; characterisation, 10, 185.

Philip II (1527–1598), king of Spain (I, of Portugal), 1556–1598; main treatment, 10, 233–260; marries Mary Tudor (1554), 10, 234; 11, 346; at battle of St. Quentin (1557), 10, 238; 11, 347; at war with France, 10, 239–240; 19, 259–260; concludes with France Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis (1559), 11, 348; 13, 382; supports Guise party in France (1562), 11, 357; harasses Venetian commerce, 9, 324; Italian wars of, 9, 468–472; marries Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II, of France, 10, 240; 13, 381; proclaimed monarch of North America (1565), 22, 550; marries Anne of Austria (1572), 13, 427; rule in, and struggles of, with the Low Countries, 10, 240–244; 11, 361; 13, 381–384, 385–386, 390–

394, 402, 425, 485–486; 14, 308; prepares armada against England (1588), 10, 244–246; 11, 385; 13, 524–525; acquires crown of Portugal (1580), 10, 246, 500–501; leaves instructions to Philip III, 10, 507; signs Peace of Verbins (1598), 11, 405; death, 10, 257; 13, 532; 19, 420; condition of Spain under, 10, 257–258; characterisation of, 10, 235–237, 259–260.

Philip III (1578–1621), king of Spain (II, of Portugal) 1598–1621; accession, 10, 262; Italian policy, 9, 482; reign in Portugal, 10, 508; rule in Low Countries, 13, 533, 540, 541, 546; death, 10, 262.

Philip IV (1605–1665), king of Spain (III, of Portugal) 1621–1665; accession, 10, 263; 13, 570; decline of Spain under, 10, 263–266; Catalan insurrection under, 10, 267; rule in Portugal, 10, 508–512; death, 10, 271; 13, 631; characterisation, 10, 266, 271.

Philip V (1683–1746), king of Spain 1700–1746; accession of, 10, 277, 280; 11, 601–612; 13, 644; 14, 405; main treatment of reign, 10, 280–301; marries Maria Louisa of Savoy (1701), 10, 282; at war with England (1703), 10, 285 seq.; invests Barcelona, 10, 286; at war with Portugal (1707), 10, 288, 520; flees his capital, 11, 621; recalled to Madrid (1710), 10, 289; victorious at Brihuega, 10, 289; re-established as king (1713), 14, 416; marries Princess Elizabeth Farnese, 9, 530; 10, 292; attacks Sicily (1718), 10, 293; accedes to Quadruple Alliance, 9, 530, 532; abdicates (1724), 10, 294; claims Austrian inheritance (1740), 14, 426; death, 10, 300.

Philip, king of Sweden (1080), 16, 188.

Philip, son of Amyntas; commands under Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), 4, 278.

Philip (second century B.C.), a Phrygian; appointed governor of Judea, 2, 143; regent for Antiochus Eupator, 2, 151.

Philip, tyrant of Thebes; assassinated (379 B.C.), 4, 136–138.

Philip (first century A.D.), a Jew; at siege of Jerusalem, 2, 185.

Philip, son of Menelaus; commands Thessalian cavalry under Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), 4, 279, 324.

Philip of Alsace (d. 1195), count of Flanders 1168–1195; legislation, 13, 314, 315; captures Floris III of Holland, 13, 290; vice-regent of Jerusalem, 8, 371.

Philip of Anjou, see Philip V, king of Spain.

Philip of Croton (fifth century B.C.), son of Butacides; venerated for his beauty, 3, 484.

Philip (ca. 1177–1208), duke of Swabia and son of Frederick Barbarossa; strife for Holy Roman Empire, 14, 112; murdered by Otto of Wittelsbach, 8, 611.

Philip Augustus, see Philip II, of France.

Philip van Marnix, of Sainte Aldegonde, see Sainte Aldegonde.

Philip Herod, see Herod, Philip.

- Philip "the Bold" (1342-1404), duke of Burgundy 1361-1404; power of, 11, 155, 157, 159; 13, 351; at war with England, 13, 353, 356.
- Philip "the Good" (1396-1467), duke of Burgundy 1419-1467; accedes to Treaty of Troyes, 11, 179, 180; revenges his father's murder, 11, 180-182; abandons English alliance, 18, 557; war with Gloucester and Jacqueline of Hainault, 11, 188; reconciled with England, 11, 188; annexes Holland to Netherlands, 11, 188; 13, 284, 346, 468; at siege of Paris, 11, 203; delivers Joan of Arc to English, 11, 205; rupture with England, 11, 220-221; signs truce with Charles VII, 11, 222; 13, 354; concludes Treaty of Arras, 11, 223-224; assembles nobles at Nevers, 11, 233; seizes Luxembourg, 13, 310; suggested as emperor of Holy Roman Empire, 14, 221; at war with Charles VII, 11, 242-243; crusade against Turks, 11, 243-244; death, 11, 253 note; 13, 356; splendour of administration, 13, 357; abolishes right of "sanctuary," 13, 377.
- Philip the Magnanimous (1504-1567), landgrave of Hesse 1509-1567; introduces Reformation into Hesse, 14, 266; in League of Torgau, 14, 266; assembles conference of Marburg, 14, 267; restores Würtemberg to Duke Ulrich, 14, 272; war with Duke Ernest of Brunswick and Goslar, 14, 282; imprisoned by Emperor Charles V, 14, 303; liberated, 14, 311; character, 14, 290.
- Philip, King (d. 1676), American Indian chief of Pokanokets (Wampanoags), son of Massasoit; ill-treatment of, by colonists, 23, 146; plans attack upon New England settlements (1676), 23, 146; progress of war waged by, 23, 146-148; death, 23, 148.
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- Philip William (d. 1618), prince of Orange, count of Buren, eldest son of William the Silent; birth, 13, 501; student at Louvain, 13, 411, 420; reverence of, for his father, 13, 509; captivity in Spain, 13, 420, 530; returns to Holland (1596), 13, 530.
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- Philiphaugh, place near Selkirk, Scotland; battle of (1645), 21, 294.
- Philippa (1312-1369), queen of Edward III; marriage, 13, 334; intercedes with Edward for men of Calais, 18, 466-467; death, 18, 483.
- Philippa (d. ca. 1303), daughter of Guy, count of Flanders; marriage negotiations with Edward and Philip the Fair, 18, 414-415, 418; death, 18, 419.
- Philippa, daughter of Henry IV of England, queen of Eric VII, king of Denmark 1412-1438; defends Copenhagen, 16, 206.
- Philippa (fourteenth century), daughter of Lionel, duke of Clarence; marries Roger Mortimer, earl of March, 18, 509.
- Philippa of Lancaster (fourteenth century), queen of John I of Portugal; marriage, 10, 454.
- Philippe (thirteenth century), son of the emperor Baldwin II; pawned by father to secure debt, 7, 300.
- Philippe Égalité, duke of Orleans, see Orleans.
- Philippeau, Pierre (1759-1794), French revolutionist; proposes investigation of deputies, 12, 334; arrests corrupt generals, 12, 335; arrest and execution, 12, 336-338.
- Philippi, city in Macedonia; battle of (42 B.C.), 5, 622-624.
- Philippics, The, a series of orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon, 4, 227-229, 235, 236, 473.
- Philippicus or Bardanes, Byzantine emperor 711-713 A.D.; reign, 7, 193-194.
- Philippine Islands or Philippines, an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean; Magellan reaches, 10, 487; Portugal cedes to Spain, 10, 521; ceded by Spain to United States, 23, 489; rebellion against United States, 23, 489; native legislature meets (1907), 23, 491e.
- Philippists, religious sect, see Crypto-Calvinists.
- Philopovitch, Joseph (1818-1889), Austrian soldier; invades Bosnia, 15, 51.
- Philippsburg, town in Germany; besieged by the imperialists (1676), 11, 585; taken by Louis XIV (1688), 11, 600; 20, 407; captured by French (1734), 12, 29, (1799), 17, 436.
- Philippus (fourth century B.C.), a Greek physician; cures Alexander the Great, 4, 296.
- Philippus (d. 325 B.C.), son of Machatas, satrap of India; serves under Alexander, 4, 362; builds city in India, 4, 366; death, 4, 372.
- Philippus, tetrarch of Ituræa and Trachonitis 4 B.C.-34 A.D., son of Herod the Great; territories allotted to, 6, 139.
- Philippus, L. Marcus, Roman consul 91 B.C.; agrarian law of, 5, 402; strife with Drusus, 5, 411, 412.
- Philippus, L. Marcus, Roman consul 56 B.C.; opposes triumvirate, 5, 508.
- Philippus, Q. Marcus, Roman consul 169 B.C.; invades Macedonia, 5, 303.
- Philiscus (fourth century B.C.), Persian envoy to Greece, 4, 180.
- Philistines (Peleseth, Zarephathites, Ascalonians), an ancient people of Semitic origin, dwelling in Philistia; wars with Israel, 1, 10-11, 72-83, 91-92, 107, 343-344; invade Syria, 1, 169; 2, 50, 64, 273; absorb Canaanites, 2, 64; wars with Judah, 2, 70, 75, 86, 110, 114; devastate Phœnicia, 2, 273.

- Phillip, Captain Arthur, governor of New South Wales 1788–1792; administration, **22**, 236.
- Phillips, Lionel (1849–), South African financier and mine owner; chairman of Johannesburg reform committee (1895), **22**, 298; trial and condemnation of, **22**, 298.
- Phillips, Wendell (1811–1884), American orator and abolitionist, **23**, 394.
- Phillips, William (1731–1781), British soldier; sent against Maryland and Pennsylvania, **23**, 278.
- Philo, Q. Pubilius, Roman consul and dictator 339 B.C.; laws of, **5**, 185; war with Samnites (321 B.C.), **5**, 189, 190.
- Philocharis, Tarentine orator; causes attack on Roman ships (282 B.C.), **4**, 584; **5**, 199.
- Philocles, Athenian general; death of, after Ægospotami (405 B.C.), **3**, 639.
- Philocles, Athenian general; in command at Munychia (324 B.C.), **4**, 418; exiled, **4**, 482.
- Philocrates (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator; envoy from Athens to Philip, **4**, 231–234.
- Philocrates, Peace of, **4**, 237.
- Philocritus, legendary slave of Ulysses; character, **3**, 96.
- Philolaus (fifth century B.C.), Greek philosopher; law code of, **3**, 187; library of, **3**, 473.
- Philometor, see Ptolemy VI.
- Philopator, see Seleucus IV and Ptolemy IV.
- Philopœmen (ca. 252–183 B.C.), Greek general; efforts in Achæan League against Romans, **4**, 529, 533; political theories, **4**, 534; killed by Romans, **4**, 535.
- Philos, see Pepi I.
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- Philotas (d. 330 B.C.), Macedonian soldier; commands cavalry under Alexander the Great, **4**, 279, 297; commands royal guard, **4**, 324, 342; accused of conspiracy, death, **4**, 342–344; ability of, **4**, 404.
- Philoxenus (fourth century B.C.), Macedonian tax-collector in Asia Minor; efforts against Greece, **4**, 418–419.
- Philpot, John, London alderman; captures sea-rovers (1378), **18**, 486.
- Phinehas, son of Eli, the high priest; slain, **2**, 75.
- Phintias, Greek tyrant of Agrigentum 278 B.C., **4**, 510.
- Phintys, woman disciple of Pythagoras, **3**, 476.
- Hhips, William (1651–1695), colonial governor of Massachusetts, **23**, 171; expedition against Quebec, **23**, 163; expedition against Port Royal, **23**, 187; summoned to England, **22**, 177.
- Phlegyæ, mythical Greek people, **3**, 105, 113.
- Phliasians, Greek tribe, **3**, 371.
- Phocæans, Ionian people of Phocæa, Asia Minor; rivals of Phœnicians, **2**, 309, 311; colonise Spain, **10**, 5.
- Phocas, emperor of the East 602–610 A.D.; in rebellion against Maurice, **7**, 151; reign, **7**, 155.
- Phocion (ca. 402–317 B.C.), Athenian soldier and statesman; at siege of Salamis in Cyprus, **2**, 292–293; at Naxos, **4**, 143; in Eubœa, **4**, 229; at siege of Byzantium, **4**, 238; commands fleet in Hellespont, **4**, 245; urges peace with Macedonia, **4**, 230, 266, 273, 410–412, 414, 463, 474; aids Harpalus, **4**, 418; defeats Macedonians near Marathon, **4**, 468; execution, **4**, 483–485.
- Phocis, ancient state of central Greece; land and people, **3**, 28, 188; relations with Athens, **3**, 428–434, 580, 642; in Persian wars, **3**, 320–323, 328, 337–338, 359, 363; sacred wars (ca. 450 B.C.), **3**, 432; (357 B.C.), **4**, 227, 232; relations with Sparta, **3**, 426, 432, 524; **4**, 96, 108, 109, 141, 144, 155; in Amphictyonic League, **3**, 168; relations with Thebes, **4**, 96, 144, 158, 166, 172, 232; conquered by Macedonia, **4**, 227, 233, 240, 243, 271, 379; in Ætolian League, **4**, 518.
- Phœbidas, Spartan general; in Olynthian War (383 B.C.), **4**, 130–131, 247.
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Photius (d. 891 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople 857–867 A.D., 877–886 A.D.; strife with Ignatius, **8**, 568; strife with Nicholas, **8**, 569; deposed by Basil, **8**, 570.

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Phraortes I (*Frawarti, Frawartish*), king of Media 656–634 B.C.; subjugates Persia, **2**, 575, 581.

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Phyle, Attic citadel; battle (403 B.C.), **4**, 10–12.

Phyllidas, Theban patriot; conspires against Athenian magistrates (382 B.C.), **4**, 136–138.

Phyllis, Roman woman, nurse of Domitian and Julia; buries Domitian's body (96 A.D.), **6**, 261.

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Piccinino, Jacopo, Italian soldier, son of Niccolo Piccinino; murdered by Ferdinand I, king of Naples (June 24th, 1465), **9**, 238.

Piccinino, Niccolo (1375–1444), Italian general in service of Filippo Maria Visconti; at battle of Casa al Secco (1427), **9**, 281; aids Lucca (1430), **9**, 285; defeats Carmagnola at Soncino, **9**, 257, 286; defeated by Sforza, **9**, 258.

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Piccolomini, Ottavio (1599–1656), Austrian general; intrigues against Wallenstein, **14**, 363; plans to invade France, **14**, 369; battle of Breitenfeld (1642), **14**, 380.

Picenians or **Picentines**, tribe of ancient Italy; conquered by Romans (268 B.C.),

- 5**, 210; in Social War against Rome, **5**, 412, 435.
- Pichegru**, Charles (1761–1804), French soldier; part in French Revolution, **12**, 358–359; assumes command of army of the Rhine, **12**, 366; defeats Clerfayt, **12**, 377; takes Ypres, Bruges, and Ostend, **12**, 380; drives duke of York back to the sea, **12**, 383; conquers Holland, **12**, 383–386; **14**, 19, 509; returns to Paris, **12**, 393; turns traitor, **12**, 408; at head of royalists, **12**, 445–446; in conspiracy against Napoleon, **12**, 533–535; strangled in prison, **12**, 535.
- Pickering**, Timothy (1745–1829), American soldier and statesman; opposes President Adams' French policy (1799), **23**, 315.
- Pickering**, Sir William (1516–1575), suitor of Queen Elizabeth (1560), **19**, 296.
- Pickett**, George Edward (1825–1875), American soldier; leads charge of Confederate troops at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 439; surrender of, **23**, 450.
- Pickett's charge, see Gettysburg, battle of.
- Picquart**, Colonel J. C. A., French soldier; defends Dreyfus (1895), **13**, 196.
- Picquigny**, town in France; Treaty of, between France and England (1475), **18**, 601.
- Picot**, Sir Thomas (1758–1815), British soldier; at Badajoz (1812), **10**, 364; at battle of Waterloo (1815), **12**, 627, 628; death, **12**, 629.
- Pictor**, Fabius, see Fabius Pictor.
- Picts or Cruithne**, a race of people who formerly inhabited a part of Scotland; origin, **18**, 25; **21**, 6; invade Roman provinces in Britain, **18**, 26; overrun Britain, **18**, 28, 32; defeated by Egfrith, **18**, 55; defeat Northumbrians, **18**, 56.
- Picus Cærianus** (d. 218 A.D.), Roman governor of Arabia; killed by Elagabalus, **6**, 396.
- Piedmont**, a government in the northwestern part of Italy; made a duchy, **9**, 503; under Louis XIV, **9**, 506–508; conquest by Napoleon Bonaparte, **9**, 550; **12**, 425; allies expel French, **9**, 559; second conquest by Napoleon, **9**, 564; insurrection of constitutionalists in, **9**, 584; constitution granted to, **9**, 592; in War of Italian Independence, **9**, 604–606; **13**, 135; **14**, 643; **15**, 15.
- Pieng-an** or **Ping Yang**, city in Korea; battle of (1894), **24**, 558; Japanese at (1904), **17**, 623.
- Pierce**, Franklin (1804–1869), 14th president of the United States; elected president, **23**, 389; administration, **23**, 390–401; repeal of Missouri Compromise, **23**, 391; attitude towards Kansas-Nebraska Bill, **23**, 392; the Gadsden Purchase, **23**, 392.
- Pierce**, John (seventeenth century), English colonial proprietor; attempts to plant rival colony at Plymouth, **22**, 633.
- Pierola**, Nicholas de (1839–), Peruvian politician; assumes dictatorial powers (1879), **23**, 607; in war with Chili, **23**, 607; presidency of (1895–1899), **23**, 609.
- Pierpont**, Francis H. (1814–1899), American political leader; elected provisional governor of West Virginia (1861), **23**, 420; government recognised in Virginia, **23**, 461.
- Pierre, Isambert de la**, Augustine monk; devotion to Joan of Arc (1431), **11**, 218.
- Pietrasanta**, town in Italy; siege of (1484), **9**, 383.
- Pietro Bey**, see Mauromichales.
- Pietro Nicco d'Andorno**, see Andorno.
- Pigot**, Lord (d. 1777), administration at Madras, **22**, 90; confinement and death, **22**, 91.
- Pigott**, Richard (ca. 1828–1889), Irish forger and adventurer; exposed by *London Times*, **21**, 649; flight and suicide, **21**, 649.
- Pilate**, Pontius (Latin *Pontius Pilatus*), Roman procurator of Judea 26–36 A.D.; offends the Jews (33 A.D.), **2**, 168; **6**, 140; condemns Jesus of Nazareth to death (33 A.D.), **2**, 169.
- Pilgrimage of Grace**, insurrection (1536) in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, **19**, 178–179.
- Pilgrimages**, see Crusades.
- Pilgrim Fathers**, the founders of Plymouth colony (1620), **19**, 490; see also Pilgrims.
- Pilgrims**, religious organisation in England; formation of church of (1592), **22**, 616; persecuted in England, **22**, 618; emigrate to Holland (1608), **22**, 619; life in Holland, **22**, 621; plan to settle in America, **22**, 622; make compact with merchants and receive overtures from Dutch, **22**, 624; voyage to America, **22**, 625; landing at Plymouth (1620), **22**, 626; make compact and explore country about Plymouth, **22**, 628; conclude treaty with Massasoit, **22**, 631; privations, **22**, 633; growth and government of colony, **22**, 634 seq.; dealings with New Netherlands, **23**, 6.
- Pillersdorf**, Austrian statesman; minister of interior (1848), **14**, 630.
- Pillnitz**, Declaration of, a convention between Emperor Leopold II and Frederick William of Prussia against French Revolution (1791), **12**, 245; **14**, 503; **15**, 269.
- Pillow**, Gideon Johnson (1806–1878), American soldier; commands Confederate army at battle of Belmont (1861), **23**, 425; escapes from Fort Donelson, **23**, 426.
- Pilsen**, city in Bohemia; Wallenstein makes compact with army leaders at (1634), **14**, 363.
- Piltown**, town in Ireland; battle of (1462), **21**, 392.
- Pilumnus**, Roman rustic deity; invoked at weddings, **6**, 350.
- Pinches**, Theophilus Goldridge (1856–), English orientalist; translator of Babylonian version of the creation, **2**, 219.

- Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth (1746–1825), American statesman; in Constitutional Convention (1787), **23**, 291; envoy of United States to France, **23**, 306, 313.
- Pinckney, Thomas (1750–1828), American statesman; Federal candidate for vice-president (1800), **23**, 316; envoy of United States to Spain, **23**, 303.
- Pindar (522–443 B.C.), Greek poet; dithyrambic victories of, **3**, 496; honoured by Hiero, **3**, 592; Thebes punishes, Athens rewards, **3**, 495; Alexander's tribute to memory of, **4**, 272.
- Pindarus, Roman freedman; connection with death of Cassius (42 B.C.), **5**, 623.
- Pindharis or Pindaries, bands of freebooters in Malwa, India; destruction of (1814–1818), **22**, 126, 127.
- Pineda, Alonzo Alvarez de, Spanish explorer, **22**, 452, 453; connection with discovery of Mississippi (1519), **22**, 452, 474 note.
- Pineres, Regente, Spanish viceroy of New Granada (1781), **23**, 577.
- Pinerolo or Pignerol, town in Italy; siege of (1630), **11**, 461.
- Ping Yang, see Pieng-an.
- Pinjamakha, Hindu king, **2**, 479.
- Pinkie or Pinkey, town near Edinburgh; Scotch defeated at battle of (1547), **19**, 220; **21**, 244; see also Prestonpans.
- Pinkney, William (1764–1842), American statesman and diplomat; mission to England (1806), **23**, 321–322, 326.
- Pinotenus, Athenian naval commander; in expedition to Peloponnesus (375 B.C.), **4**, 143.
- Pinta, La, ship of Columbus, **22**, 428 seq.
- Pinto, Anibal (1824–1884), president of Chili (1876), **23**, 611.
- Pinto, Francisco Antonio (1785–1858); president of Chili (1826 and 1829), **23**, 610.
- Pinzon, Ariez (Arias), nephew of Alonzo and Vicente Pinzon; expedition to South America (1498), **22**, 467; **23**, 652.
- Pinzon, Francisco Martin, Spanish sailor, brother of Martin Alonzo and Vicente Yáñez Pinzon; pilot of the *Pinta*, **22**, 428.
- Pinzon, Martin Alonzo (1441–1493), Spanish navigator; supports projects of Columbus, **22**, 426, 442; aids Columbus, **22**, 427, 442; in command of *Pinta*, **22**, 428, 429; deserts Columbus, **22**, 439; Columbus rejoins, **22**, 440; arrives at Palos, **22**, 441; humiliation and death, **22**, 442; characterisation, **22**, 442; descendants ennobled by Charles V, **22**, 442.
- Pinzon, Vicente Yáñez (1460–1524), Spanish navigator, brother of Martin Alonzo Pinzon; in command of the *Niña*, **22**, 428; discoveries in South and Central America, **22**, 467, 468; **23**, 652; descendants ennobled, **22**, 442.
- Piombo, Fra Sebastiano del (1485–1547), Venetian painter, **9**, 400.
- Pipa (third century), wife of Emperor Galienus, **6**, 416.
- Piper, Carl, Count (d. 1716), minister of Charles XII of Sweden; at battle of Narva, **16**, 375; at battle of Pultowa, **16**, 387.
- Piracy and Buccaneers; Pompey subdues the Cilician pirates (67 B.C.), **5**, 464–467; buccaneers in the West Indies (seventeenth century), **23**, 56; action against buccaneers in the Carolinas, **23**, 57; the exploits of Captain Kidd, **23**, 165, 165 note; extinction of piracy in North American waters (eighteenth century), **23**, 195; Barbary pirates, **19**, 507; **24**, 482.
- Piri Reis, Turkish admiral; in Asiatic seas (1551), **24**, 346; literary works, **24**, 354.
- Pirkheimer, Willibald (1470–1530), German general; in war of Switzerland with Maximilian I, **14**, 241 seq.
- Pir Muhammed, grandson of Timur; appointed Timur's successor (1405), **24**, 302.
- Pirna, town in Saxony; siege of (1756), **15**, 190.
- Pisa, province, and capital of province, in Tuscany, Italy; early history of, **9**, 23, 35, 115; in wars of the crusades, **8**, 394; 396; **9**, 36; Genoese destroy harbour of (1096), **8**, 471; leaning tower of, built (1118), **8**, 476; wars of, with Florence, **9**, 118, 159, 288, 421, 426, 430; wars of, with Lucca, **9**, 41, 118, 159, 263; aids Naples against Sicily (1118), **8**, 77; strife of nobles and people in (thirteenth century), **9**, 261; defeated by Genoa near Meloria (1284), **9**, 116, 262; loses Sardinia (1327), **9**, 150, 263; in Ghibelline and Guelf strife, **9**, 94, 136, 149, 152, 244; subject to the Visconti, **9**, 246, 254, 256; Charles VIII of France liberates (1494), **9**, 414.
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- Pisander, Athenian politician; appointed commissioner (415 B.C.), **3**, 598; conspires against democracy (412–411 B.C.), **3**, 621–629.
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- Pizarro**, Ferdinand (ca. 1479–1578), Spanish soldier, brother of Francis Pizarro; sent to Atahualpa, **23**, 544–545; defeats Almagro and sends officers on new expedition, **23**, 550; goes to Spain and is imprisoned there, **23**, 551.
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- Pizarro**, Gonzalo (ca. 1505–1548), Spanish soldier and half-brother of Francisco Pizarro; his expedition to Peru, **23**, 552–553; deserted by Orellana, **23**, 554; leads uprising against Nuñez Vela, **23**, 559; defeats Vela and becomes captain-general of Peru, **23**, 560; marches against Gasca, **23**, 560; deserted by troops and beheaded by Gasca, **23**, 560–561.
- Placentia** or **Piacenza**, city in Italy; battle of (1746), **12**, 42; council of (1095 A.D.), **8**, 332.
- Placidia** (ca. 388–451 A.D.), Roman princess, daughter of Theodosius; weds Atawulf, **6**, 565; **10**, 15; ill-treated by Sigeric, **6**, 570; marriage to Constantius and flight to Constantinople, **6**, 572, 573; regency, **6**, 575–580; dismisses Honoria, **6**, 584.
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- Plancius**, Cneius, Roman quæstor of Macedonia (58 B.C.); kindness to Cicero, **5**, 505.
- Plancus**, Lucius Munatius, Roman consul 42 B.C.; designated for consulship by Cæsar, **5**, 578; commands in Gaul, **5**, 616; joins senatorial party, **5**, 617.
- Plancus Bursa**, Titus Munatius, Roman tribune of the plebs (52 B.C.); supports Pompey, **5**, 512; accused and condemned for burning senate house, **5**, 514.
- Plan of Iguala**, name applied to proclamation of Iturbide (1821), intended to conciliate the Spanish and National parties in Mexico, **23**, 623.
- Plantagenet**, House of, or **House of Anjou**, line of kings of England 1154–1399; for list of kings, see under **England**.

Plantagenet, Edward, earl of Warwick, see Warwick.

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Plantagenet, Richard (1209–1272), earl of Cornwall, younger brother of Henry III of England; leads military expedition into France, **18**, 370; leads seventh crusade, **8**, 432–433; obtains money for eighth crusade, **8**, 435; elected emperor of Germany (1257), **14**, 127–128; **18**, 375–376; return to England, **18**, 378–379; at battle of Lewes, **18**, 381.

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Plata, Salvador, Spanish-American revolutionist; leads insurrection in New Granada (1781), **23**, 577.

Platæa or Platææ, in ancient geography city in Boeotia, Greece; battle (479 B.C.), **3**, 362–373; attacked by Thebans (431 B.C.), **3**, 522–523; siege (429–427 B.C.), **3**, 554–560; destroyed by Thebes (ca. 372 B.C.), **4**, 150.

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Platof, Platov or Platow, Matvei Ivanovitch, Count (1751–1818), Russian general; harasses French army, **12**, 593, 596.

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Platte country, in American history name given to territory now comprising approximately states of Kansas and Nebraska; bill for organisation of (1854), **23**, 391.

Plattsburgh, city in New York, U. S. A.; battle (1814), **23**, 334.

Plautianus, Lucius (or Caius) Fulvius (d. 203 A.D.), Roman praetorian prefect; influence, **6**, 388–389; death, **6**, 389.

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Plautus or Plautus Asinius, Titus Maccius (254–184 B.C.), Roman comic poet, **5**, 358.

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Plectrudis, wife of Pepin of Herstal; supports claims of Theudwald against Charles Martel (714 A.D.), **7**, 487–489.

Plehve, Viatscheslav Constantinovich von (d. 1904), Russian minister of interior; assassinated, **17**, 625.

Pleisse, river in Saxony; battle of the (1813), **15**, 317.

Pleisswitz, Treaty of, armistice concluded with Napoleon by the Russians and Prussians (1813), **17**, 484.

Pleminius, Quintius (d. 204 B.C.), Roman proprietor in Bruttium (205 B.C.); cruelty in Locri, **5**, 283.

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Plessis-les-Tours, ruined castle near Tours, France; treaty concluded at (1581), **13**, 490.

Plesthiel, Michel, Russian envoy to Turkey (1512), **24**, 337.

Plettenberg, Walter or Gautier of (ca. 1500), grand master of Livonia; ally of Alexander of Lithuania against Ivan the Great, **17**, 180.

Pleurias, king of Illyria (fourth century B.C.); in battle with Philip of Macedon (337 B.C.), **4**, 250.

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- Plymouth Rock** or Forefather's Rock, a rock at Plymouth, Massachusetts, United States; history, **22**, 629.
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- Pocahontas** (d. 1617), American Indian woman; saves life of John Smith, **22**, 573; story of, examined, **22**, 574, 580; marriage, **22**, 579; in England, **22**, 581; death, **22**, 580 note, 581.
- Pocock**, Sir George (1706-1792) English admiral (eighteenth century); takes Havana, **20**, 600.
- Podbusk**, Henning, regent of Denmark (1370); treats with Hanseatic League, **16**, 185.
- Podesta**, name given to the chief magistrate in certain Italian cities; office, instituted in Florence, **9**, 43; Frederick Barbarossa establishes office of, in Milan, **9**, 49; replace consuls in Pisa and Genoa, **9**, 261.
- Podewils**, Count Henry von (1695-1760), Prussian statesman; as minister of Frederick the Great, **15**, 175, 176.
- Podiebrad**, George Boczko von (1420-1471), king of Bohemia; war with Matthias I of Hungary, **14**, 221.
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- Poelgeest**, Aleida van (fourteenth century), mistress of Albert of Austria, governor of the Netherlands; murdered, **13**, 340.
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Poischwitz, village in Prussian Silesia; armistice of (1813), **12**, 603.

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Poitiers, city in France; Clovis defeats Alaric near (507 A.D.), **10**, 18; Charles Martel defeats Saracens near (also known as the battle of Tours) (732 A.D.), **7**, 496; **8**, 199; **10**, 37; university founded at, **11**, 220; victory of the English near (1356), **11**, 130–132; **13**, 351; **18**, 473–475.

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- Potchefstroom, town in South Africa; siege of (1881), **22**, 291.
- Potemkin, Prince Gregory Alexandrovitch (1736–1792), Russian statesman; conspires against Peter III, **17**, 364–365; destroys Zaparogian Republic, **17**, 387; rise to power (1775), **17**, 389–391; directs massacre of Tatars, **17**, 395; controls favourites of Catherine II, **17**, 393, 397, 398; schemes for a Greek empire, **17**, 396; employs Suvarov, **17**, 396, 406, 409; characterisation, **17**, 411–412.
- Pothinus (d. 48 B.C.), Egyptian eunuch; procures Pompey's death, **5**, 542; slain by Caesar, **5**, 549.
- Potitus, Lucius Valerius, consul 449 B.C.; legislation of, **5**, 138–140.
- Potocki, Ignatius (1751–1809), Polish statesman; seeks to free Poland from Russia, **17**, 418.
- Potomac, Army of the, principal Federal army in American Civil War; organised by General McClellan (1862), **23**, 433.
- Potosí, a department of Bolivia; silver discovered in (1545), **23**, 552.
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- Pourtrincourt, Jean de Biencourt, Sieur de (1557–1615), establishes Port Royal, Nova Scotia, **22**, 555.
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- Poynings, Sir Edward (d. 1519), English deputy in Ireland; defeats Perkin Warbeck, **19**, 30; see also Poyning's Law.
- Poyning's Law, or Statute of Drogheda, act of the Irish parliament in 1494, named from Sir Edward Poynings; passed, **21**, 393; repealed, **21**, 438.
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- Prado, Mariano Ignacio (1826–1901), Peruvian soldier and politician, president of Peru 1876–1879; declares against Pezet, **23**, 606; as acting president declares war on Spain, **23**, 606; superseded by Balta (1868), **23**, 606; presidency, **23**, 607.
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- Procopian legend, name given by Freeman to story of feud between Boniface and Aëtius, **6**, 579.
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- Proctor, Henry A. (1765-1859), British general; defeat of, in Canada, **23**, 333.
- Proculus of Liguria, made emperor in Germany (280 A.D.), **6**, 430.
- Proculus, Caius Plautius, Roman consul 358 B.C.; forms Latin League, **5**, 176.
- Proculus, Julius (ca. 763-716 B.C.), Roman senator; Romulus appears to, **5**, 62-63.
- Proculus, Scribonius, Roman governor of the two Germanies; accused by Nero, slays himself (ca. 67 A.D.), **6**, 216.
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- Prodicus (ca. 399 B.C.), Greek sophist, **3**, 459, 467, 472; **4**, 31, 33.
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- Propertius, Sextus (ca. 49-15 B.C.), Roman poet; works of, **6**, 104.
- Propylæa, monumental gateway of the Acropolis at Athens; built between 437 and 431 B.C., **3**, 453; architectural style, **3**, 480; decorated in part by Polygnotus of Thasos, **3**, 490; Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, lives on site of, **3**, 228.
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- Protagoras of Abdera (ca. 481-ca. 411 B.C.), Greek sophist; first teacher to receive remuneration for teaching, **3**, 471 seq.; charged with atheism, **4**, 31.
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Ptolemy IX (Alexander I), king of Egypt 107–89 B.C.; reign, 4, 575.

Ptolemy X (Alexander II) (d. 80 B.C.), king of Egypt (authorities disagree as to the length of his reign); made king by Sulla (81 B.C.), 4, 576; 5, 441; bequeaths Egypt to Rome, 5, 479.

Ptolemy (XI) Auletes (Neus Dionysus) (d. 51 B.C.), king of Egypt 80–51 B.C.; reign, 4, 576; bribes Romans to effect his restoration, 4, 576; 5, 546.

Ptolemy (XII) the Elder (Dionysius II) (d. 48 or 47 B.C.), king of Egypt 51–48 B.C.; reigns jointly with Cleopatra, 4, 576; orders death of Pompey, 4, 576; 5, 542; expels Cleopatra, 4, 576; war with Caesar, 4, 577; 5, 546–550.

Ptolemy (XIII) the Younger (d. 44 or 43 B.C.), king of Egypt 48 or 47–44 or 43 B.C., 4, 563, 577.

Ptolemy (d. 58 B.C.), king of Cyprus; death, 5, 505.

Ptolemy (d. 40 A.D.), king of Mauretania ca. 18–40 A.D.; grandson of Antony and Cleopatra; ally of Rome, 6, 137; summoned to Rome and killed by Caligula, 6, 162.

Ptolemy (d. 332 B.C.), son of Seleucus, Macedonian general; killed at Issus, 4, 303.

Ptolemy (d. 309 B.C.), nephew of Antigonus; commands army in Greece against Cassander, 4, 444, 492; revolts against Antigonus, 4, 445.

Ptolemy (third century B.C.), son of Lysimachus, king of Thrace; pretender to Macedonian throne, 4, 458.

Ptolemy (d. 272 B.C.), son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus; slain at Sparta, 4, 513.

Ptolemy (second century B.C.), governor of Coe-e-Syria and Phoenicia; aids governor of Judea in Maccabean War, 2, 148.

Ptolemy, son of Antony and Cleopatra; made king of Armenia (34 B.C.), 5, 629.

Ptolemy, Claudius (first half of second century A.D.), Alexandrian astronomer and geographer; maps made by, 2, 303; astronomical and geographical compilation of, 4, 611.

Ptolemy Apion, see Apion.

Ptolemy Ceraunus, king of Macedonia 280 B.C., son of Ptolemy I of Egypt; reign, 4, 457; murders Seleucus, 4, 456, 506, 555, 567; relations to Pyrrhus, 4, 508; 5, 203, 207; defeated and killed by Gauls, 4, 458, 506, 568.

Ptolemy Macron (second century B.C.), Egyptian officer; favourite of Antiochus, 2, 142.

Publicola, Publius Valerius, Roman consul 509–506 B.C.; avenges Lucretia, 5, 86;

- consul with Junius Brutus, **5**, 88-90; revives secular games, **6**, 100.
- Public Safety**, Committee of, a dictatorship of nine persons, appointed in Paris (1793); organised, **12**, 299, 333, 339; decree against Lyons, **12**, 369; reorganised, **12**, 389; in insurrection of the 1st Prairial, **12**, 394; suspended, **12**, 397.
- Public Weal**, War of the, a civil war between Louis XI of France and the Nobles (1465), **11**, 250-252.
- Publicani**, a name given to the Cathari, *q. v.*
- Pubilia**, second wife of Cicero, **5**, 621.
- Pubilian Laws**, in Roman history, (1) proposed by Publilius Volero, increasing plebeian power, **5**, 131; (2) proposed by Publilius Philo, regarding election of censors, plebiscites, and approval of proposed laws, **5**, 185.
- Pubilius Philo**, Roman consul and dictator (339? B.C.); proposes Pubilian Laws, **5**, 185.
- Pubilius Volero**, Roman tribune (473 B.C.); increases plebeian power, **5**, 131.
- Pucelle**, La, see Joan of Arc.
- Pu Chun**, appointed heir-presumptive to Chinese throne (1900), **24**, 566.
- Pückler**, Count Frederick (d. 1867), Prussian minister, **15**, 474.
- Pudi-ilu**, king of Assyria ca. 1350 B.C., **1**, 374.
- Puebla**, town in Mexico; besieged by French (1863), **13**, 138.
- Pueyredon**, Juan Martin (ca. 1780-1845), Spanish-American soldier and politician; at Montevideo, **23**, 579.
- Pufendorf**, Samuel von (1632-1694), German jurist; advocates separation from Austria, **15**, 129.
- Pugatschew**, Jemeljan (1720-1775), Russian soldier; pretends to the crown, **17**, 386; executed, **17**, 387.
- Puisaye**, Count Joseph (1754-1827), French soldier; leader of royalists in Brittany, **12**, 404, 405, 406.
- Puiset or Pudsey**, Hugh de (1125-1195), English ecclesiastic; quarrel with William of Longchamp (1189), **18**, 314.
- Pul**, see Tiglathpileses III.
- Pulaski**, Count Casimir (1747-1779), Polish soldier in American service; defends Charleston, S. C., **23**, 271; killed in assault on Savannah, **23**, 271.
- Pulcheria** (399-453 A.D.), Byzantine empress 414-453 A.D.; regency with Theodosius, **7**, 42-60; proclaimed empress, **7**, 60.
- Pulista**, see Pursta.
- Pullus**, Lucius Junius, Roman consul 249 B.C.; loses fleet, **5**, 231.
- Pultava**, see Pultowa.
- Pulteney**, William (1684-1764), earl of Bath, English statesman; Whig leader, **20**, 493, 541; speech against Excise Bill, **20**, 542.
- Pultowa**, town in Russia; battle of (1709), **17**, 280.
- Pultusk**, town in Poland; battles of (1703), **16**, 377; (1806), **12**, 555; **17**, 451.
- Pu-lan-tien**, town in Manchuria; occupied by the Japanese (1904), **24**, 658.
- Pulu**, see Tiglathpileses III.
- Pungun-ila**, king of Babylon, **1**, 363.
- Punic Wars** or **Carthaginian Wars**, three wars waged between Rome and Carthage:
- (1) 264-241 B.C.: sea-fights at Mylae and Ecnomus, invasion of Africa by Regulus, battle of the Ægatian Islands, **5**, 215-233.
 - (2) 218-201 B.C.: Hannibal in Spain, Hannibal's invasion of Italy, battle of Cannæ, Marcellus in Syracuse, Hasdrubal in Italy, Scipio in Spain and Africa, battle of Zama, **5**, 238-295.
 - (3) 149-146 B.C.: attack on Massinissa, destruction of Carthage by Scipio, **5**, 305-314.
- Punitz**, town in Posen, Prussia; battle of (1704), **24**, 71.
- Punjab** or **Panjab**, district in northwestern India; name and geography, **2**, 485, 486; early peoples, **2**, 481, 504; languages of, Aryan, **2**, 490; invaded by Persians (512 B.C.), **2**, 609; conquered by Alexander, **2**, 503; **4**, 360, 362; Sikh wars and annexation to British India (1849), **22**, 150, 151, 153, 158; mutiny (1857), **22**, 172; agitation in (1907), **22**, 224.
- Punt**, legendary country, placed by some authorities on coast of Africa; legends concerning, **1**, 108-110; tributary to Egypt, **1**, 140, 141.
- Punta Arenas**, colony of Chili, on straits of Magellan; founded (1843), **23**, 610.
- Pupienus Maximus**, Marcus Clodius (d. 238 A.D.), Roman emperor 238 A.D.; wars with Maximin, **6**, 411.
- Puqudu**, Aramaean tribe, **1**, 400.
- Puranas**, collection of Hindu legends; as sources of history, **2**, 35, 496, 505.
- Puritans**, name given to the followers of Calvin's teaching in England, including Presbyterians and Independents; under Henry VIII, **19**, 186; increase in England, **19**, 343; persecuted under Elizabeth, **19**, 344, 451; **22**, 615; hearing before James I (Hampton Court Conference), **19**, 475; character and customs, **19**, 493; **20**, 228; under Charles I, **19**, 558, seq. 566; status under Cromwell, **20**, 226; at time of the Restoration, **20**, 227-230; in Holland, **13**, 569, 569 note; **22**, 621-622; **23**, 2; pilgrims to America, **22**, 622 seq.; effect on New England, **22**, 648-651; in Maryland, **22**, 607.
- Pursta** or **Pulista**, an Asiatic tribe; repulsed by Egypt, **2**, 273.
- Puru**, an Indian people, **2**, 490.
- Purukhumi**, tribe of Syria; subdued by Tiglathpileses I (ca. 1100 B.C.), **2**, 395.
- Pushkin**, Alexander Sergeyevitch (1799-1837), Russian poet; founds literary club, **17**, 516; recalled from exile by Nicholas I, **17**, 539.
- Putnam**, Israel (1718-1790), American soldier; at Bunker Hill, **23**, 246.

- Putten**, Nicholas van (of Dordrecht), drives Flemish out of South Holland (1304), **13**, 333.
- Puttkamer**, Von, German commissioner in Togoland; explores Agotini country (1888), **15**, 558.
- Puttkamer**, Robert Victor von (1828–1900), Prussian politician; minister of public instruction (1879) and minister of interior (1881), **15**, 539.
- Puzur-Asshur**, Assyrian king; alliance with Burna-buriash (ca. 1420 B.C.), **1**, 374.
- Pydna**, in ancient geography a town of Macedonia; battle of (168 B.C.), **4**, 500; **5**, 168.
- Pygmalion**, king of Tyre and brother of Dido; succession and reign (ca. 800 B.C.), **2**, 284; murders Sychaeus or Sicharbas, **2**, 259, 308–309, 360.
- Pylades**, Roman pantomime dancer during reign of Augustus, **6**, 371.
- Pylagoræ**, delegates to Amphictyonic Council; set price on head of Ephialtes (480 B.C.), **3**, 323.
- Pylas**, king of Sidon and Tyre, see **Elulæus**.
- Pylians**, tribe of Triphylia, Greece, **3**, 101.
- Pym**, John (1584–1643), English statesman; joins in protest to James I, **19**, 508; complains to Charles I of Montagu's books, **19**, 539; in third parliament of Charles I, **19**, 549, 551; sides with Scotch, **19**, 577 note; presents grievances in Short Parliament, **19**, 578; in Long Parliament, arraigns Strafford before commons and lords, **19**, 583–584, 586–587; reveals Army Plot, **19**, 589; favours abolition of Episcopal system, **19**, 601; Charles I attempts to arrest, **19**, 614; accepts petition against prelates, **19**, 620; encourages lower house to action against Charles I, **19**, 622; death and estimates by Gardiner and Clarendon, **20**, 19–20.
- Pyramids**, of Egypt; dynastic records on, **1**, 59, 93; description of, **1**, 93, 95–97; builders of, **1**, 65, 98–104.
- Pyramids**, battle of the (1798), **12**, 464–465; **24**, 448.
- Pyrenees**, Peace of the, or Treaty of Bidassoa (1659), **9**, 500, 507; **10**, 269, 516; **11**, 521; **13**, 624, 631, 634.

- Pyrrho** (ca. 360–ca. 270 B.C.), Greek philosopher; defines philosophy, **4**, 15; founds sceptic school, **4**, 28.
- Pyrrhus** (ca. 318–272 B.C.), king of Epirus; main treatment, **4**, 502–515; sent as hostage to Egypt, **4**, 450–451, 567; conquers Macedonia, **4**, 453, 499, 504; expedition to Italy, **4**, 508–512, 583–584; **5**, 201–209, 215, 329; in Sicily, **2**, 316, 319; **4**, 510; **5**, 207; expedition against Sparta, **4**, 460, 512; death, **4**, 513; character and achievements, **4**, 515, 606; **5**, 201.
- Pythagoras** (ca. 582–500 B.C.), Greek philosopher; ancestry, **3**, 119; school of, **2**, 161; **3**, 489; termed a sophist by Herodotus, **3**, 460; philosophical principle of, **4**, 18–19, 139; character and influence, **4**, 597–598, 608.
- Pytheas** (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator; opposes Demosthenes, **4**, 416, 466.
- Pytheas** (fourth century B.C.), Greek navigator and astronomer; visits Britain, **18**, 7; promotes commerce between Marseilles and Britain, **18**, 7; publishes account of voyages, **18**, 8.
- Pythia**, priestess of the Delphic oracle; Croesus consults, **2**, 454, 456, 460, 482; aids Cleomenes, **3**, 267; credited with "philipising," **4**, 239; announces misfortunes for Hellas, **4**, 242; saves riches of temple from Gauls, **4**, 507; see also Delphic Oracle.
- Pythian Games**, national festival in Greece, celebrated every four years; institution of, **3**, 170; Jason prepares to attend, **4**, 164, 166–167; Philip of Macedon presides at, **4**, 232, 233, 236.
- Pythius** (fifth century B.C.), a Lydian; entertains Xerxes, **3**, 294–297; Xerxes causes son of, to be slain, **3**, 297.
- Pythocles** (fifth century B.C.), a musician at Athens; instructs Pericles, **3**, 416.
- Python** of Byzantium (fourth century B.C.), dramatic poet; as partisan of Philip of Macedon, **4**, 242; author of *Agen*, **4**, 384.
- Pythoness**, see Pythia.

Q

- Qarqar**, town in Syria near the Orontes; battle of (854 B.C.), **1**, 387; **2**, 284.
- Qoht**, see Coptos.
- Quadi**, German tribe; wars with Rome, **6**, 290, 296-298; migrations of, **6**, 519, 547.
- Quadratus, Caius Volusenus**, military tribune in Cæsar's army in Gaul, **18**, 9.
- Quadratus, Ummidius**, Roman proconsul in Syria 51-60 A.D., administration of, **6**, 186.
- Quadratus, Ummidius** (d. 183 A.D.), Roman noble; conspires against Commodus, **6**, 379.
- Quadrigarius**, Quintus Clodius, Roman historian (b. ca. 100 B.C.), **5**, 644.
- Quadruple Alliance**, The, a league formed against Spain (1718) by Great Britain, France, Austria, and the Netherlands; origin of, **9**, 531; **10**, 293; Victor Amadeus assents to, **9**, 531; Philip V of Spain accedes to, **10**, 294.
- Quadruple Treaty**, The, a league formed (1834), against Dom Miguel of Portugal and Don Carlos of Spain; object of, **10**, 396.
- Quadruple Treaty**, The, concluded at London (1840); settles Egyptian affairs, **24**, 453-454.
- Quakers**, a religious sect; origin, **20**, 164; persecution in England, **20**, 164, 245; bill for the relief of, **20**, 530; banished from Virginia, **22**, 598; relation to Puritans, **23**, 3; persecution in New England, **23**, 117-119, 141, 145, 147; Virginia legislates against, **23**, 124; in North Carolina, **23**, 51; settle in West New Jersey, **23**, 30; in French and Indian War, **23**, 213.
- Quantz**, Johann Joachim (1697-1773), German musician; instructs Frederick the Great, **15**, 252.
- Quartering Act**, an English parliamentary enactment requiring the American colonies to billet British soldiers; effect of, in America, **23**, 232, 234; expires, **23**, 237; introduced anew, **23**, 239.
- Quatre-Bras**, place in Belgium; battle of (1815), **12**, 625; **15**, 329.
- Que**, see Cilicia.
- Quebec**, a province of Canada; ceded to Great Britain, **23**, 223.
- Quebec**, city in Canada; founded by Champlain (1608), **22**, 322, 556; captured by English under Admiral Kirke (1629), **22**, 323; Phips' expedition against (1690), **23**, 186-188; Walker's expedition against (1711), **23**, 166, 193-194; besieged by Wolfe, **23**, 217; battle of, **20**, 589; **23**, 219-222; surrenders to English (1759), **22**, 637; **23**, 222; besieged by Arnold (1776), **23**, 250.
- Quebec Act**, a parliamentary measure designed to prevent Quebec from uniting with the other colonies; passed by parliament (1774), **22**, 326; **23**, 239.
- Queen Anne's War**, the American phase of the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1714); main treatment, **23**, 190-194; relation to European war, **23**, 183.
- Queensland**, British colony in Australia; penal settlement at, **22**, 249; opened to free settlers, **22**, 249; made an independent colony, **22**, 250.
- Queenston**, or Queenstown, Ontario, Canada; British victory at (1812), **23**, 333.
- Quercia**, Jacopo della (ca. 1378-1442), Italian sculptor; criticism of, **9**, 394.
- Quérouaille**, Louise Renée de (1649-1734), duchess of Portsmouth and Aubigny (Madame Carwell), mistress of Charles II; duchess (1672), **20**, 232, 273; discloses religious belief of Charles II, **20**, 311.
- Quesada**, see Ximines.
- Quetlavaqua** (d. 1521), Mexican emperor, repels Spaniards, **23**, 523.
- Quia Emptores**, statute of Edward I forbidding subinfeudation in England, **18**, 428; text, **22**, 352.
- Quiberon**, town in France; battle of (1795), **12**, 405-406.
- Quiberon Bay**, an arm of the bay of Biscay; naval battle of (1759), **12**, 78.
- Quiéret**, Hugh (d. 1340), French admiral; defeated at Sluys, **11**, 104-106.
- Quierzy**, Edict of, issued by Charles the Bald to formulate rules for the government of Gaul (877 A.D.), **11**, 6.
- Quintianus**, Afranius (d. 65 A.D.); conspires against Nero, **6**, 203.
- Quincy**, Josiah (1744-1775), American patriot and lawyer; at Boston massacre (1770), **23**, 237.
- Quincy**, Josiah (1772-1846), American statesman and orator; opposes war of 1812, **23**, 338.
- Quinet**, Edgar (1803-1875), French philosopher and politician; banished from France (1852), **13**, 124; returns from exile (1870), **13**, 163.
- Quinquegentiani**, African tribe; subdued by Maximian (297 A.D.), **6**, 436.
- Quintanilla**, Alonso de, comptroller of the treasury of Castile; befriends Columbus (1487), **22**, 421; induces Isabella to recall Columbus, **22**, 427.
- Quintana**, Manuel, president of Argentina, **23**, 617.

- Quintilian, Marcus Fabius (40–118 A.D.), rhetorician; his Spanish origin, **6**, 407; belonged to golden age, **6**, 266.
- Quintilius, Marcus Aurelius (d. 270 A.D.), brother of Claudio; declared emperor, **6**, 421.
- Quintinus (d. 388 A.D.), Roman general; defeated by Franks, **7**, 462.
- Quinze-Vingts, hospital founded at Paris by Louis IX (ca. 1260); establishment of, **11**, 67.
- Quirinus, name given to deified Romulus; signifies union of Sabines and Romans, **5**, 73.
- Quirinus, Publius Sulpicius (d. 21 A.D.),

- governor of Syria; makes census of Syria (ca. 10 A.D.), **2**, 168; **6**, 29.
- Quirites, from the hill Quirinal, name of Roman citizens; first given to Sabines (ca. 716 B.C.), **5**, 66.
- Quitman, John Anthony (1799–1858), American general and politician; supports filibustering schemes in Cuba (1854), **23**, 393.
- Quito, Kingdom of, see Ecuador.
- Quitu, legendary king of Ecuador; rule of, **23**, 538.
- Qurkhi, people of Asia; Assyrian wars against (1000–831 B.C.), **1**, 377, 381, 383, 384, 387, 389.

R

- Ra**, Egyptian sun god; worship of, **1**, 139, 219–221; name adopted by Egyptian kings, **1**, 119.
- Raab**, royal free city of Austro-Hungary; siege of (1849), **14**, 656.
- Rabelais**, François (ca. 1495–1553), French humorist and writer; estimate of, **11**, 331, 423–425.
- Rabiah**, tribe of Arabs; descent, **8**, 16, 107.
- Rabirius**, Caius, Roman senator; falsely accused of murder (64 B.C.), **5**, 479.
- Rabna**, town in Asia Minor; battle of (twelfth century), **14**, 95.
- Rabshakeh**, The, title of Assyrian general-in-chief; subdues Tabal (732 B.C.), **1**, 394; attacks Jerusalem, **1**, 410; ordered to levy troops, **1**, 426.
- Rachel**, wife of Jacob; legend of, **2**, 58; **3**, 96.
- Racine**, Jean Baptiste (1639–1699), French tragic poet; characterisation and criticism of, **11**, 644–645.
- Raclawice**, village in Russian Poland; battle of (1794), **24**, 93.
- Racovitza**, Fanariot ruler in Wallachia 1741–1744; rule of, **24**, 145.
- Rada**, Juan de (ca. 1490–1542), Spanish cavalier; conspires against Pizarro (1540), **23**, 555; assassines Pizarro (1541), **23**, 556–557.
- Radagaisus** or **Radagais** (d. 406 A.D.), leader of army of Vandals and other tribes; capture and execution, **6**, 546.
- Radbod**, see **Ratbod**.
- Radcliffe**, James (1689–1716), earl of Derwentwater, English Catholic nobleman; defeated at Preston, **20**, 509; impeached, **20**, 511; executed, **20**, 512.
- Radcliffe**, Thomas, see **Sussex, Earl of**.
- Radcot**, town in England; battle of (1387), **18**, 500.
- Radetzki**, Feodor (1820–1890), Russian general; at siege of Shipka Pass, **17**, 604; at battle of Kezanlik, **17**, 605.
- Radetzky**, Joseph Wenzel, Count (1766–1858), Austrian field-marshall; at battle of Custoza (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 644; saves Lombardo-Venetia, **14**, 641–644; **15**, 8; campaign against Sardinia (1849), **14**, 658–659; at battle of Novara, **14**, 659; grants armistice to Sardinia, **14**, 660; death, **15**, 14.
- Radhi**, caliph of Baghdad 934–940; reign of, **8**, 219–220.
- Radisson**, Pierre Esprit, French trader; visits Wisconsin (1658), **23**, 66.
- Radu Negru**, "Rudolf the Black," prince of Transylvania; founds Wallachia (1290), **24**, 130.
- Radom Confederation**, confederation formed to prevent reforms in Polish constitution (1768); dissolution of, **17**, 378.
- Radomir**, Gabriel (d. 1014), Bulgarian king; resists Byzantines, **7**, 246.
- Radoslav**, see **Stephen III**.
- Radowitz**, Joseph Maria von (1797–1853), Prussian politician and general; retirement from office, **15**, 457.
- Radul** (d. 1507), successor to Vlad the Impaler in Wallachia; deposed, **24**, 133.
- Radul** (d. 1522), monk; elected ruler of Wallachia, **24**, 136.
- Radul** (d. 1532), prince of Wallachia; submits to Turks (1524), **24**, 136.
- Radzin**, Stenka (d. 1671), Cossack leader; depredations of, in Russia, **17**, 246.
- Rædwald** (d. ca. 617 A.D.), a king of East Anglia; rule of, **18**, 46.
- Rafael**, see **Raphael**.
- Raffles**, Sir Thomas Stamford (1781–1826), English colonial governor; appointed lieutenant-governor of Java, **22**, 125.
- Raghib Pacha** (d. 1763), Turkish grand vizir; administration of, **24**, 412–413.
- Raginbert** (d. 701 A.D.), duke of Turin; seizes Lombard throne, **7**, 446.
- Raginfrid**, major-domus of Neustria; wars of (714–720 A.D.), **7**, 488–490.
- Raglan**, Herbert of, see **Somerset, Edward**.
- Raglan**, Lord, see **Somerset, Fitzroy James Henry**.
- Ragman Roll**, a collection of parchments containing names of those who submitted to Edward I, **21**, 67; given up to Scots, **21**, 116.
- Ragnachar** (**Ragnachas**) (d. 509 A.D.), Frankish ruler; holds court at Cambray, **7**, 468, 475; slain by Clovis, **7**, 476.
- Ragnar Lodbrok** (d. 794 A.D.), traditional king of Denmark; reign, **16**, 36, 39–40; invades England, **18**, 71; death of, **11**, 2; **16**, 40; **18**, 71.
- Ragusia**, Duke of, see **Marmont**.
- Rahl**, Colonel, Hessian officer in British service; killed at Trenton (1776), **23**, 260.
- Railways**, see **Transportation**.
- Raimund**, see **Raymond**.
- Rainald**, Count de Chatillon (d. 1187), French knight and crusader; marries Constantia, **8**, 364; becomes vice-regent of Jerusalem, **8**, 371; breaks truce with Saladin, **8**, 373; death of, **8**, 374.
- Raisuli**, bandit chief; seizes an American citizen, **24**, 475.
- Rajmahal Kols**, Hindu tribe; of Dravidian origin, **2**, 488.
- Rajputana**, Hindu state; invaded by Scyth-

- ians, **2**, 504; part of Buddhist empire (ca. 1 A.D.), **2**, 506.
- Rajputs or Rajpoots, see Kshattriyas.
- Rákóczy, Francis (1676–1735), Hungarian statesman; revolt (1699), **14**, 398; second revolt (1703), **14**, 409.
- Rákóczy, George (d. 1648), prince of Transylvania 1631–1648; invades Hungary in alliance with Swedes (1645), **14**, 381.
- Rakora, town in Hungary; battle of (1475), **24**, 133.
- Raleigh or Ralegh, Sir Walter (1552–1618), English courtier, coloniser and author; early life, **19**, 411; **22**, 557; in Huguenot war, **19**, 411; **22**, 557; at siege of Dunanore, **21**, 410; accompanies Humphrey Gilbert to America, **19**, 457; **22**, 496; rival with Hatton for queen's favour, **19**, 388–389; rivalry with Charles Blount, **19**, 410; attempts to colonise Virginia, **19**, 411, 457–459; **22**, 557–562; obtains grant of land in Ireland, **19**, 412; **21**, 412; introduces cultivation of potato to Munster, **19**, 412; fights against armada, **19**, 412; befriends Spenser, **19**, 412, 413; marriage, **19**, 413; first imprisonment, **19**, 413; expeditions in search of El Dorado, **19**, 413; **22**, 563; at capture of Cadiz (1596), **19**, 414, 415; captures Fayal, **19**, 416; lyric poems of, **19**, 467; rivalry with Robert Cecil, **19**, 472; indictment and trial, **19**, 472–473; sentenced to death, **19**, 473; reprieved, **19**, 474; long imprisonment, **19**, 501; **22**, 567; released to conduct expedition to America, **19**, 501–502; return and execution, **19**, 502–504; indignation of people at execution of, **19**, 504; estimate of, **22**, 563–564.
- Rama, mythological king of India, **2**, 494, 519, 528, 530.
- Ramalho, Portuguese claimant to discovery of America, **22**, 401.
- Ramalscan, Indian pundit; assists Sir Wm. Jones in translating Sakuntala, **2**, 502.
- Ramateya, Median king, **2**, 584.
- Ramayana, a Hindu epic, **2**, 483, 496, 537; on Aryan migration, **2**, 492; on high position of merchants, **2**, 519; on gold circulation, **2**, 520; on intoxicants, spices and perfumes, **2**, 521–522; on trade routes, **2**, 523; on conquest of land of Ganges, **2**, 526.
- Ramel, Jean-Pierre (1770–1815), French general; arrested by Augereau, **12**, 447; resigns, **12**, 472.
- Ramesses, see Ramses.
- Ramessides, royal dynasty in Egypt 1365–1225 B.C.; lose Syria, **2**, 273.
- Ramillies, village in Belgium; battle of (1706), **11**, 620; **12**, 352; **14**, 412; **20**, 475.
- Ramiro I, king of Oviedo 842–850 A.D.; succeeds to throne and repels Norse invaders, **10**, 42.
- Ramiro I, king of Aragon 1035–1063; reign, **10**, 51.
- Ramiro II (d. 950 A.D.), king of Leon and Asturias 930–950 A.D.; succession and reign, **10**, 44; struggle with Abd ar-Rahman, **8**, 206–207.
- Ramiro III (967–982 A.D.), king of Leon; his minority and reign, **10**, 45–46.
- Ramman, Babylonian deity, **1**, 528; identified with Phoenician Rimmon, **1**, 313.
- Ramman or Bin or Adad, Assyrian deity, **1**, 517.
- Ramman-nirari I, see Adad-nirari I.
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- Rampont, Antoine-Guillaume, Count (1759–1842), French general; at battle of Montenotte, **12**, 426.
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- Randon, Count Jacques Louis César Alexandre (1795–1871), French general; policy in Mexico, **23**, 634; administration in Africa, **24**, 484.
- Ranfurly, Uchter John Mark Knox, 5th Earl of (1856–), British colonial administrator; appointed governor of New Zealand (1897), **22**, 261.
- Rangoon, city of British India; occupied by British, **22**, 134; surrender (1856), **22**, 161.
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- Rape of the Sabines, in Roman legend, the seizing of Sabine women to provide wives for the first citizens of Rome, **5**, 63–66.
- Raphael, or Rafael, or Raffaello, Santi or Sanzio (1483–1520), Italian painter, **0**, 403–405.
- Raphia or Rapikhu, in ancient geography, a city of Palestine; battles of (720 B.C.), **1**, 398; (217 B.C.), **2**, 136.
- Rapp, Count Jean (1772–1821), French soldier; celebrates with Napoleon, re-establishment of concordat, **12**, 511; at battle of Austerlitz, **12**, 547.
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- Raritans, North American Indian tribe; at war with Dutch (1641), **23**, 10.
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- Ratbod (Radbod), king of Frisians 697–719 A.D.; subdued by German tribes, **7**, 486; recovers independence, **7**, 488; at war with Germans, **7**, 489; conquered by Pepin, **13**, 276; refuses baptism, **13**, 276; death, **7**, 491.
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- Ratcliffe or Radcliffe**, John, 1st Baron Fitz-walter (1452–1496), English nobleman; in the Perkin Warbeck Conspiracy, **19**, 29; death of, **19**, 29.
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- Rathmines**, place in Ireland, near Dublin; battle of (1649), **20**, 97.
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- Ratislaw**, duke of the Moravians 846–870 A.D., **7**, 576, 577, 580.
- Rattazzi**, Urbano (1808–1873), Italian statesman; premier, **9**, 612, 617; temporising policy, **9**, 617; relations with Garibaldi, **9**, 617; death, **9**, 625.
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- Raud** “the Strong,” Scandinavian chief; King Olaf’s attempt to christianize (ca. 1000 A.D.), **16**, 60, 61.
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- Ravaillac**, François (ca. 1578–1610); assassinates Henry IV of France, **11**, 416.
- Ravenna**, capital city of the province of Ravenna, Italy; during Lombard invasion, **0**, 23, 24; Venice acquires (1441), **9**, 293; battle of (1512), **9**, 435, 436; **11**, 302; **14**, 243.
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- Rawlinson**, Sir Henry Creswicke (1810–1895), English Assyriologist and diplomat; envoy to Persia, **24**, 495; deciphers cuneiform inscriptions, **1**, 609.
- Ray or Wray**, John (1628–1705), English naturalist, called the “Father of English natural history”; makes new classification of birds and fishes, **20**, 352.
- Raymond I**, count of Toulouse, 852–865, **11**, 6.
- Raymond**, Abbot, Spanish ecclesiastic; founds Knights of Calatrava (1158), **10**, 61.
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- Raymond or Raimond IV** (ca. 1045–1105), count of Toulouse and St. Gilles, duke of Narbonne and marquis of Provence; raises army of crusaders, **8**, 341; in siege of Nicaea, **8**, 345, 346; suspected by comrades, **8**, 348; receives “holy lance,” **8**, 349; expedition into Syria, **8**, 351; in siege of Jerusalem, **8**, 351, 352; candidate for kingship of Jerusalem, **8**, 353; character, **8**, 341, 348, 353.
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- Razier (Rasières), de**, Dutch American colonist; as secretary of New Amsterdam bears friendly messages to Plymouth (1627), **22**, 634; **23**, 6.
- Razumovski**, Andrei (1752–1836), Russian ambassador; ordered to leave Stockholm (1788), **17**, 401.
- Re**, king of Upper Egypt, **1**, 89.
- Reading**, town in England; siege of (1643), **20**, 11.
- Reason**, Goddess of, worshipped in French Revolution, **3**, 223 note; **12**, 331.
- Réaumur**, René Antoine Ferchault de (1683–1757), French physicist, **12**, 122.
- Rebecqui**, François Trophime (1760–1794), French revolutionist; accuses Robespierre, **12**, 284.
- Rebellion, The**, (1) in American history, the Civil War between the North and the South; (2) in English history, the Civil War between Charles I and the Commons; see **Civil Wars**.
- Rebellion of 1868, The**, an uprising led by Serrano and Prim, which drove the Bourbons out of Spain, and attempted to establish a republic, **10**, 402 seq.

- Rebu**, Egyptian name for Libyans, *q. v.*
- Récamier**, Mme. Jeanne Françoise Julie Adélaïde Bernard (1777–1849), a celebrated leader of society in France during the Consulate and Empire; influence of, **12**, 390.
- Recared I** (d. 601 A.D.), king of West Goths 586–601; expels Franks from Gaul, **10**, 22; reign, **10**, 23–24.
- Recared II**, king of West Goths 621 A.D.; reign, **10**, 24.
- Recesuinto** (d. 672 A.D.), king of the West Goths 653–672; reign, **10**, 25.
- Rechabites**, a division of Kenites, **2**, 18.
- Rechberg**, Count Johann Bernhard von (1806–1899), Austrian minister; policy towards Holstein, **15**, 22.
- Rechiarius** (d. 456 A.D.), king of the Suevi; defeated by Theodoric, **6**, 604.
- Reconcentrados**, persons corralled into camps by Spaniards during civil war in Cuba, **23**, 487.
- Reconciliation of Delft** (1428), treaty between Jacqueline of Holland and Philip of Burgundy, **13**, 347.
- Reconstruction**, in American history, a name given to the policy pursued by the Federal government towards the Southern States after the Rebellion; Lincoln's plan of, **23**, 454 seq.; under Andrew Johnson, **23**, 459 seq.; first act of (1867), **23**, 463; under President Grant, **23**, 467 seq.; under President Hayes, **23**, 476; closing act of (1896), **23**, 486.
- Recueil des Ordonnances**, French state records; (1370), quoted, **11**, 151.
- Red Crown**, Kings of the, ancient rulers of the Delta in Egypt, **1**, 66.
- Rediib Pasha** (d. 1632), Turkish soldier; instigates insurrection against Murad IV, **24**, 375–377.
- Red River Expedition**, Federal campaign in Louisiana, led by General Banks (1864), **23**, 444.
- Reeder**, Andrew Horatio (1807–1864), American lawyer and politician; appointed governor of Kansas territory (1854), **23**, 395; becomes an adherent of "free-state" cause, **23**, 395; removed from office by President Polk, **23**, 395; elected as delegate to congress (1855), **23**, 395; indicted for treason by pro-slavery state government, **23**, 397.
- Rees-ap-Griffith** (twelfth century), king of South Wales, raises revolt against Henry II (1165), **18**, 270.
- Referendum**, adoption of initiative in Switzerland (1891), **17**, 46; successful working of in South Australia, **22**, 246–247.
- "**Reflections on the Revolution in France**," a work by Edmund Burke published in 1790; immediate effect and lasting influence of, **20**, 651–652.
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- Regalianus**, Q. Nonius, Roman soldier; revolts against Gallienus (263 A.D.), **6**, 419.
- Regebelos**, see Negal-ushezib.
- Regensburg**, German name for Ratisbon, *q. v.*
- Regicides**, the judges who took part in the condemnation of Charles I of England; trial and execution (1660), **20**, 235-236; in America, **23**, 140.
- Regillus, Lake**, in Italy; battle of (ca. 496 B.C.), **5**, 93-95.
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- Regina**, concubine of Charlemagne, **7**, 531.
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- Règlement organique**, Rumanian constitutional document (1834), **24**, 148.
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- Regulus, P. Memmimus**, Roman consul 31 A.D., **6**, 151.
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Remi, see Rheims.

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Rémusat, Claire Elisabeth Jeanne Gravier de Vergennes, Countess of (1780–1821), attendant of Empress Josephine; at Napoleon's court, **12**, 538.

Rémusat, Count François Marie Charles de (1797–1875), French politician and writer; exiled, **13**, 124.

Renaissance or Revival of Learning, name applied to transition from mediæval to modern methods of study and thought.

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- Fall of Constantinople (Greek manuscripts, etc., taken into Europe), **7**, 354; **9**, 355, 391; **11**, 275.
- Crusades: their effect on Renaissance movement, **8**, 467–480; see also Reformation.
- Renan, Joseph Ernest** (1823–1892), French historian and philologist; Egyptian explorations, **1**, 188; researches in Palestine, **2**, 32; Phoenician explorations, **2**, 349.
- Renau d'Eliçagaray, Bernard** (1652–1719), French naval officer; invents new bombarding vessel, **11**, 598.
- Renaud, Château**, see Château-Renaud, François Louis de Rousset, Count of.
- Renaud de Dammartin, Count of Boulogne** (d. 1227), French soldier; at battle of Bouvines (1214), **11**, 55.
- Renaudie, Godefroi de la** (d. 1560), French Huguenot; conspires against Guise family, **11**, 354.
- Rendsburg, Treaty of**, a treaty between the dukes of Holstein and Gottorp (1674), **16**, 368.
- René (I) "the Good"** (1409–1480), duke of Anjou and Lorraine, king of Naples, Jerusalem, and Sicily, and count of Provence, etc.; struggle to retain crown of Naples, **9**, 236–237; at war with Charles of Burgundy, **11**, 221–222; **16**, 603.
- Renichon, Michael** (d. 1594), Flemish priest; attempts assassination of Maurice, **13**, 529.
- Renneberg, Count** (d. 1581), stadholder of Groningen; treason of, **13**, 481; at siege of Groningen, **13**, 482; besieges Steenwijk, **13**, 485; death, **13**, 486.
- Rennes**, town in France; sieges: (1342), **11**, 107; (1371), **11**, 152; (1488), **19**, 26; (1491), **11**, 285.
- Reno, Jesse Lee** (1823–1862), American soldier; killed at battle of South Mountain, **23**, 433.
- Rensselaer, Killian van**, see Van Rensselaer, Killian.
- Rensselaerswick**, part of New Netherlands; growth, **23**, 14.
- Rephaim or Rephaites**, race of giants living in Canaan, **2**, 67.
- Repnin, Prince Nikolai** (1734–1801), Russian soldier and diplomatist; urges Polish dissenters to confederation, **17**, 377–378; victorious at Badadagh and Matchin, **17**, 410–411.
- Republican Party** (in American history); the "Anti-Nebraska men," **23**, 395; the Ripon (Wisconsin) meeting, **23**, 396; the Jackson (Michigan) convention (1854); early successes (1854–1855), **23**, 397; first national convention (February 22nd, 1856), **23**, 399; in campaign of 1856, **23**, 399–401; elections of 1858, **23**, 403; Lincoln-Douglas debate, **23**, 404; the Chicago convention of 1860, **23**, 407; the election of Lincoln, **23**, 408; withdrawal of Southern members leaves party in control of Congress (1861), **23**, 413; Lincoln's inauguration and cabinet appointments, **23**, 413–414; co-operation with democrats in war measures, **23**, 415; war time legislation (1861–1862), **23**, 420–421; war time politics; Lincoln's re-election, **23**, 449–450; assassination of Lincoln, **23**, 451; reconstruction under Lincoln, **23**, 454–459; reconstruction under Johnson, **23**, 459–467; Johnson's clash with, **23**, 462–465; impeachment of Johnson, **23**, 465–466; reconstruction under Grant, **23**, 467–469; election of 1872, **23**, 469; political corruption and scandal (Crédit Mobilier, "Salary Grab," and "Whiskey Ring"), **23**, 472; financial legislation of 1873, **23**, 473; disputed election of 1876, **23**, 474–476; Hayes' administration, **23**, 477–478; election of Garfield and Arthur, **23**, 478; "Stalwart"–"Halfbreed" quarrel, **23**, 479; assassination of Garfield (1881), **23**, 479; campaign of 1884, the "Mugwump" campaign, **23**, 479–480; campaign of 1888; Harrison's administration, **23**, 481–483; McKinley Bill (1890), **23**, 481; the Sherman Law (1890), **23**, 482; campaign of 1892, **23**, 483; campaign of 1896; McKinley elected, **23**, 486–487; Dingley Act (1897), **23**, 487; Spanish-American War, **23**, 487–490; campaign of 1900; McKinley re-elected, **23**, 491; McKinley's assassination (September 6th, 1901), **23**, 491; the accession of Roosevelt, **23**, 491; campaign of 1904; Roosevelt elected, **23**, 491.
- Requestens y Cufiga, Don Luis de** (1522–1576), Spanish commander; at battle of Lepanto, **9**, 474–475; succeeds duke of Alva in Low Countries, **10**, 243; **13**, 440, 444 seq.; at siege of Ziericksee, **13**, 455–456; death, **13**, 457.
- Request of the Beggars** (April 5th, 1566), in Dutch history, a petition from dissatisfied nobles to the council of state, **13**, 397–398.
- Resaca**, town in Georgia, U. S. A.; battle (1864), **23**, 444.
- Resaca de la Palma or Resaca de Guerrero**, town in Texas, U. S. A.; battle (1846), **23**, 372.
- Reschid**, see Reshid.
- Reschuf**, Phoenician god **2**, 270.
- Reshid or Reshid Pasha** (Mustapha Mehemed) (1802–1858), Turkish statesman; defeated at Koulevtcha, **17**, 544; ability as a statesman, **24**, 428; defeated by Ibrahim Pasha, **24**, 452.
- Restitution**, Edict of, edict by Emperor Ferdinand II requiring Protestants to restore to Roman Catholics ecclesiastical property (1623), **16**, 323.
- Restitutus**, bishop of London (314 A.D.), **18**, 23.

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Retz, Albert de Gondi, Count de (1522–1602), share in massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 371.

Retz, or Rais, or Raiz, Gilles de Laval, Baron de (1396–1440), French marshal; at deliverance of Orleans, **11**, 198; crimes, **11**, 226–227.

Retz, Jean François Paul de Gondi, Cardinal de (1613–1679), French politician and author; author of *Mémoires*, **11**, 491; on day of barricades, **11**, 500–501, 504; attitude toward Mazarin, **11**, 505, 507–508, 510; last years, **11**, 514.

Reuben, Israelite tribe; location in Canaan, **2**, 52, 67, 70.

Reuda, chieftain of the Scots; leads migration of Irish into Britain, **21**, 7, 337.

Reuel, see Jethro.

Réunion, formerly Isle de Bourbon, island in Indian Ocean; discovered (1513), **10**, 486; French colonisation of, **22**, 45.

Reunion, Chambers of (*Chambres de Réunion*), special courts established (1680) by Louis XIV, **11**, 593.

Reunion, Wars of, names sometimes applied to wars waged by allied powers against France, because of action taken by the Chambers of Reunion of 1680, **11**, 596 seq.

Reuss, Henry, Prince of (d. 1841), Austrian soldier; guards Bavarian frontiers, **17**, 485.

Reuter, Fritz (1810–1874), German dialect poet; imprisonment, **15**, 408.

Reutlingen, city in Germany; battle (1377), **14**, 189.

Reval or Revel, city in Finland; founded (1219), **16**, 161.

Revelation, Book of, or Revelation of St. John the Divine, last book of New Testament, **2**, 176.

Reventlow, Count Fritz, prior of convent of Preetz; demands governmental reforms (1847), **15**, 446.

Revenue, see Taxation.

Revere, Paul (1735–1818), American patriot; arouses Massachusetts towns to oppose British march to Concord (1775), **23**, 241.

Reviczki, Count Adam, chancellor of Hungary (ca. 1825); saves Hungarian constitution, **14**, 611.

Revival of Learning, see Renaissance.

Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (Oct. 22nd, 1685), proclamation of Louis XIV annulling Edict of Nantes; main treatment, **11**, 546–547; effects of, **13**, 642; **14**, 398–399.

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Revolution, French, see French Revolution.

Revolutionary Tribunal (1793–1795), a tribunal of state, democratic in form, which concerned itself with the state trials during the French Revolution; composition of, **12**, 313; conducts Danton's trial, **12**, 337; condemns Robespierre, **12**, 345; abolished, **12**, 389; characterisation of, **12**, 353–354.

Revolution, Hungarian (1848–1849), see Hungarian Insurrection.

Revolution in Spanish South America, see South American Revolution.

Revolution of July, French revolution which overthrew Charles X (1830); main treatment, **13**, 44–53.

Revolution of 1688 or English Revolution, in English history, the revolution which overthrew James II and established William and Mary on the throne; main treatment, **20**, 394–419.

Revolution of 1848, French revolution of February, 1848, which overthrew the government of Louis Philippe; main

- treatment, **13**, 81-84; effect in Germany, **15**, 431.
- Rewbell**, Jean François (1747-1807), French politician; chosen member of the Directory (1795), **12**, 419; superseded by Sieyès (1799), **12**, 472.
- Rex**, Quintus Marcius, consul 68 B.C.; in Armenian War, **5**, 472; opposes Catiline, **5**, 485.
- Reyes**, Rafael, Colombian soldier and statesman, representative at Washington; elected president of Colombia (1903), term extended (1905), **23**, 604.
- Reynier**, Jean Louis Ebenezer (1771-1814), French soldier; in Holland campaign of 1794, **12**, 384; commands Saxon division at Dresden, **12**, 584; at battle of Leipsic, **12**, 605.
- Reynolds**, Captain, commands Speedwell (1620), **22**, 625-626.
- Reynolds**, Sir John (d. 1657), English soldier; placed in command of Mardyke (1657), **20**, 170.
- Reynolds**, John Fulton (1820-1863), American soldier; death at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438.
- Reynosa**, town in Spain; battle of (1808), **10**, 342.
- Reyter**, Thaddeus (d. 1780), Polish patriot; opposes Russia, **24**, 86-87.
- Rezin** (d. 732 B.C.), king of Damascus; defeats Ahaz, **2**, 114; opposes Assyria, **1**, 393; **2**, 114.
- Rezon-ben-Eliadeh**, king of Damascus; defeats Solomon (950 B.C.), **2**, 102; identified with king of Cusham, **2**, 13.
- Rhadamanthus**, Cretan hero; claims divine origin, **3**, 194; **4**, 394; rule, **3**, 195.
- Rhætia**, country below Danube; conquered by Tiberius (15 A.D.), **16**, 531; taken by Ostrogoths (493 A.D.), **16**, 534; oppression in, **16**, 587.
- Rhatoises** (ca. 3733 B.C.), Egyptian king; identified with Dadef-Ra, **1**, 96.
- Rhazates** (d. 627 A.D.), Persian general; defeated by Heraclius, **7**, 166.
- Rhea**, see Cybele.
- Rhea Silvia**, a Vestal Virgin; becomes mother of Romulus and Remus, **5**, 61.
- Rhegmidas**, Greek commander; leads Dorian invasion (ca. 1100 B.C.), **3**, 119.
- Rheims** (ancient Remi), city of France; captured by Clovis I (486 A.D.), **7**, 468; Count Lucillian killed at (364 A.D.), **6**, 515; coronation of Charles VII at (1429), **18**, 555; revolution in (1792), **12**, 272.
- Rheinfelden**, town in Switzerland; battle of (1638), **11**, 471; **14**, 375; pillage of, **16**, 592.
- Rheinfelden**, Rudolf von, Burgundian noble (eleventh century); receives duchy of Swabia (ca. 1050), **7**, 646.
- Rheinfels**, fortress on the Rhine, Germany; besieged by the French (1692), **14**, 402.
- Rhenish Alliance or Confederation** (1658), an alliance between the electors of Mainz, Cologne, and Treves, the bishop of Münster, Sweden, Hesse-Cassel, Lüneburg and Pfalz-Neuburg, **14**, 390.
- Rhemithres** (d. 333 B.C.), Persian soldier; betrays Egyptians, **2**, 624; commands at Granicus, **4**, 285, 286; slain at Issus, **4**, 303.
- Rhescuporis** (d. 19 A.D.), Thracian prince; deposed by senate, **6**, 26.
- Rhesus**, Trojan prince; surprised by Greeks, **3**, 94.
- Rhett**, William, American colonial soldier; defends Charleston, S. C., against the French (1706), **23**, 191.
- Rhianus**, Cretan poet; records Messenian War (220 B.C.), **3**, 143, 147, 148.
- Rhine**, Confederation of the (1806-1813), confederation formed by Napoleon consisting of majority of German states; establishment, **12**, 550; **14**, 539; **15**, 293; **21**, 471.
- Rhine**, League of the, alliance formed (1658) by Mazarin with certain German princes to observe the Treaty of Westphalia, **11**, 519.
- Rhine Cities**, League of, formed (1254) for the purpose of preserving the public peace, **8**, 496; **14**, 138-139.
- Rhinotmetus**, see Justin II.
- Rhode Island**, state of the United States; founded by Roger Williams (1636), **23**, 96; charter granted to (1644), **23**, 115; obtains more liberal charter (1663), **23**, 142; writ of *quo warranto* served against, **23**, 151; government of, dissolved by Andros (1687), **23**, 158; disfranchisement of Catholics in, **23**, 186; removes prohibitory statutes against Roman Catholics (1784), **23**, 290; ratifies United States constitution (1790), **23**, 296; state constitution adopted in (1843), **23**, 368-369.
- Rhodes**, island of the Aegean; colonised by Phoenicians (1500 B.C.), **2**, 274-275; colonised by Dorians (1104 B.C.), **3**, 69, 153; place in Asiatic politics, **3**, 11; relations with Greece, **3**, 199; colonises Agrigentum (580 B.C.), **3**, 202; ally of Athens, **4**, 120, 140, 141, 200, 237; relations with Egypt, **4**, 447, 448, 489, 497, 567; relations with Rome, **4**, 530, 559, 610; civilisation of, **4**, 605, 606; **5**, 643; art of, **2**, 278; **3**, 51, 54, 471; **8**, 159; see also Rhodes, capital of island.
- Rhodes**, capital of island of Rhodes; siege by Demetrius (304 B.C.), **4**, 447-448, 496; held by Knights of St. John (1310-1522), **8**, 456; siege by Muhammed II (1480), **9**, 377; **24**, 332, 336; taken by Suleiman I, **24**, 343, 344; see also Rhodes, island of.
- Rhodes**, Cecil J. (1853-1902), South African statesman; emigrates to South Africa, **22**, 269; administration as premier of Cape Colony, **23**, 273; connection with Jameson raid (1895), **21**, 653; **22**, 273; negotiates with Matabele chiefs, **22**, 273-274; besieged in Kimberley (1900), **22**, 275.
- Rhodia** (modern Rosas), ancient Spanish seaport; founded by Rhodians, **10**, 5.
- Rhodopis**, Greek hetaira; legend based on Queen Nitocris, **1**, 104.

Rhynberg, town in Flanders; siege of (1586), **13**, 521.

Riachuelo, port in Brazil; battle (June 11th, 1865), **23**, 660.

Riall, Phineas or Phinehas (1775–1851), English soldier; at battle of Lundy's Lane or Bridgewater, **23**, 334.

Riario, Girolamo (d. 1488), Italian noble; in Pazzi conspiracy, **9**, 365–370.

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Rufinus (d. 395 A.D.), chief minister of Theodosius the Great, and later of Arcadius; elevation by Theodosius (395), **6**, 536; rules Eastern Empire, **6**, 536–540, **7**, 30–32; opposed by Stilicho, **6**, 538–540, **7**, 30; murder, **6**, 540; character, **6**, 536.

Rufus, **Cæcilius**, Roman prætor (57 B.C.); Clodius attacks, **5**, 506.

Rufus, **Marcus Cælius**, Roman tribune (52 B.C.); supports Milo, **5**, 513.

Rufus, **Fenius** (d. 65 A.D.), Roman prefect; appointed captain in the Praetorian guard, **6**, 194; in Piso's conspiracy, **6**, 202–204.

Rufus, **Marcus Minucius** (d. 216 B.C.), Roman consul; Hannibal defeats, **5**, 252–254.

Rufus, **Virginius** (d. 97 A.D.), Roman consul; offered the purple in Germany, **6**, 220–221.

Rufus, see **Rutilius** and **William Rufus**.

Ruge, **Arnold** (1803–1880), German author; in revolt of Leipsic, **15**, 440.

Ruggles, **Timothy** (1711–1795), American lawyer; president of Stamp Tax Congress, **23**, 233.

Rugians or **Rugii**, Germanic tribe; in Majorian's army, **6**, 608, 615.

Rugilas, see **Roas**.

Ruhrort, Prussian town; battle of (1605), **13**, 540.

Rukihti, king of Askalon, **1**, 404.

Rullianus, **Q. Fabius**, see **Fabius Maximus**.

Rullion Green, locality in Scotland; battle of (or battle of Pentland Hills), **21**, 300.

Rumania or **Roumania**, kingdom of southeastern Europe, comprising the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia; main treatment, **24**, 125–155; original inhabitants, **24**, 125–127; Roman period, **24**, 127–128; barbarian invasions, **24**, 128–130; formation of principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, **24**, 130–131; under Vlad the Impaler and Stephen the Great, **24**, 132–136; tributary to Turks, **24**, 136–138; under John the Terrible and Michael the Brave, **24**, 138–142; successful revolt against Turks, **24**, 141; Turkish dependency, **24**, 142–145; unsuccessful effort of Peter the Great to free, **24**, 144; under Fanariot rule, **24**, 144–147; Russian and Austrian encroachments, **24**, 146–147; status defined in treaty of 1802, **24**, 147; union of the two principalities (1859), **24**, 150; allied with Russia against Turkey, **24**, 152; declared a kingdom (1881), **24**, 152; social conditions, **24**, 154–155; history in outline, **24**, 240–243.

Rumelia, Eastern, southern portion of Bulgaria; formed out of Turkish territory by treaty of Berlin (1878), **24**, 179; government of, **24**, 180; united with Bulgaria (1885), **24**, 182.

Rumianzov, Count, see **Romanzov**.

Rump Parliament, name given the Long Parliament after expulsion of Presbyterian members (Pride's Purge), see **Government**.

Runi, legendary Scandinavian king, son and successor of Hödur, **16**, 28.

Runnymede, meadow on the Thames near London; King John grants Magna Charta at, **18**, 347.

Ruotsinsalmi, battle of (naval), see **Suenske Sound**, battle of.

Rupert or **Ruprecht** (1352–1410), king of Germany 1401–1410; reign, **14**, 194; failure of Italian campaign, **9**, 255; **14**, 194.

Rupert (1619–1683), prince of the Palatinate; early career, **20**, 5; as Royalist general in English Civil War, **20**, 5, 7, 9, 14, 16, 22, 24, 35, 36; quarrels with

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- Rupert**, Saint (seventh century); establishes diocese of Salzburg, **8**, 532.
- Rupert** (d. 1135), German scholar, and abbot of Deutz; elaborates scientific mysticism, **14**, 92.
- Rupilius**, P., Roman consul 132 B.C.; suppresses slave revolt in Sicily, **5**, 324–325; secures legislation for Sicily, **5**, 326.
- Ruprecht**, see **Rupert**.
- Rurik** (d. 879 A.D.), a Scandinavian adventurer; founds monarchy in Russia, **17**, 95–96; death, **17**, 96.
- Rus**, see **Kiev**, principality of.
- Rusas** or **Ursa** (eighth century B.C.), king of Urartu; in league against Sargon, **1**, 398–400.
- Rush**, Richard (1780–1859), American statesman and diplomatist; in negotiations leading up to the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine, **21**, 525.
- Russell**, Charles, Lord Russell of Killowen (1832–1900), British jurist and politician; conducts cross-examination at Pigott trial, **21**, 649.
- Russell**, Edward, earl of Oxford (1653–1727), English admiral; signs invitation to William of Orange (1688), **20**, 405; joins William of Orange in Holland, **20**, 407; reads queen's despatch to officers, **20**, 435; wins battle of La Hogue (1692), **20**, 436; attempted impeachment of, **20**, 460.
- Russell**, John, duke of Bedford (1710–1771), English statesman; opposes plan for a colonial army in America (1745), **23**, 197; recommends punishment of Massachusetts colonists, **20**, 606.
- Russell**, John, first earl Russell, known as Lord John Russell (1792–1878), English statesman; advocates parliamentary reform, **21**, 521, 550–554, 560; secures repeal of Test Acts, **21**, 539; enters Grey's ministry, **21**, 549; advocates tithes for Ireland, **21**, 573; proposes Municipal Reform Bill, **21**, 575; introduces Bill for General Registration of births, deaths, and marriages, **21**, 579; eulogises William IV, **21**, 581; ministry, **21**, 606–612; opposes Romeward movement, **21**, 611; resignation (1852), **21**, 612; in Aberdeen ministry, **21**, 614; plenipotentiary to conference at Vienna, **21**, 617; foreign secretary in Palmerston's second ministry, **21**, 623; Italian policy (1859–1860), **21**, 627, 628; acknowledges Southern states as belligerents, **21**, 630; second ministry, **21**, 632; character, **21**, 596.
- Russell**, William, lord deputy to Ireland (1594), **19**, 423.
- Russell**, William, Lord Russell (1639–1683), English statesman; leader of the "Country Party" in parliament (1675), **20**, 281; member of council under Temple's scheme of government (1679), **20**, 293; execution, **20**, 304.
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 - Vassili Ivanovitch 1505–1533, 181–192.
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Rustem (seventh century), Persian general, **4**, 403; **8**, 96 seq., 153.

Rustem, grand vizir under Suleiman I (1550); put in power by Roxelana, **24**, 357, 366.

Ruthennu, Egyptian name for a people of Syria, **2**, 272, 632.

Rutherglen, Scottish fortress; captured by Bruce (1313), **21**, 97.

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Ruthyn, Reginald Grey de, 3rd Baron Grey de (1362?–1440), English nobleman; quarrels with Owen Glendower (1400), **18**, 517–518.

Ruthyn, Edmund Grey de, 4th Baron Grey de Ruthyn, 1st Earl of Kent (1420?–1489); deserts Lancastrian army, **18**, 575.

Rutilius, C. Marcius, Roman plebeian; consul and dictator 356 B.C., **5**, 174–175, 177; **4**, 395; in Samnite War, **5**, 182.

Rutilius Lupus, P., Roman consul 90 B.C.; defeated, **5**, 413–414.

Rutilius Numatianus, Claudius (fifth century A.D.), Roman poet, **2**, 202.

Rutilius Rufus, P., Roman consul 105 B.C., in Africa, **5**, 388; in exile, **5**, 644.

Rutilius, P., Roman tribune 137 B.C.: and Mancinus, **5**, 319.

Rutli, meadow in Switzerland; oath taken on (1298), **16**, 555–556.

Rutowsky, Count, Saxon soldier; defeated by Frederick the Great at Pirna (1756), **15**, 190, 191, 192.

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Ruvigny, Henri Massue, Marquis of (1610–1689), French diplomatist; negotiations between Louis XIV and Charles II, **11**, 572; **20**, 282.

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Ruyter, Michel Adriaanszoon de (1607–1676), Dutch admiral; in wars with England, **11**, 575; **13**, 618, 624–630, 637; **20**, 127, 276; defeats Swedes at Odense, **16**, 340; conquers Barbary corsairs, **24**, 483; war with French in Mediterranean, **9**, 491; **11**, 585; **13**, 638; death and characterisation, **13**, 638–640.

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Ryerson, Adolphus Egerton (1803–1882), Canadian educator and reformer; in electoral reform movement in Upper Canada, **22**, 335.

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Ryswick, Peace of (1697), a treaty signed by England, France, Holland, and Spain at Ryswick in the Netherlands, **10**, 276; **11**, 608; **13**, 644; **14**, 402; **20**, 456; effect in America, **23**, 81, 165, 190; effect in Belgium, **14**, 35.

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- Sa, Mem or Men, de** (ca. 1500–1572), Portuguese soldier; administration as governor-general of Brazil (1558–1572), **23**, 654.
- Saad, Arab leader**; defeats Persians at Kadisiya (637 A.D.), **8**, 97–98.
- Sadians, Sheurfa dynasty in Morocco**, **24**, 469.
- Saalfeld, town in Saxe-Meiningen, Germany**; battle of (1806), **15**, 294.
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- Saarbrücken, city in Prussia**; battle of (1870), **13**, 150.
- Saaveora, General**, Chilian soldier; in war with Peru (1879–1880), **23**, 607.
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- Sabæans**, an Arabian people, inhabitants of Yemen, **8**, 5.
- Sabba** (sixteenth century), monk of Mount Athos; learning of, **17**, 190.
- Sabbatai-Zevi** (1626–1676), Jewish pretended Messiah; converted to Islam, **24**, 392–393.
- Sabbath**, holy seventh day of the Jews; observance, **2**, 131, 132, 145, 147, 206.
- Sabellians**, ancient people of Italy; main treatment, **5**, 49; rivalry with Volscians, **5**, 143–144; religious customs, **5**, 178.
- Sabellius** (third century A.D.), Graeco-Roman philosopher and churchman, **8**, 521.
- Sabina** (d. 137 A.D.), wife of Emperor Hadrian, **6**, 280.
- Sabina of Bavaria** (sixteenth century), wife of Count Egmont of Holland, **13**, 386.
- Sabines**, ancient people of central Italy; origin, **5**, 49, 178; rivalry with Etruscans, **3**, 6; called Quirites, **5**, 62; rape of the, **5**, 63–66; wars with Romans, **5**, 65–66, 79, 81, 142, 150; religion of, **5**, 73, 350; see also Samnites.
- Sabinianus**, pope 604–606 A.D.; unpopularity, **8**, 539.
- Sabinianus or Sabinian**, Roman general in reign of Constans; in war with Sapor (359 A.D.), **6**, 480–481.
- Sabinus, Cornelius**, praetorian tribune; slays Caligula (41 A.D.), **6**, 162.
- Sabinus, Flavius**, brother of Emperor Vespasian; assassination (69 A.D.), **6**, 229–230.
- Sabinus, Julius**, chief of Lingones; rebels against Rome (69 A.D.), **6**, 242.
- Sabinus, Ostorius**, Roman knight; accuses Soranus (66 A.D.), **6**, 205.
- Sabinus, Poppæus**, Roman consul 9 A.D.; appointed commander of Moesia, **6**, 138.
- Sabinus, Titius** (d. 28 A.D.), Roman knight; Sejanus plots against, **6**, 144, 147.
- Sabita**, ancient Libyan tribe, **1**, 168.
- Sabugal, town in Portugal**; battle of (1811), **10**, 541.
- Sabutai Bahadur**, Mongolian general of Jenghiz Khan; in China (1241), **24**, 279; invades Russia (1219), **17**, 135; conquers Kalka and defeats Bulgarians, **24**, 283; conquests in Europe, **24**, 287, 288; death, **24**, 289.
- Sacæ**, in ancient history, a nomadic people in Central Asia; subjugated by Persia, **2**, 591, 613, 629; **3**, 287; subjugated by Alexander the Great, **4**, 381.
- Sacchetti, Franco** (ca. 1335–ca. 1400), Italian author; criticism of, **9**, 202.
- Sacerdos, Carsidius**, Roman prætor 37 A.D.; banishment, **6**, 155.
- Sacheverell, Henry** (ca. 1672–1724), English churchman and Tory; brings about Marlborough's downfall, **11**, 625; trial (1710), **20**, 482–483.
- Sachs, Hans** (1494–1576), German poet; in Reformation, **14**, 278–279.
- Sackett's Harbor**, a lake port of New York, United States; battle of (1813), **23**, 333.
- Sackville, Sir Edward**, 4th Earl of Dorset (1590–1652); threatens Felton, Buckingham's assassin, **19**, 556.
- Sackville, George**, Viscount Sackville, known also as Lord George Germain (1716–1785), English general; traitorous conduct at battle of Minden (1759), **12**, 77; **15**, 213; dismissed from army, **20**, 589; suspected as author of Junius letters, **20**, 612.
- Sackville, Thomas, Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset** (1536–1608), English poet; announces result of trial to Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 368; ambassador to Netherlands, **13**, 523, 524; characterisation of, as dramatist, **19**, 463.
- Saco**, city in Maine; inhabitants acknowledge jurisdiction of the proprietary (1636), **22**, 636; first general court meets at (1640), **22**, 637.
- Sacred Band**, band of 300 Thebans organised against Sparta; commanded by Pelopidas, **4**, 142, 144, 156; at battle of Chaeronea (338 B.C.), **4**, 243, 245.
- Sacred Wars**, wars waged by members of Amphictyonic League in defense of shrine of Delphi; against Crissa (ca. 590 B.C.), **3**, 169–170; Sparta expels Phocians from Delphi (ca. 448 B.C.), **4**, 432; Philip against the Phocians (356–346 B.C.), **4**, 227–232; against Amphissa (339–338 B.C.), **4**, 240.
- Sacriportus**, ancient locality in Italy; battle of (82 B.C.), **5**, 435.

- Sacrovir, Julius, Aeduan chief; revolts (21 A.D.), **6**, 137, 138.
- Sacs, tribe of North American Indians; meet Father Allouez, **23**, 72.
- Sacy, Lemaistre de (1613–1684), French ecclesiastic; defends Jansenism, **11**, 548.
- Sadani, town in German East Africa; siege of (1889), **15**, 555.
- Sadducees, political and religious party in Judea; religious belief, **2**, 160–161; revolt, **2**, 162.
- Sadi (ca. 1190–1291 A.D.), Persian poet; writes *Gulistan* for court of Shiraz, **24**, 492.
- Sadler, Sir Ralph (1507–1587), English statesman; messenger from Henry VIII of England to James V of Scotland, **21**, 236.
- Sadowa, battle of, see Königgrätz, battle of.
- Sadyattes or Candaules (d. ca. 690 B.C.) king of Lydia; criticism of story of, **2**, 421; regent for Meles, **2**, 428; overthrown by Gyges, **2**, 430; see Candaules.
- Saffarids or Soffarids (ninth century), Mohammedan dynasty, which reigned in Persia; overthrow Tahirites, **8**, 217; overthrown by Samanids, **8**, 218–219.
- Saffuria, fortress in Palestine; siege of (ca. 1259), **8**, 449.
- Safiyeh, Venetian wife of Murad III; influence of, **24**, 370.
- Sagadahoc, early colonial settlement in Maine, United States; establishment (1607), **22**, 611.
- Sagar, town in India; relieved by British (1858), **22**, 196–197.
- Sagartians or Asagarta, tribe of Iranian nomads; settle in Persia, **2**, 560, 569; method of war, **2**, 645.
- Sagasta, Praxedes Mateo (1827–1903), Spanish statesman; appointed prime-minister, **10**, 408; in Serrano ministry (1872), **10**, 409, 415 note; resigns (1874), **10**, 416; minister under Maria Christina (1886–1890), **10**, 419; and the Cuban question, **10**, 419–420.
- Sage of Monticello, name given to Thomas Jefferson, see Jefferson.
- Saguntum, ancient city of Spain; siege of (219 B.C.), **5**, 239; **10**, 6–7.
- Sah (Saha, Sinha, Xatrapa), dynasty of India (ca. 28 B.C.–ca. 272 A.D.), **2**, 498.
- Sahib Girai, see Girai.
- Sahu-Ra, king of Egypt 3533 B.C.; reign, **1**, 98; deification, **1**, 187.
- Saif ad-Din, see Saphedin.
- Said Pasha (1822–1863), viceroy of Egypt 1854–1863; rule, **24**, 456; death, **24**, 457.
- Sain (d. ca. 622 A.D.), Persian general; death, **7**, 159.
- Sain Khan, see Batu.
- Saint Adamnan, and other saints; see under individual names.
- Saint Albans, city in England; battles of (1455, 1461), **18**, 572, 578.
- St. Albans, Viscount, see Bacon, Francis.
- St. Albans, earl of, see Clanricarde.
- Saint-André, Jacques d'Albon de (d. 1562), French marshal; made marshal of France, **11**, 338; killed, **11**, 358.
- Saint-André, Jean Bon (1749–1815), French revolutionist; in battle off Ushant, **12**, 381, 382.
- St. Andrews, city in Scotland; castle of, besieged (1547), **19**, 219.
- Saint-Angel, Louis de, officer of court of Aragon; intercedes with Isabella for Columbus (1492), **22**, 427.
- St. Antoine, Faubourg, quarter of Paris; battle of (1652), **11**, 513.
- Saint-Arnaud, Jacques Achille Leroy de (1796–1854), French soldier; commander-in-chief of French forces in Crimea, **17**, 566; at Alma, **17**, 566–567; death and character, **17**, 570.
- St. Aubin, battle of (1488), **11**, 284–285.
- St. Augustine, city in Florida; founded (1565), **22**, 550; Oglethorpe besieges, **23**, 63; attack of South Carolina on, in Queen Anne's War (1702), **23**, 59, 190.
- St. Bartholomew, Massacre of, the "Paris Wedding" (Aug. 24th, 1572); organised slaughter of Huguenots in Paris, **11**, 374–378, **19**, 350; **13**, 434.
- St. Brice's Day, Massacre of (1002), Anglo-Saxons massacre the Danes in England, **18**, 114–115.
- St. Bridget, Order of, see Birgittine Order.
- Saint Castin, Jean Vincent de l'Abadie, Baron de (1650–1712), French colonist in America; assists in capturing Pemaquid (1696), **23**, 189.
- Saint Castin, Joseph de l'Abadie, Baron de, half-breed son of the preceding; captured by English (1721), **23**, 195.
- St. Catherine, Order of, Russian order; established (1714), **17**, 286.
- St. Clair, Arthur (1734–1818), American soldier; evacuates Ticonderoga (1777), **23**, 264.
- St. Clair, Treaty of (918 A.D.), between French and Normans, **9**, 66.
- St. Cloud, town near Paris; *coup d'état* of 18th Brumaire, November 9th, 1799, accomplished at, **12**, 484–488.
- Saint-Cyr, Gouvion, see Gouvion-St. Cyr.
- St. Denis, town near Paris; battle of (1567), **11**, 361–362.
- Saint Dizier, town in France; battle of (1814), **17**, 488.
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- Sainte-Aldegonde, Philipp van Marnix (1538–1598), Dutch author and statesman; composition of "Compromise" attributed to, **13**, 396; at states-general at Dort, **13**, 432; taken prisoner, **13**, 440; negotiates Treaty of Breda, **13**, 453; negotiates marriage of Charlotte of Bourbon, **13**, 454; subscribes to pacification of Ghent, **13**, 464; examines into attempted assassination of William of Orange, **13**, 492; negotiates for surrender of Antwerp, **13**, 514; excluded from service of state, **13**, 515; commissioned to translate Bible, **13**, 563, 591.

- Sainte-Aulaire, Louis Clair de Beaupoil, Count of (b. 1778), French writer and diplomatist; member of "Chambre Introuvable," **13**, 19.
- Sainte-Chapelle (Holy Chapel), chapel in Palais de Justice, Paris; built by Louis IX for reception of relics (1248), **7**, 300-301.
- Sainte-Geneviève, church in Paris; school of, in twelfth century, **11**, 45.
- Ste. Ménehould, town in France; Treaty of (1614), **11**, 436.
- Saint Eric's Lag, code of laws compiled by Saint Eric, king of Sweden (twelfth century), **16**, 189.
- Saintes, town in France; sacked by Hastings, **11**, 4; battle of (1242), **11**, 59; **18**, 373.
- St. Eustatius, island in the West Indies; captured by English (1781), **14**, 11.
- Saint-Fargeau, Louis Michel Lepelletier de, see Lepelletier.
- St. Gall, city in Switzerland; commerce in middle ages, **16**, 581, 582; in strife with Appenzell (1405), **16**, 581-584.
- St. Gall, abbey and monastery of; ancient literature preserved by, **16**, 536; secularised (1529), **16**, 632.
- St. Gall, Prince-Abbots of, jurisdiction and titles of, **16**, 615, 658; strife with subjects, **16**, 581-583; allied with Swiss Confederation (ca. 1500), **16**, 615.
- St. George, Bank or Company of, a Genoese financial institution; foundation and administration (1402), **9**, 265; acquires Sarzana, **9**, 383.
- St. George, Company of, Italian military organisation (fourteenth century), **9**, 251.
- St. George, Knights of, see Teutonic Order.
- Saint-Germain, Claude Louis, Count of (1707-1778), French soldier and statesman; reorganises army, **12**, 129.
- St. Germain-en-Laye, town near Paris; Treaties of: (1570), **11**, 365; (1654), **23**, 180; (1679), **15**, 142.
- St. Gotthard, town in Hungary; battle of (1664), **11**, 566; **24**, 386.
- St. Gotthard, Pass of, the pass over the St. Gotthard Alps; Suvarov's retreat over (1799), **12**, 476; seized by men of Uri (1847), **17**, 41.
- St. Helena, island in the South Atlantic; discovery of, **10**, 486; Napoleon's exile in, **12**, 644-646.
- Saint Hilaire, Barthélemy, see Barthélémy Saint-Hilaire.
- Saint-Hilaire, Joseph (1766-1809); French soldier; at Austerlitz, **12**, 546; killed, **12**, 573.
- St. James, Order of, established in Castile (twelfth century), **8**, 465.
- St. Jean d'Angely, town near La Rochelle, France; siege of (1621), **11**, 446.
- St. Jean-de-Luz, town in France; battle of (1794), **10**, 315: Peace of, **10**, 268.
- St. John, Henry, see Bolingbroke, Viscount.
- St. John, Knights of, see Hospitallers.
- St. John, Oliver (1598-1673), English judge and politician, member of Cromwell's house of lords; in Short Parliament. **19**, 578; draws up bill for abolition of episcopate, **19**, 600.
- St. Julien, Treaty of (1533), treaty of peace between Geneva and the Savoyard nobles, **16**, 637.
- Saint-Just, Antoine (1767-1794), French revolutionist; denounces Danton, **12**, 336 and note; member of committee of public safety, **12**, 338; at battle of the Lines of Weissenburg, **12**, 358; mission to Rhine, **12**, 366, 378, 380; fall, **12**, 341-344.
- St. Leger, Colonel, in mutiny of English officers in Madras (1807), **22**, 124.
- St. Leger, Sir Anthony (1496?-1559), English soldier; lord deputy in Ireland under Elizabeth and Edward VI, **21**, 400, 402.
- St. Leger, Barry (1737-1789), British soldier; defeated by Americans at battle of Oriskany (1777), **23**, 264.
- Saint Lusson, Simon François Daumont, Sieur de, French commander in Canada (1671), **23**, 66, 72.
- Saint-Mahé, battle of (1293), **18**, 405.
- St. Maixent, town in France; siege of (1440), **11**, 231-232.
- St. Malo, seaport in France; siege of (1377), **18**, 486.
- Saint-Marc Girardin (1801-1873), French journalist; attacks Polignac and his colleagues, **13**, 41.
- St. Mark, Church (Basilica) of, Venetian cathedral; construction, **8**, 476; rebuilt, **9**, 32.
- St. Mary, Knights of, see Teutonic Order.
- St. Mary's, city in Maryland, U. S. A.; established (1634), **22**, 600.
- St. Mary's Falls, see Sault Saint Marie.
- St. Michael, Order of; Louis XI of France founds (1469), **11**, 263; duke of Brittany refuses, **11**, 263.
- St. Nicholas, Fort of, in the Caucasus; siege of (1839), **17**, 554.
- St. Ouen, Declaration of (May 2nd, 1814), issued by Louis XVIII, promising a constitution to the French people, **12**, 619.
- St. Petersburg, capital of Russia; founded (1702), **17**, 269-271; growth, **17**, 286, 287; inundations, **17**, 525, 526.
- St. Petersburg Protocol (1826), agreement between England and Russia, **14**, 588.
- St. Petersburg, Treaties of; (1772), **17**, 379; (1805), **17**, 445.
- St. Philip, Castle of, fortress in Minorca; siege of (1756), **20**, 579-580.
- St. Pierre, island off the south coast of Newfoundland; ceded to France (1748), **23**, 199.
- Saint Pierre, Eustache de, French hero; devotion at Calais (1347), **18**, 466, 467.
- St. Pierre le Moûtier, city in France; Joan of Arc takes (1429), **11**, 204.
- Saint Pol, Louis de Luxembourg, Count of (1418-1475); punished by Charles VII, **11**, 233; made constable by Louis XI, **11**, 253.
- Saint-Pol, Waleran de Luxembourg-Ligny, Count of (1355-1440), governor of Paris, **11**, 168.

- Saint-Priest, François Emmanuel Guiuard, Count of (1735–1821), French diplomat; ambassador to Constantinople, **24**, 418.
- Saint-Priest, George Emmanuel, Count of (1776–1814), Franco-Russian soldier, son of foregoing; takes Shirtoff, **17**, 468.
- St. Privat, battle of, see Gravelotte.
- St. Quentin, city in France; battles of (1557), **10**, 238; **13**, 382, 387; **19**, 260; (1871), **13**, 169.
- Saintrailles or Xantrailles, Jean Poton de (ca. 1395–1461), marshal of France; lieutenant of Joan of Arc, **11**, 198.
- Saint-Rejant, Pierre Robinault de (ca. 1768–1801), Vendean chief; attempt of, to assassinate Napoleon (1800), **12**, 509.
- Saint-Romans, Mademoiselle de (eighteenth century), mistress of Louis XV, **12**, 86.
- Saint-Saëns, Hélie de, French baron; made guardian of William Clito (1106), **18**, 236.
- Saint-Sévères, Marshal de, French soldier; at deliverance of Orleans (1429), **11**, 198.
- Saint-Simon, Claude de Rouvroy, Duke of (1607–1693), equerry and favourite of Louis XIII, **11**, 463.
- Saint-Simon, Claude Henri, Count of (1760–1825), French social economist; effect of teaching of, **13**, 62; **13**, 205.
- Saint-Simon, Louis de Rouvroy, Duke of (1675–1755), French soldier, statesman and writer; estimate of memoirs, **12**, 17.
- St. Sophia, see Santa Sophia.
- Saints of War, league of Florentine military chiefs (fourteenth century), **9**, 333, 334.
- St. Victor, Hugh de, see Hugh de St. Victor.
- St. Victor, church of, in Paris; influence of school of (twelfth century), **11**, 45.
- St. Vincent, Cape, headland in Portugal; battle of (1797), **21**, 458.
- St. Vincent, island in West Indies; ceded to Great Britain (1763), **23**, 223.
- St. Vincent, Earl of, see Jervis, John.
- Saisset, Joseph Théodore (1810–1879), French admiral; leads part of National Guard after siege of Paris, **13**, 182.
- Saisset, Bernard de (d. 1314), bishop of Pamiers; trial of (1301), **11**, 79.
- Sakarov, or Sacharov, or Sakharov, Victor Victorovich, Russian soldier and statesman; minister of war (1904), **17**, 623.
- Sakuntala, legendary Hindu nymph, **2**, 502.
- Sakya, tribe of India, **2**, 499, 500, 501.
- Saladin (Salah ad-din Yusuf ibn Ayub or Eyyub) (1137–1193), sultan of Egypt and Syria; reign, **8**, 228–229; wars with crusaders, **8**, 371–409; becomes vizir in Egypt (1169), **8**, 228, 369; succeeds to Fatimite power, **8**, 228, 369; unites Syria and Egypt under his rule, **8**, 369, 370; **14**, 107; defeats Christians near Tiberias, **8**, 373–376; takes Jerusalem, **2**, 305; **8**, 229, 376, 377; **14**, 107; **16**, 156; takes Antioch, **8**, 377; war with Frederick Barbarossa, **8**, 382; **14**, 107, 108; at siege of Acre, **2**, 305–306; **8**, 383–392; **11**, 48; **18**, 311–312; negotiations with Richard, **8**, 395; at siege of Joppa, **8**, 396–402; makes truce with Richard for three years, **8**, 402–403; friendly intercourse with crusaders, **8**, 404; death, **8**, 407; Arab and Christian eulogies of, **8**, 407, 409; generosity, **8**, 395 note, 403; character, **8**, 370, 405.
- Saladin Tithe, earliest tax on personal property in England, instituted originally in 1188 in support of crusaders, **18**, 295, 295 note; **8**, 381.
- Salado, small river in Spain; battle (1340), **10**, 73.
- Salah ad-Din, see Saladin.
- Salamanca, town in Spain; battle (1812), **10**, 365; **12**, 588; **21**, 478.
- Salamanca, Council or Junta of (1486–1487), meeting held at Salamanca to consider projects of Columbus, **22**, 421–424.
- Salamis, island of Greece; battle of (480 B.C.), **3**, 337, 345–353.
- Salamis, city in Cyprus, naval battle near (306 B.C.), **4**, 566.
- Salary Grab (1873), in United States history; popular name for an act of Congress increasing salaries of Federal officers, **23**, 472.
- Salatis, king of Egypt ca. 2098–ca. 2085 B.C., **1**, 121–122.
- Salazar, Vicente, Spanish-American statesman; president of Ecuador (1895), **23**, 615.
- Sale, Sir Robert Henry (1782–1846), British soldier, called the "Hero of Jalalabad"; at siege of Jalalabad, **22**, 142–144; falls in battle of Mudki, **22**, 154.
- Salem, city of Massachusetts, U. S. A.; colony founded at (1629), **22**, 643; disfranchised for upholding Roger Williams (1636), **23**, 94, 95; witchcraft delusion at (1692), **23**, 171–177; made seat of government in Massachusetts (1774), **23**, 239; assembly at (1774), **23**, 240.
- Salem, city of New Jersey, U. S. A.; Quakers settle at (1675), **23**, 30.
- Salentines, Italian tribe; probable origin, **5**, 49; conquered by Romans (ca. 264 B.C.), **5**, 210.
- Salerno, city of Italy; siege (1077), **9**, 72.
- Salerno, Gulf of, on east coast of Italy; naval battle in (1528), **9**, 455.
- Salerno, School of, a once famous medical school at Salerno, Italy; founded by Arabs, **8**, 280; influence, **9**, 182.
- Salgar, E., Spanish-American soldier and statesman; president of New Granada 1870–1872, **23**, 602.
- Salian Franks, division of the Franks, *q. v.*
- Salicetti or Saliceti, Christophe (1757–1809), French revolutionist; presents Napoleon to Carteaux, **12**, 372; denounces the people's representatives, **12**, 485.
- Salic Law (Lex Salica), that part of the Salic laws which forbids the succession of women to the throne of any Salic land; effect on the house of Capet, **11**, 46; causes struggle between Philip VI of France and Edward III of England for French crown (1328), **11**, 98, 103; **18**, 455; introduced into Spain by Philip V (1714), **10**, 292; revoked in Spain by Ferdinand VII (1830), **10**, 394.

- Salic Laws**, a collection of Frankish laws, **7**, 463–464.
- Salinator**, Marcus Livius, Roman consul 219 B.C. and 207 B.C.; first consulship, **5**, 274; defeats Hasdrubal at the Metaurus, **5**, 274–277; triumph of, **5**, 278; imposes tax on salt, **5**, 339.
- Salins**, town in France; surrenders to royal troops (1668), **11**, 570.
- Salisbury**, James Cecil, 3rd Earl of (d. 1683), English statesman; committed to tower, **20**, 284.
- Salisbury**, Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of (d. 1541); imprisonment and execution, **19**, 186–187.
- Salisbury**, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, 3rd Marquis of, Viscount Cranborne, (1830–1903), English statesman; leaves Derby ministry on question of reform, **21**, 633; British representative to Conference of Constantinople, **21**, 640; secretary of state for foreign affairs, **21**, 641; plenipotentiary to Congress of Berlin, **21**, 641; leader of conservative party, **21**, 647; becomes premier (1885), **21**, 647; resigns (Jan. 1886), **21**, 648; second premiership (July 1886–1892), **21**, 648–649; resists Home Rule question, **21**, 648; elementary education made free, **21**, 648; third ministry (1895–1902), **21**, 651–660.
- Salisbury**, Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of, see Cecil, Sir Robert.
- Salisbury**, Thomas de Montague or Montacute, 4th Earl of, see Montague, Thomas de.
- Salivahana**, legendary Hindu prince of southern Behar (Bahar) (1st century B.C.), **2**, 498.
- Salle, La**, see **La Salle**.
- Salles**, Jean Baptiste (d. 1794), French revolutionist; favours decree of inviolability, **12**, 246; spokesman for Gironde, **12**, 291; execution, **12**, 391.
- Salust** (*Caius Sallustius Crispus*) (86–34 B.C.), Roman historian; tribune (52 B.C.), **5**, 513; proconsul of Numidia, **5**, 561; estimate, **5**, 644.
- Salust**, praetorian prefect of Julian (ca. 360 A.D.); counsels Julian, **6**, 503; declines emperorship, **6**, 510, 516; ambassador to Persian king, **6**, 512.
- Salluvians**, Gallic tribe; at war with Rome, **5**, 373.
- Salmon Falls**, town in New Hampshire; attacked by French and Indians in King William's War (1690), **23**, 186.
- Salome**, see **Alexandra**.
- Salomon**, bishop of Constance (ca. 917 A.D.), **7**, 597–598.
- Salter**, William, English Lollard clergyman; first victim burned under the *Statute de Heretico Comburendo* (1401), **18**, 521.
- Saltonstall**, Sir Richard (1586–1658), English-American colonist; becomes interested in Massachusetts Bay Colony, **22**, 640.
- Salutati** or **Salutato**, Coluccio de (1330–1406), Italian humanist; estimate, **9**, 202.
- Salvador**, often called **San Salvador**, Central American state; resists Iturbide (1823), **23**, 648; revolts (1827), **23**, 649; joins Central American republic (1895), **23**, 651.
- Salvia** or **Salvius**, Johann Adler, Swedish envoy; at Peace of Westphalia (1648), **14**, 383.
- Salviati**, Francesco (fifteenth century), Italian prelate; in Pazzi conspiracy (1478), **9**, 366–369.
- Salvidienus**, Q. Rufus (first century B.C.), Roman soldier; companion of Octavius, **5**, 613; conspires against Augustus, **6**, 121.
- Salvius** (*Tryphon*), heads slave revolt in Sicily (102 B.C.), **5**, 399–400.
- Salza**, Hermann von (ca. 1170–1239), German knight; aids Duke Henry of Breslau, **14**, 119.
- Salzburg**, Austro-Hungarian town; captured by Wrede (1809), **14**, 563.
- Saman**, Asad ben, sons of, found Samanid dynasty (819 A.D.), **8**, 217.
- Samanids**, Persian dynasty, reigning in Transoxania at end of ninth and during tenth century; claim descent from Sassanids, **24**, 490; foundation of authority, **8**, 217–218; overthrow Saffarids, **8**, 218; rule over Khorasan, Tabarestan, and Sijistan, **8**, 219, 222; fall, **8**, 223.
- Samaria**, ancient division of Palestine; colonised by Esarhaddon, **2**, 128; assists Alexander, **2**, 134; becomes independent (ca. 63 B.C.), **2**, 163; allotted to Archelaus, **2**, 167; **6**, 139; annexed to Rome (17 A.D.), **6**, 140; middle province of Palestine under Romans, **2**, 46; under Agrippa (41–44 A.D.), **6**, 30.
- Samaria**, ancient city of Palestine; built by Omri (tenth century B.C.), **2**, 107; worship of Baal at, **2**, 107; besieged by Ben-Hadad, **2**, 108; besieged by Shalmaneser IV and taken by Sargon (722 B.C.), **1**, 397; **2**, 114–115; fortifications of, destroyed by Ptolemy I (ca. 312 B.C.), **2**, 301; restored by Herod, **2**, 166.
- Samaritans**, people of mixed descent, living in Samaria after fall of kingdom of Israel; religion, **2**, 115, 128, 173; relations to Jews, **2**, 128, 130, 173.
- Samarkand** or **Samarcand**, city in Turkestan; conquers Jenghiz Khan (1220), **24**, 282.
- Samdan**, Assyrian prototype of Hercules; original of Samson legend, **2**, 74.
- Sameas**, Jewish elder; urges punishment of Herod (ca. 41 B.C.), **2**, 164; favoured by Herod, **2**, 166.
- Samgunu** (d. ca. 664 B.C.), Aramæan prince; death, **1**, 430.
- Sammuramat**, see **Semiramis**.
- Sammonicus**, Q. Serenus (d. 212 A.D.), Roman author and bibliophile; library, **6**, 347.
- Samnites**, Italian tribe; origin and migrations, **5**, 49, 144, 178–180; alliance with Pyrrhus, **4**, 510; **5**, 203–208; aid Hannibal, **5**, 258; renew Roman allegiance, **5**, 272; treatment by Romans, **5**, 412, 428; in Social War, **5**, 412–428; in second civil war, **5**, 434–438; see also Samnite Wars.

- Samnite Wars:** first (343–341 B.C.), **5**, 180–183; second (327–304 B.C.), **5**, 186–194; third (298–290 B.C.), **5**, 194–198.
- Samoa Islands**, group in the South Pacific; under joint protectorate of United States, England, and Germany (1889), **23**, 483; partition (1899), **23**, 490.
- Samogitians**, Slav tribe in Lithuania; origin, **17**, 90; **24**, 41.
- Samorna**, see **Ephesus**.
- Samoset**, Indian chief; visits Plymouth colonists (1621), **22**, 630.
- Sampson, William Thomas** (1840–1902), American naval officer; blockades Cuban ports (1898), **23**, 488–489.
- Samshi**, see **Shamshi**.
- Samson**, Israelite hero, **2**, 64, 74, 343.
- Samudra Gupta**, Hindu king; inscription, **2**, 499.
- Samuel, Stephen**, king of Bulgaria 976–1014; wars with Basil II, **7**, 244–246; **24**, 167.
- Samur**, river in Russia; battle of (1583), **24**, 371.
- Samurai**, Japanese military caste; treatment under reformed government, **24**, 627.
- Sana**, city in Arabia; becomes capital of Yemen (ca. 100 A.D.), **8**, 106.
- Sanad**, Arabic word signifying list of authorities for oral traditions, **8**, 301, 302.
- Sancerre**, city in France; added to territory of Louis IX (1228), **11**, 58.
- Sanchez, Julian**, Spanish guerrilla, leader; harasses French (1809), **10**, 353.
- Sancho I**, king of Aragon, see **Sancho IV**, king of Navarre.
- Sancho I**, king of Castile 1026–1035, see **Sancho II** of Navarre.
- Sancho II**, king of Castile 1065–1072; reign, **10**, 55.
- Sancho (IV) "the Great" or "the Brave,"** king of Castile 1284–1295; reign, **10**, 70; makes alliance with Muhammed II against Alfonso X, **8**, 256; **10**, 69; war with Dom Diniz of Portugal, **10**, 441.
- Sancho (I) "the Fat,"** king of Leon 955–967 A.D.; reign, **10**, 45.
- Sancho I**, king of Navarre 905–925; relations to Ordoño II, king of Leon, **10**, 44.
- Sancho (II or III) "the Great,"** king of Navarre 970–1035, and, as Sancho I, king of Castile; wars with Moors, **8**, 463; assumes sovereignty of Castile, **10**, 47; conquests, **10**, 47, 51; death and division of kingdom, **10**, 47.
- Sancho III**, king of Navarre 1054–1076; becomes king, **10**, 48; death, **10**, 51.
- Sancho IV**, king of Navarre 1076–1094, and as Sancho I, king of Aragon 1063–1094; reign, **10**, 51–52.
- Sancho I (1154–1211)**, king of Portugal 1185–1211; reign, **10**, 434–436; war with Moors, **10**, 432; relations with clergy, **10**, 435.
- Sancho (II) "Capello,"** king of Portugal 1223–1248; reign, **10**, 436–438; wars with Moors, **10**, 436–437; social conditions under, **10**, 437; relations with clergy, **10**, 437–438; deposition, **10**, 438; death, **10**, 439.
- Sanchoniathon or Sanchuniathon**, Phoenician writer, of doubtful authenticity; works of, **2**, 302, 349–351.
- San Clemente or Sanclemente, M. A.** (1812–1902), president of Republic of Colombia 1898–1900; administration, **23**, 603.
- Sancroft, William** (1617–1693), English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury, at death bed of Charles II, **20**, 310; petitions King James against Declaration of Indulgence (1688), **20**, 395; prosecuted and sent to the Tower, **20**, 396–397; trial and acquittal of, **20**, 398–400; refuses to take oath of allegiance to William III, **20**, 421.
- Sancus**, Italian divinity; identified with Hercules, **5**, 97.
- Sand**, Karl Ludwig, German student; murders Kotzebue (1819), **15**, 371.
- Sandasharme**, king of Cilicia; submits to Ashurbanapal (ca. 664 B.C.), **1**, 419, 427.
- Sandels, Count**, Swedish viceroy in Norway; removed (1827), **16**, 475.
- Sandi, Don Alvaro de**, Spanish soldier; defeated by Piali (1560), **24**, 355.
- Sandomir**, province of Poland; inherited by Henry, son of Boleslaw (1139), **24**, 27.
- Sandonides (Heraclids)**, Lydian dynasty, **2**, 401, 429.
- Sandoval, Gonzalo de** (1496–1528), Spanish soldier under Cortes; transports vessels to Tezcoco, **23**, 525–526.
- Sandracottus or Sandracuptos**, see **Chandra Gupta**.
- Sanduari** (seventh century B.C.), king of Kundu and Sizu; allied with king of Sidon, **1**, 418, 420–421; **2**, 285.
- Sandwich, Earls of**, see **Montague**.
- Sandys, Edwin** (1519–1588), English prelate; persecutes Puritans, **19**, 451.
- Sandys, Sir Edwin** (1561–1629), English politician and author; befriends pilgrims, **22**, 623; treasurer of Virginia Company, **22**, 582; imprisoned, **19**, 508.
- Sanetomo** (d. 1219), shogun of Japan; death, **24**, 587.
- San Francisco**, destroyed, **23**, 491c; hostility to Japanese (1906–1907), **23**, 491d.
- Sangara**, king of Carchemish, **1**, 386.
- Sangha**, Hindu god, **2**, 540–541.
- Sangiban**, king of the Alani 450 A.D.; treachery to Romans, **6**, 585, 587–588.
- Sanguinetto, Philip** (fourth century), Florentine leader; captures Pistoia by strategy (1328), **9**, 151.
- Sanhedrim**, Hebrew council; condemns to death (ca. 62 A.D.), **2**, 175.
- San Jacinto**, Texas; battle of (1836), **23**, 366.
- Sanjar**, last Seljuk sultan; defeated by Kara-Khitais (1141), **24**, 272.
- San Juan**, locality in Cuba; battle of (1898), **23**, 489.
- San Juan de Ulua**, island near Vera Cruz, Mexico; Cortes arrives at, **23**, 508; fort on, bombarded by French, **13**, 71.
- Sankh-ka-Ra**, king of Egypt ca. 2600 B.C., **1**, 108.
- Sankt Jacob on the Birs**, village in Switzer-

land; battle of (1444), **11**, 236; **16**, 591–592.

Sankt Jacob on the Sihl, battle of, see Sihl.

Sankt Gallen, see St. Gall.

San Marino, state in Italy; independence recognised, **9**, 471; Alberoni seizes, **9**, 541; the last Italian republic, **9**, 579.

San Martin, José de (1778–1850), Spanish-American soldier; in war for independence in South America, **23**, 582, 585–586, 610.

San Pedro de Gormaz, town in Spain; battle of (919 A.D.), **10**, 44.

San Roman, Miquel, president of Peru (1860), **23**, 606.

San Salvador, name given first West Indian island discovered by Columbus; discovery, **22**, 432.

San Salvador, Republic of, see Salvador.

Sanskrit Literature, see Literature, Indo-Aryan.

Sans Souci, palace at Potsdam, Prussia; life of Frederick the Great at, **15**, 247–249.

San Stefano, Treaty of (1878) proclaims independence of Slav countries, **15**, 49; **17**, 606; **21**, 641; **24**, 178.

Santa Anna, Antonio López de (1795–1876), president of Mexico; breaks Spanish influence in Mexico, **23**, 624; defeated and captured at battle of San Jacinto, **23**, 366; elected president, **23**, 624; defends Vera Cruz against French, **23**, 624; deposed and exiled, **23**, 625; return and reappointment as president, **23**, 625; defeated by General Taylor at Buena Vista, **23**, 372, 625; defeated at pass of Cerro Gordo, **23**, 374, 625; loses city of Mexico, **23**, 375; last dictatorship (1853–1855), **23**, 628; resigns and leaves country, **23**, 628; character, **23**, 626–627.

Santa Cruz, Spanish town on island of Teneriffe; Nelson attacks, **10**, 318.

Santa Cruz, Andres (1794–1865), South American soldier and statesman; in wars of revolution, **23**, 584, 587; elected president of Peru (1831), **23**, 612; work and influence in Peru, **23**, 612.

Santa Fé, capital of New Mexico; founded, **22**, 552.

Santals, East Indian tribe, **2**, 488.

Santa Lucia, locality in Italy; battle of (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 643.

Santa Maria, ship in fleet of Columbus; voyage of, **22**, 428.

Santa Maria a Monte, fortress in Tuscany; taken by Guelfs under Novello, **9**, 148.

Santander, Francisco de Paula (1792–1840), New Granadan soldier and politician, **23**, 590.

Santarem, town in Portugal; taken by Alfonso VI (1093), **10**, 128; battle of (1184), **8**, 465.

Santa Sophia, cathedral of, at Constantinople; building of, **7**, 79, 80; description of former splendours, **7**, 80, 81.

Santerre, Antoine Joseph (1752–1809), French revolutionist and soldier; leads rabble bearing petition to king, **12**, 253–254; directs attack on Tuilleries, **12**, 260;

opposes assembly, **12**, 272; conducts Louis XVI to execution, **12**, 294; opposes Directory, **12**, 421; rallies opposition to Napoleon (1799), **12**, 485.

Santiago de Chile, capital of Chile; foundation of (1541), **23**, 552.

Santiago de Cuba, city in Cuba; captured by Americans (1898), **23**, 489.

Santo Domingo, island of, see Haiti.

Santo Domingo, capital of Dominican Republic; founded (1496), **22**, 448.

Santos, Maximo, president of Uruguay (1882); misgovernment of, **23**, 618.

Saphedin or Saifad-Din (d. 1218), brother of Saladin and leader of Saracens; negotiates with Richard, **8**, 394; sends horses to Richard during battle, **8**, 400; establishes empire in Syria, **8**, 410; heads forces of Syria and Egypt, **8**, 411; concludes peace for six years with Christians, **8**, 422; offers to renew peace, **8**, 423; death, **8**, 426.

Sapieha Rozynkil, Polish soldier; assists Dmitri (1608), **17**, 233; besieges monastery of the Trinity, **17**, 234.

Sapienza, island in Greece; battle of (1354), **9**, 266.

Sapor I or Shapur, king of Persia ca. 240–ca. 273 A.D.; invades Mesopotamia, **6**, 412; conquers, **6**, 417–418; **8**, 78–79.

Sapor II, king of Persia 310–ca. 381 A.D.; pre-natal coronation, **6**, 467; character, **8**, 80; persecutes Christians, **8**, 81; defeats Constantius, **6**, 467–468; invades Mesopotamia, **6**, 479–481; Julian's campaigns against, **6**, 499–508; defeats Romans, **6**, 511–514.

Sapor III, king of Persia ca. 384–389 A.D.; reign and death, **8**, 83.

Sapor (seventh century A.D.), commander of Armenians; assumes title of emperor (665 A.D.), **7**, 186.

Saracco, Giuseppe (1821–), Italian statesman; ministry of, **9**, 633.

Saracens, name given by mediæval Christians to Arab followers of Mohammed and later to Mohammedans in general; origin of name, **8**, 4; conquer Syria, **8**, 146–149, 156–159; in Phoenicia, **2**, 303 seq.; conquer Persia, **8**, 151–155; conquer Egypt, **8**, 160–162; in North Africa, **2**, 325–328; **8**, 191 seq.; invade Spain, **7**, 493–494; **8**, 192 seq.; **10**, 36 seq.; overrun Gaul, **7**, 495; **8**, 198 seq.; defeated at Tours by Charles Martel (732 A.D.), **7**, 496; **8**, 199; **10**, 37; defeated in Burgundy (737 A.D.), **7**, 498; wars with Charlemagne, **7**, 542, 553; conquer Portugal, **10**, 427; decline of power in Spain, **8**, 233 seq., 463–465; kingdoms of Ghassan and Hira, **7**, 121; wars with Eastern Empire: (under Heraclius), **7**, 169, 179–182; (under Constans), **7**, 184–186; (under Constantine), **7**, 187–189; (under Justinian), **7**, 190–194; (under Anastasius II), **7**, 194; (under Constantine V), **7**, 211–212, 213; (under Nicephorus), **7**, 231–232; (under Joannes Zimisces), **7**, 241–242; sieges of Constantinople (672 A.D.), **7**, 187–188;

(717-718 A.D.), **7**, 202-205; pillage Corsica and Sardinia, **7**, 558; capture Crete and Sicily, **7**, 222 note, 227 note; Nicephorus attempts to recapture Sicily, **7**, 232; pillage coasts of Italy, **7**, 576, 583; defeated by Robert Guiscard, **9**, 72; transplanted from Sicily to Nocera by Frederick II, **9**, 83, 182; colonies of, at Luceria and Nocera exterminated by French (thirteenth century), **9**, 109; influence on Italian literature and customs, **9**, 182, 183, 185; wars with crusaders, **2**, 304-306; **8**, 344-465; slave trade of, in middle ages, **9**, 320; see also Arabia, Arabs, Crusades.

Saracus, see Sin-shar-ishkum.

Saragossa or Zaragoza, capital of province of Saragossa, Spain; council of church held at (380 A.D.), **10**, 12; captured by Christians (1118), **8**, 243; **10**, 59; Philip V of Spain defeated by French at (1710), **10**, 289; **20**, 478; besieged by French (1809), **10**, 349.

Saragossa, Duke of, see Palafox y Melzi.

Saratoga, village in New York; battles of (1777), **23**, 264-265.

Sarbaraza, see Shahr Barz.

Sardanapalus, title given to Elagabalus, *q.v.*
Sardanapalus, see Asshurbanapal.

Sardinia, Kingdom of, a former kingdom of Italy, including the duchy of Savoy and the island of Sardinia; constituted (1720), **9**, 532; districts of Milan ceded to (1784), **14**, 434; in latter half of eighteenth century, **9**, 540, 548, 550; in time of French rule in Italy, **9**, 574; insurrection of, subdued by Austria (1820), **14**, 587; Charles Albert, king of, heads war for Italian independence (1848), **9**, 594 seq.; reforms in (1854), **9**, 602; middle Italian states unite with (1859), **9**, 606; in war of Italy with Austria (1859), **9**, 603 seq.

Sardinia, island in the Mediterranean; ceded to Rome (255 B.C.), **5**, 223, 234; conquered by Vandals (534 A.D.), **7**, 93, 96; under Byzantine empire (568 A.D.), **7**, 440; conquered by Saracens (711 A.D.), **7**, 196; conquered by Pisans (1132), **9**, 36; under Spanish rule (seventeenth century), **9**, 486, 531.

Sardis or Sardes, capital of Lydia; legend of, **2**, 246; captured by Persians (546 B.C.), **2**, 432; description of, **2**, 434-437.

Sarduris I (Siduri), king of Armenia (ca. 833 B.C.); at war with Shalmaneser III, **1**, 338, 390; **2**, 388.

Sarduris II, king of Armenia (735 B.C.); at war with Assyria, **1**, 392-393; **2**, 388-389.

Sarduris III, king of Armenia (ca. 644 B.C.); sends ambassador to Asshurbanapal, **1**, 430.

Sargon I (Shargani-shar-ali, Sharrukin), king of Agade in Babylonia ca. 3800 B.C., father of Naram-Sin; reign, **1**, 360-362; legend concerning finding of, **1**, 360, 619; "tablet of omens," **1**, 361-362; in Syria and Cyprus, **1**, 311; invades Egypt, **1**, 312; founds library, **1**, 441; date of,

fixed by excavations of Nabonidus, **1**, 455; cylinders show antiquity of Babylonian civilisation, **1**, 535; culture of period, **1**, 569; quotation from inscription of, **2**, 220.

Sargon II, king of Assyria 722-705 B.C.; main treatment, **1**, 397-403; conquest of Samaria, **1**, 397; **2**, 115; expedition against Hamath and towns on Mediterranean coast, **1**, 398; **2**, 285; conquers Hittites, **1**, 398; **2**, 392; policy in Cilicia, **1**, 400; **2**, 416; supremacy recognised in Cyprus, **2**, 621; **3**, 205; relations with Urartu, **1**, 398-399; **2**, 584; conquest of Babylon, **1**, 400-402; founds Dur-Sharrukin, **1**, 403; character and policy, **1**, 403; compared with Sennacherib, **1**, 416; letter to, from Ishtar-duri, **1**, 542-543.

Sasbach, village in Baden; battle of (1675), **11**, 584.

Sarmatians or Saurometæ, Scythian tribe; early history, **2**, 442, 444; **6**, 232, 462; conquered by Huns, **7**, 46; conquered by Goths, **6**, 463-464; colonised in Panonia, Thrace, Macedonia, and Italy, **6**, 465.

Sarmiento, Domingo Faustino (1811-1888), Argentinian statesman; becomes president (1868), **23**, 616.

Sarpedon, legendary king of Lydia, **2**, 418. Sarpedon, legendary Cretan hero, **3**, 194-195.

Sarsfield, Patrick (d. 1693), earl of Lucan, Irish general; serves in army of James II in Ireland, **21**, 428; raises siege of Limerick, **20**, 427; **21**, 432; surrenders Limerick, **21**, 434; in French service, **20**, 432; **21**, 434; death, **21**, 434.

Sarus (d. ca. 413 A.D.), Gothic general in service of Honorius; defeated in Gaul (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; at war with Alaric (409 A.D.), **6**, 559; death, **6**, 569.

Sarvathasiddha or Siddartha, Indian prince known later as Buddha; summary of career of, **2**, 478; see also Buddha.

Saskatchewan, made a province, **22**, 346.

Sassacus, American Indian chief of Pequot tribe; defeated (1637), **23**, 106.

Sassanids or Sassanians, dynasty of Persian kings (226-641 A.D.); empire of, begun by Ardashir I, **8**, 76 seq.; relations with Rome, **8**, 77; war with Turks, **24**, 266; last of empire, **8**, 99, 155.

Satire Méneppée (1594), French political satire, directed against the League; influence, **11**, 404.

Satrianus, see Asculum.

Satsuma, province in the island of Kinsin, Japan; rebellion in (1877), **24**, 632.

Saturn, ancient Italian deity; worship of, **2**, 351.

Saturnalia, festival of Saturn; in ancient Rome, **6**, 367.

Saturninus, Claudius Sentius, Roman governor in Germany 4-6 A.D.; receives appointment from Augustus, **6**, 63; under Tiberius, in campaign against Germans, **6**, 64.

- Saturnius, Lucius Appuleius**, Roman tribune (102 B.C.), in alliance with the Roman consul Marius, **5**, 402; obtains renewal of tribunate, **5**, 403; conspiracy of, **5**, 404.
- Saturnius II**, soldier of Gaul; proclaimed emperor of Alexandria (ca. 278 B.C.), **6**, 430; death, **6**, 430.
- Satyrus**, commander of insurgents in Sicily (101 B.C.); defeated by Romans, **5**, 400.
- Sauchieburn**, locality in Scotland; battle of (1488), **21**, 197.
- Saucourt**, village in France; battle of (881 A.D.), **7**, 586.
- Saul** (eleventh century B.C.), first king of the Hebrews 1055–1033 B.C.; elected king, **2**, 77; reign, **2**, 78–79; relations with David, **2**, 79–83; death, **2**, 83.
- Saulcy, Louis Félicien Joseph Caignart de** (1807–1880), French archæologist, **1**, 609.
- Sault Sainte Marie or Saint Mary's Falls**, rapids in St. Mary's River, between Lakes Superior and Huron; French establish settlements on, **23**, 66, 72.
- Saulx-Javannes**, see Javannes.
- Sauvarez, James**, 1st Baron de (1757–1836), British admiral of French extraction; attacks French at Algeciras, **12**, 513.
- Saumur**, town in France; plot, **13**, 26–27.
- Sauran, Franz**, Count (1760–1830), Austrian statesman; finance minister, **14**, 565.
- Sauria**, town in Acarnania, **4**, 492.
- Sauromætæ or Sauromatians**, see Sarmatians.
- Sauvage, Jean**, French merchant; reconnoiters White Sea (ca. 1586), **17**, 227.
- Sava, Saint (Rastko)** (d. 1237), father of Servian national church, **24**, 190.
- Savage, John** (d. 1586), English conspirator; in Babington conspiracy, **19**, 361–362; trial and execution, **19**, 363.
- Savage's Station**, place in Virginia; battle of (1862), **23**, 432.
- Savannah**, city of United States; founded (1733), **23**, 61; taken by British, **23**, 271; unsuccessful attempt to regain, **23**, 271.
- Savaron, Jean** (1550–1622), French soldier; speech in states general of 1614, **11**, 437.
- Savary, Anne Jean Marie René**, duke of Rovigo (1774–1833), French soldier; watches for Duke de Berri, **12**, 534; has Duke d'Enghien executed, **12**, 535; mission to Russia, **17**, 450; commands corps in campaign of Eylau and Friedland, **17**, 452; as minister in St. Petersburg, **17**, 462, 463.
- Savile or Saville, George**, marquis of Halifax (1630–1695), English statesman; ambassador of Charles II to Louis XIV, **20**, 276; joins Temple's ministry, **20**, 293; character, **20**, 293–294; opposes violence of Shaftesbury, **20**, 297; oratory in Exclusion Bill debate, **20**, 299; lord privy seal, **20**, 306, 420; urges liberal treatment of colonies, **20**, 306 seq.; rivalry with Rochester, **20**, 307–309; president of the council, **20**, 360; dismissed from council, **20**, 382; opposition to James II, **20**, 382, 385, 411, 412; offers crown to William and Mary, **20**, 415; retires from office, **20**, 428; death, **20**, 458.
- Savile, Sir George**, English politician; moves for repeal of obsolete anti-Catholic penalties (1778), **20**, 635; presents petition against unconstitutional power of the crown (1780), **20**, 633; motion in regard to royal pensions, **20**, 634; house of, attacked during Gordon riots (1780), **20**, 635.
- Savoie-Carignan**, see Lamballe, Princesse de.
- Savona**, city in Italy; fortified by French (ca. 1529), **11**, 325; enforced residence of Pius VII (1809–1812), **12**, 575.
- Savonarola, Girolamo** (1452–1498), Italian reformer; at death-bed of Lorenzo de' Medici, **9**, 412; career at Florence, **9**, 421–424; death, **9**, 424.
- Savoy, Dukes of**, see Humbert.
- Savoy, House of**, reigning house of Italy; main treatment, **9**, 502–511; relations with dukes of Mantua and Gonzaga, **9**, 499; continual progress, **9**, 580.
- Savoy**, former duchy of Italy, **9**, 502–511; treaty with France (1562), **11**, 348 note; alliance with Venice (ca. 1616), **9**, 515; in War of Spanish Succession, **9**, 528–530; internal changes during latter half of eighteenth century, **9**, 540–541; restored to king of Sardinia (1815), **9**, 579; ceded to France (1860), **9**, 607.
- Savoy, Charles Emmanuel**, see Charles Emmanuel.
- Savoy, Eugène, Prince of**, see Eugène.
- Sawyer, Sir Robert** (d. 1692), English lawyer; acts with Somers as counsel for the seven bishops (1688), **20**, 398.
- Saxe, Count Maurice de** or Maurice of Saxony (1696–1750), marshal of France; attempts to secure Courland, **17**, 329–330; in First Silesian War, **12**, 37; takes command of army in war of Austrian Succession, **12**, 39; engagement to Anna Ivanovna, **17**, 329; in Second Silesian War, **12**, 40 note, 40–45; **14**, 434; **20**, 562; private life, **12**, 56–57.
- Saxe-Hildburghausen, Ernst Friedrich Karl**, Duke of (1748–1780); in Seven Years War, **15**, 200, 202.
- Saxo Grammaticus** (thirteenth century), Danish historian, **16**, 4, 158.
- Saxons**, people formerly inhabiting northern part of Germany; learn shipbuilding from Romans, **6**, 434; invade Britain, **6**, 526; invade Gaul, **6**, 547; join Lombards in invasion of Italy, **7**, 435; abandon Italy for Gaul, **7**, 439, 441; their influence on language of Britain, **7**, 441; aggregation of tribes, **7**, 458; hatred of Franks, **7**, 459, 491, 505; defeated by Charles Martel, **7**, 491, 499; defeated by Pepin the Short, **7**, 505, 509, 516, 518; the Saxon War (772–804 A.D.), **7**, 524–525, 540–541, 543–544; institutions and character, **7**, 540; **18**, 33–35; religion,

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- Saxon Shore**, name of military district in Roman Britain, **18**, 25, 25 note.
- Saxony**, formerly duchy, now kingdom of Germany; during reign of Frederick Augustus, **15**, 403–404; in Peace of Dresden (1745), **15**, 182; conquered by Frederick II (1756) in Seven Years' War, **15**, 190–193; becomes theatre of war (1761), **15**, 220–221; treatment by Napoleon, **12**, 553; in Congress of Vienna, **14**, 578–579; **15**, 325; uprising and granting of constitution (1830–1831), **15**, 403; uprising of 1848, **15**, 440–441; reforms of King John (1854–1873), **15**, 465; opposition to Prussia in Austro-Prussian War (1866), **15**, 487; occupation by Prussia, **15**, 488; peace with Prussia and entrance into North German Confederation (1866), **15**, 494.
- Saxony, Kings of**, see Frederick Augustus I, Anthony, and John.
- Saxony**, dukes and electors of, see Augustus II and III (kings of Poland), Frederick I, Frederick III, Henry John, John Frederick, John George and Maurice.
- Saxony**, grand duke of, see Ferdinand III.
- Say and Sele**, William Fiennes, Lord (1582–1662), English Puritan nobleman; favours Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641; seeks citizenship in Massachusetts, **23**, 99; takes part with Scotch against Charles I, **19**, 577; appointed lord privy-seal, **20**, 234.
- Saybrook**, town in Connecticut; Andros demands surrender of (1676), **23**, 152.
- Saye and Sele**, James Fiennes or Fenys, Lord, executed by insurgents during Cade's rebellion (1450), **18**, 567, 568.
- Sbigniew** (d. ca. 1125), brother of Boleslaw III of Poland; assassination, **24**, 26.
- Scæva**, Cassius, Roman centurion; bravery at Dyrrhacium (48 B.C.), **5**, 538, 595.
- Scævola**, C. Mucius (sixth century B.C.), legendary Roman hero; story of, **5**, 92–93.
- Scævola**, P. Mucius, Roman consul 133 B.C.; aids T. Gracchus, **5**, 361, 365.
- Scævola**, Q. Mucius (d. 82 B.C.), Roman jurist; attempted murder of, **5**, 430–431; death, **5**, 436.
- Scala**, Cane or Can' Grande della (1291–1329), sovereign prince of Verona; reign, **9**, 155–156; employs German mercenaries, **9**, 241.
- Scala**, Mastino della (d. 1279), founder of the house of Scala at Florence; rise to power, **9**, 108.
- Scala**, Mastino della (1298–1351), prince of Verona 1329–1351; feud with Florentines and Venetians, **9**, 158; sells Lucca to Florence, **9**, 159, 160.
- Scales**, Thomas de, 7th Lord Scales (ca. 1399–1460), English soldier; defends Tower of London against Cade insurgents (1450), **18**, 568–569.
- Scales**, Lord, see Woodville, Anthony.
- Scali**, Giorgio (fourteenth century), Florentine popular leader; opposes Guelph party, **9**, 335, 343.
- Scanderbeg** or Skanderbeg (1403–1468), Albanian soldier and ruler; military genius, **24**, 212; wars with Turks, **24**, 325–326; overpowered by Turks, **24**, 331.
- Scandinavia**, in general the region of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark (*q. v.*); ancient legends, **6**, 56, 59; conquered by Attila, **7**, 51; cradle of the Lombards, **7**, 437.
- Scanlan**, Sir Thomas Charles (1834–), colonial secretary and premier of Cape Colony; compelled to resign (1884), **22**, 271.
- Scapula**, P. Ostorius, Roman governor of Britain (50 A.D.); defeats and captures Caractacus, **6**, 169; **18**, 13.
- Scapula**, T. Quintius (d. 45 B.C.), Roman soldier; organises revolt against Cæsar in Spain, **5**, 562, 566; a suicide, **5**, 568.
- Scarron**, Madame, see Maintenon.
- Scato**, Vettius, Italian commander in Marsic War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413, 414, 417.
- Scaurus**, M. Æmilius (163–89 B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; ambassador to Numidia, **5**, 384–385; accused of inciting revolt, **5**, 412; character and abilities, **5**, 382, 384, 387.
- Scaurus**, M. Aurelius (d. 105 B.C.), Roman legate in Gaul; defeated by Cimbrians, **5**, 393.
- Scevinus**, Flavius, Roman senator (65 A.D.); conspires against Nero, **6**, 202–204.
- Schaffhausen**, canton of Switzerland; received as canton, **16**, 614.
- Schalk Burger**, see Burger.
- Schams**, valley in Switzerland; battle of (1450), **16**, 589.
- Schamyl** (1797–1871), a Caucasian chief; leads tribes of Daghestan, **17**, 553; career of, **17**, 599; defeat and capture, **17**, 599.
- Schanis**, town in Switzerland; battle of (1799), **17**, 435.
- Scharnhorst**, Gerhard Johann David von (1755–1813), German soldier and military author; character and ability, **15**, 300; reorganises Prussian army, **15**, 301; lays foundations of modern Prussian army, **15**, 310; death, **14**, 573; **15**, 313.
- Schaumburg-Lippe**, or Lippe-Bückeburg, Frederick William, Count of (1724–1777), German soldier; commands English troops in Portugal, **10**, 530; **20**, 600.
- Schelde**, river in Europe; Holland maintains control of (1784), **14**, 43; free navigation of agreed to by William of Holland (1839), **14**, 55.

- Schele von Schelenburg, George Victor Friedrich Dietrich, Baron** (1771–1844), Hanoverian statesman; efforts at accession of Ernest Augustus, **15**, 405.
- Schelling, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von** (1775–1854), German philosopher; influence, **15**, 353.
- Schemiophris**, see *Sebek-neferu-Ra*.
- Schenectady**, city in New York; French and Indians massacre inhabitants (1690), **23**, 162.
- Schenk, Martin** (d. 1590), Dutch soldier; exploits and death, **13**, 526.
- Schérer, Barthélémy Louis Joseph** (1747–1804), French soldier; replaces Kellerman (1795), **12**, 409; appointed to command, **12**, 470; defeated at Magnano (1799), **12**, 471; resigns from Directory, **12**, 472.
- Schertlin, Sebastian** (sixteenth century), German soldier; campaign in Bavaria (1546), **14**, 293; commands at Augsburg, **14**, 298.
- Scheveningen**, battle of, see *Texel*.
- Schill, Ferdinand von** (1776–1809), Prussian soldier; efforts against Napoleon (1807), **12**, 567; seeks to aid Austria, **15**, 306; death, **12**, 575; **15**, 306.
- Schiller, Johann Christoph Friedrich von** (1759–1805), German poet; career and influence, **15**, 347 seq.
- Schism, The Great**, division between Latin and Greek churches; started by strife between Ignatius and Photius (857 A.D.), **8**, 568; development, **8**, 569 seq.
- Schism Act** (1714), measure to force conformity to church of England; passage of, **20**, 491; opposition to, **20**, 492.
- Schism of the West, The Great** (1378–1417), the division between parties in Roman Catholic church adhering to different popes; causes and result, **8**, 630 seq.; **9**, 249 seq.; **11**, 185.
- Schlagintweit, Hermann von** (1826–1882), German scientist; explores in Dardistan, **2**, 490.
- Schleswig**, northern part of Schleswig-Holstein (*q. v.*).
- Schleswig-Holstein**, a province of Prussia; union with Denmark (1454), **14**, 221; organisation under Christian VIII of Denmark, **15**, 443 seq.; Frederick of Denmark becomes king of (1848), **15**, 446; again subjugated by Denmark (1851), **15**, 458; succession in, settled by London protocol (1852), **15**, 458; relations with Germany and Denmark (1863–1866), **15**, 21 seq.; see also *Schleswig-Holstein Wars*.
- Schleswig-Holstein Wars**, (1), with Denmark (1848–1850), **15**, 447–451; **16**, 439–441; (2), Austria and Prussia against Denmark (1864), **15**, 484–485; **16**, 444, 449.
- Schlettstadt**, town in Alsace-Lorraine; siege of (1870), **13**, 169.
- Schley, Winfield Scott** (1839–), American naval officer; in Spanish-American War, **23**, 488, 489.

- Schliemann, Heinrich** (1822–1890), German archaeologist; excavations in Asia Minor, **2**, 429, 434; **3**, 39–44, 54, 77; **4**, 625.
- Schlüsselburg**, formerly known as Nöteborg, town of Russia; siege of (1702), **17**, 269; name changed, **17**, 270.
- Schmerling, Anton von** (1805–1893), Austrian statesman; reforms of, **15**, 1^r, 20; secures liberty of the press, **15**, 20.
- Schmoller, Gustav** (1838–) German political economist; influence of his theories, **15**, 537.
- Schoeman, General**, Boer soldier; opposes raid of Pretorius into Orange Free State (1854), **22**, 277, 284–285.
- Schofield, John McAllister** (1831–), American general; in the Atlanta campaign (1864), **23**, 444; at battle of Franklin, **23**, 445.
- Scholastic Philosophy**, mediæval system of deductive thought; influence of Arabs on, **8**, 277; growth of, in Italy, **9**, 181, 184; school of Gerbert (1000), **11**, 40; in the Middle Ages, **7**, xix–xxi; **11**, 184; three schools of Paris, **11**, 45; great philosophers of University of Paris (1100–1270), **11**, 73; opposes freethinkers and Jews, **11**, 41; Abélard and Bernard (1115–1150), **11**, 41–45; champions of, and the Augsburg confession (1530), **14**, 270.
- Schomberg, Friedrich von**, duke of Schomberg (1615–1690), Protestant soldier of German birth; campaigns of, in Portugal, **10**, 516–517; commands English troops for invasion of Holland, **11**, 579; campaign in Netherlands, **11**, 588; restores Liège to French influence, **11**, 597; campaign of, in Ireland, **20**, 425; killed at battle of the Boyne (1690), **11**, 602; **20**, 426.
- Schomberg, Henri, Count of** (1575–1632), French marshal; in French war with Spain (1630), **11**, 461.
- Schomberg, Tich de**, German officer in the service of Henry IV of France; at battle of Ivry, **11**, 398, 399.
- Schomburgk, Sir Robert** (1804–1865), German traveller; marks boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela (1841), **23**, 598.
- Schönbrunn, Treaty of**, also called *Treaty of Vienna*, a treaty concluded between Napoleon I and Francis I of Austria (1809), **12**, 577; **14**, 558, 560; **17**, 466; **21**, 474.
- Schopenhauer, Arthur** (1788–1860), German philosopher; philosophy of, **15**, 353–354.
- Schouten, Willem Cornelis**, Dutch navigator; discovers Cape Horn (1616), **13**, 574.
- Schreiner, William P.**, premier of Cape Colony; administration (1898–1900), **22**, 274; attempt to conciliate British and Boers, **22**, 275.
- Schubert, Christian Friedrich Daniel** (1739–1791), German poet; characterisation of, **15**, 340.
- Schulenberg, Adolf Friedrich, Count von** (1685–1741), Prussian general; at battle of Mollwitz, **15**, 162, 164.

- Schullenberg, Johann Matthias, Count von** (1661–1747), Prussian general; at battle of Frauenstadt, **17**, 273.
- Schurz, Carl** (1829–), German-American soldier and politician; supports Liberal Republican movement (1872), **23**, 469; leads Mugwump movement (1884), **23**, 480.
- Schuyler, Peter** (1657–1724), American statesman and soldier; in expedition against Montreal (1691), **23**, 164, 187; becomes governor of New York (1719), **23**, 166.
- Schuyler, Philip** (1733–1804), American general and politician; in campaign of Saratoga, **23**, 262.
- Schwabach**, town in Bavaria; first series of dogmatic definitions adopted at (1529), **14**, 268.
- Schwarz**, town in Austria; destroyed by Bavarians (1809), **14**, 563.
- Schwarzenberg, Felix Ludwig Johann Friedrich**, Prince von (1800–1852), Austrian statesman; becomes prime-minister (1848), **14**, 649; **15**, 1; lauded by France, **15**, 4; meets count of Brandenburg at Warsaw (1848), **15**, 457; at conference of Olmütz (1850), **15**, 10; death, **15**, 11.
- Schwarzenberg, Johann, Baron von** (1463–1528), minister of the prince-bishop of Bamberg; draws up penal code (1507), **14**, 280.
- Schwarzenberg, Karl Philipp, Prince von** (1771–1820), Austrian general; commands Austrian troops in Napoleon's Russian campaign (1812), **14**, 569; ordered to return to Galicia (1813), **12**, 601; made general of the allied armies (1813), **14**, 574; **17**, 484; defeated at Dresden (1813), **12**, 604; **14**, 575; at battle of Leipzig (1813), **12**, 604–605; **14**, 576; at battle of Montereau (1814), **12**, 609; invades France (1815), **15**, 331; **17**, 485; enters Paris, **17**, 490.
- Schwarzenberg Code**, inauguration of, **14**, 280.
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- Schwechat**, town in Austria; battle of (1848), **14**, 647.
- Schweidnitz**, town in Prussia; sieges of (1757), **15**, 202; (1758), **15**, 204; (1762), **15**, 223.
- Schweigaard, Christian Homann** (1838–), Norwegian statesman; becomes premier ("April ministry" 1884), **16**, 484.
- Schwerin, Count Kurt Christoph** (1684–1757), German general; at battle of Mollwitz, **12**, 36; at battle of Hohenfriedberg, **15**, 179; at battle of Prague, **15**, 195.
- Schwyz**, canton of Switzerland; main treatment, **16**, 547–550; enters into co-burgership with Appenzell (1402), **16**, 582; in old Zürich War (1440), **16**, 590.
- Science:**
- Arabian: inherited from Greece, **8**, 19, 277; under Abbasids in Baghdad (medicine, chemistry), **8**, 214–215, 220; at Granada (astronomy, medicine, chemistry, etc.), **8**, 255; astronomy, **8**, 271, 279; grammar, **8**, 19 seq.; medicine, **8**, 279–280; mathematics, **8**, 278–279.

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Scipio Calvus, Cn. Cornelius (d. 212 B.C.), Roman consul 222 B.C.; war with Iburians, **5**, 237; campaigns in Spain, **5**, 244, 249, 259, 268.

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Scipio, L. Cornelius "Barbatus", Roman consul 298 B.C.; in Samnite war, **5**, 194–196.

Scipio, P. Cornelius (d. 212 B.C.), Roman consul, father of Africanus Major; campaigns against Carthaginians in Spain, **5**, 242, 244, 249, 259, 268.

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Scipio, Q. Metellus Pius (96–46 B.C.), Roman consul; accused of bribery, **5**, 511, 514; against Cæsar in the Civil War, **5**, 539, 545, 554–556; defeat at Thapsus and death, **5**, 556, 556 note.

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Scots or Scotti, a gaelic tribe of Ireland; origin and settlement in Scotland, **18**, 25–26; **21**, 1, 3, 7, 333–334; called Milesians, **21**, 7; see Dalreudins.

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Scribonia, wife of Augustus Cæsar; divorced (39 B.C.), **6**, 116; exile, **6**, 118.

Scribonius, Proculus (d. 67 A.D.), Roman soldier; driven to suicide by Nero, **6**, 216.

Scribonius, Rufus (d. 67 A.D.), Roman soldier; brother of Proculus; driven to suicide by Nero, **6**, 216.

Scrooby, Church of, ancient church of the Pilgrims at Scrooby, England; history, **22**, 616 seq.

Scrope or Scroope, Henry le, baron Scrope of Masham (1376?–1415), executed for conspiracy against Henry V, **18**, 530.

Scrope, Henry le, Baron Scrope of Bolton (1534–1592), English soldier; leads army in invasion of Scotland (1570), **19**, 341.

Scrope, Richard le, baron Scrope of Bolton (ca. 1327–1403), lord chancellor; quarrel with Richard II, **18**, 499.

Scrope, Richard (ca. 1350–1405), archbishop of York; leader in insurrections of 1403–1405, **18**, 524; execution, **18**, 525.

Scrope, Sir Stephen, a lord deputy in Ireland, defeats Art McMurrrough (1407), **21**, 390.

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Scutage, in English history, the commutation for personal military service, due under the feudal system; instituted by Henry II, **18**, 262.

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Scythians (Manda), in ancient history the inhabitants of an undefined region in the north and eastern part of Europe and in central and northern Asia; main treatment, **2**, 400–411, 438–444; definition of name, **2**, 400; called Scoloti, **2**, 404, 410, 582; confused with Mada or Medes, **1**, 422, 443; **2**, 559, 567, 573 note, 586; influence in Asia Minor, **2**, 400–401; drive out Cimmerians, **2**, 410, 430, 576; invade Media, **3**, 292; territory invaded by Darius, **2**, 439, 441, 610–611; **3**, 264, 292; war with Cyrus, **2**, 439; war with Cyaxares, **1**, 444; **2**, 576, 582; share in overthrowing Assyrian Empire, **1**, 438, 443; **2**, 567, 585–586; wars with Egyptians, **1**, 183; **2**, 439; wars with Philip and Alexander the Great, **4**, 239, 348; descendants found Parthian empire, **2**, 439; **3**, 47–48; invade Parthia under Arsaces VI, **3**, 51; restore Phraates III to throne of Parthia, **3**, 53; ravage Parthia under Phraates II (ca. 128 B.C.), **3**, 61–62; aid Phraates IV of Parthia against Tiridates, **3**, 69; in India, **2**, 497, 501, 504, 506; subdued by Attila, **7**, 49–51; customs, **1**, 467; **2**, 403–410, 437, 438; **7**, 50.

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Sebastian (fourth century A.D.), Roman general of Emperor Julian; invades Mesopotamia (363 A.D.), **6**, 500, 505.

Sebastiani, Count François Horace Bastien (1772–1851), French soldier and diplomatist; sends home reports of French mission in Levant, **12**, 529; envoy of Napoleon to Constantinople, **12**, 555; **17**, 460.

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Séchelles, Jean-Moreau de (1690–1760), French controller-general of finances, **12**, 89.

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Seckendorff, Count Friedrich Heinrich (1673–1763), German field-marshal and diplomatist; at battle of Braunau, **14**, 431; saves life of Frederick the Great, **15**, 152.

Secular Games, Roman games, so called from *saeculum*, a period of time of about 100 years; celebration of, **6**, 98–101.

Sedan, city in France; battle of (1870), **13**, 157–160; **15**, 526.

Seddon, Rt. Hon. Richard John (1845–), New Zealand statesman, premier of New Zealand 1893–1904; socialistic legislation, **22**, 262–263.

Sedgemoor, tract of land in Somersetshire, England; battle of (1685), **20**, 365.

Sedgwick, John (1813–1864), American soldier; at battle of Chancellorsville, **23**, 437; in Wilderness campaign, **23**, 446–447; death, **23**, 447.

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Segestes (first century A.D.), Cheruscan chief; warns Varus of conspiracy, **6**, 65, 67; envious of Arminius, **6**, 67, 71; besieged by Arminius, **6**, 71, 134; honoured at triumph of Germanicus, **6**, 76.

Segimund, (first century A.D.), German prince and priest, son of Segestes; taken captive to Rome, **6**, 71, 76.

Segrave, John de (1256–1325), English soldier; sent with an army into Scotland and defeated near Roslin (1303), **18**, 420; **21**, 78.

Segrave (Segrave), Nicholas de (1238–1295), 1st baron Segrave; fights for Montfort at Lewes, **18**, 381.

Séguier, Pierre (1588–1672), French statesman, chancellor of France; on Day of the Barricades, **11**, 500; estimate, **11**, 529; remodels legislative system, **11**, 540.

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Sehathor, king of Egypt (ca. 1600 B.C.), **1**, 118.

Sehested, town in Germany; battle (1813), **16**, 431–432.

Seidlitz or Seydlitz, Friedrich Wilhelm von (1721–1773), Prussian cavalry leader; at battle of Rossbach (1757), **15**, 202; at battle of Zorndorf (1758), **15**, 206; at siege of Spitzberg (1759), **15**, 216.

Seif, son of Yezen, Arabian chief; liberates Yemen from Abyssinian rule (605 A.D.), **8**, 110.

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Sejanus, *Ælius* (d. 31 A.D.), favourite and minister of Emperor Tiberius; quells mutiny of soldiers, **6**, 133; character, **6**, 143; intrigues against Tiberius and family, **6**, 144–148; fall, **6**, 151–154.

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Sekhmet-neb-Ra, king of Egypt (ca. 1635 B.C.), **1**, 124, 125.

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Sékiyahara, town in Japan; battle (1600), **24**, 589.

Selby, city in England; royalists routed at (1644), **20**, 22.

Selden, John (1584–1654), English jurist and Orientalist; joins in protest to James I, **19**, 508; defends liberty of the subject, under Charles I, **19**, 545; opposes orders of Charles I, **19**, 559.

Seleucia, ancient city near the Tigris, see Ctesiphon.

Seleucids or **Seleucidæ**, royal dynasty in Syria 312–ca. 65 B.C.; main treatment, **4**, 552–561; Jews under, **2**, 25–26, 135–146; relations to Parthians, **8**, 53 seq.; see also names of individual kings.

Seleucus (I) Nicator (ca. 358–280 B.C.), Macedonian general, founder of Seleucid dynasty in Syria; reign, **2**, 138; **4**, 552–555; chiliarch in Alexander's army, **4**, 279; marriage, **4**, 377; receives chilarchy of Perdiccas at Alexander's death, **4**, 428; rise to prominence, **4**, 441, 443; ruler of Parthians, **8**, 49; war with Antigonus, **4**, 443, 444, 491, 564–565; conquers Baby-

lonia (312 B.C.), **4**, 492, 553; sends ambassador to Chandra Gupta, **2**, 504; takes title of king, (306 B.C.), **4**, 446, 496, 554; with allies overthrows Antigonus at Ipsus (301 B.C.), **4**, 449–450, 498, 503; **2**, 301; war with Demetrius Poliorcetes, **2**, 302; alliance with Demetrius, **4**, 450; takes Demetrius prisoner, **4**, 454, 500, 504–505; builds Antioch, **4**, 554; fortifies Seleucia, **1**, 480; war with Lysimachus, **4**, 555; extent of empire, **4**, 455, 499, 500, 506, 554–555; murdered by Ptolemy Ceraunus, **4**, 456, 506.

Seleucus (II) Callinicus, king of Syria 246–227 B.C.; reign, **2**, 138; **4**, 557; seizes throne by aid of Laodice, **4**, 557, 570; wars with Ptolemy and Antiochus, **2**, 136; **4**, 557, 570–571; **8**, 54; death, **4**, 557.

Seleucus (III) Ceraunus, king of Syria 227–224 B.C.; reign, **2**, 138; **4**, 557.

Seleucus (IV) Philopator (Soter), king of Syria 187–176 B.C.; reign, **2**, 138–139; **4**, 559.

Seleucus (VI) Epiphanes, king of Syria 96–ca. 95 B.C.; reign, **4**, 561.

Self-denying Ordinances (1645), in English history, a measure intended to remove inefficient commanders from the army, **20**, 27.

Selim I (ca. 1465–1520), sultan of Turkey 1512–1520; reign, **24**, 338–339; rebellion against Bayazid II, **24**, 337; conquers Syria, **2**, 307; war with mamelukes, **24**, 444; conquest of Egypt, **24**, 444–446; buys rights to caliphate, **24**, 445; organises government of Egypt, **24**, 446; makes Barbarossa beyler-bey of Africa, **24**, 477; coalition of European princes against, **19**, 75; character, **24**, 338, 339.

Selim II, the "Sot" (d. 1574), sultan of Turkey 1566–1574; reign, **24**, 367–370; before accession, **24**, 357; accession, **24**, 367; collision with Russians, **24**, 367–368; conquest of Cyprus, **24**, 368–369; battle of Lepanto, **24**, 368; death, **24**, 369.

Selim III (1761–1808), sultan of Turkey 1789–1807; reign, **24**, 422–424; continues war with Austria and Russia, **17**, 406 seq.; **24**, 422; treaty of Jassy, **17**, 410–411; French sympathies of, **24**, 423; attempts to remodel army, **17**, 459; **24**, 423–424; hesitates between alliance with France or Russia, **17**, 459–460; unites with allied powers against France, **24**, 424; influenced by French to declare war against Russia, **17**, 460; **24**, 424; deposition, **17**, 461; **24**, 424.

Selim at-Teumi (sixteenth century), chief of Tholeba Arabs in North Africa; invites corsairs to Algiers, **24**, 476.

Seljuks, Turkish dynasty, reigning in central and western Asia in eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries, founded by Toghrul or Toghril Bey, grandson of Seljuk; main treatment, **2**, 377–378; **8**, 225–227; **24**, 311; Toghrul establishes his authority in Baghdad, **8**, 224; conquests of Alp Arslan, **2**, 377; **7**, 258 note; capture of Jerusalem, **2**, 377; **7**, 258 note; sultanate of Iconium and Rum established, **2**, 377;

- Selkirk**, Thomas Douglas, Earl of (1771–1820), Scottish coloniser and author; colonisation projects of, in Canadian northwest, **22**, 343.
- Selman** (sixteenth century), Turkish sea captain (reis); establishes Turkish sovereignty in Arabia, **24**, 346.
- Selmer**, Christian August (1816–1889), Norwegian statesman; premier of Norway 1880–1883, **16**, 483–484.
- Semblançay**, Jacques de Beaune, Baron of (1445–1527), treasurer of Francis I, **11**, 315.
- Semempes**, see Sem-en-Ptah.
- Semendria**, Servian fortress on right bank of Danube; abandoned by Turks (1688), **24**, 595; stormed by Turks (1690), **24**, 399; siege (1789), **17**, 408.
- Sem-en-Ptah**, or Semempes, or Men-sa-Nefer, king of Egypt ca. 4186–ca. 4168 B.C., **1**, 90.
- Seminara**, town in Italy; siege and battle of (1503), **9**, 428; **11**, 299.
- Seminary Ridge**, battle of; see Gettysburg.
- Seminole**, tribe of North American Indians; see Seminole Wars.
- Seminole Wars**, in American history, two wars between the government and the Seminole Indians. 1. Sometimes called Florida War (1817–1818), **23**, 346; 2. (1835–1842), **23**, 361.
- Semiramis** or Sammuramat, mythical Babylonian queen; legends, **1**, 318–319, 367, 580–593; **2**, 420, 526; establishes weaving factories, 487.
- Semites**, a group of people, including the Jews and allied races, supposed to have descended from Shem, son of Noah; origin, **1**, 338, 347–348, 358–359; **8**, 3; character, **1**, 346; **2**, 355, 565; religion, **1**, 314; **2**, 171, 202, 433; language, **1**, 87, 310, 345; **2**, 65, 273; drive Sumerians from Babylonia, **1**, 323, 326, 338, 342–343; inscriptions, 357, 564, 575; **2**, 110; influence on Greek literature, **2**, 225; relations with Hittites, **2**, 393–396.
- Semmes**, Raphael (1809–1877), American naval officer in Confederate service; commands Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, **23**, 448.
- Semomyslaw**, king of Poland (921 A.D.), character, **24**, 8.
- Senones**, German tribe; aid Cherusci, **7**, 427; migrations, **7**, 428.
- Semonville**, Charles Louis Huguet, Marquis of (d. 1834), French statesman; surrendered by Swiss to Austria, **12**, 363.
- Semowit**, king of Poland 860–892 A.D.; accession, **24**, 2; character and reign, **24**, 7–8.
- Sempach**, town in Switzerland; battle of (1386), **14**, 192; **16**, 576–577.
- Sempach Letter**, military ordinance adopted by Swiss confederates (1393), **16**, 579.
- Sempronia** (second century B.C.), sister of T. Gracchus; marries Scipio Africanus Minor, **5**, 360; suspected of murdering Scipio, **5**, 370; denounces fraud of Saturninus, **5**, 403.
- Sempronian Laws**, measures introduced by C. Gracchus (123 B.C.); provisions of, **5**, 374.
- Sempronius** (Tiberius Sempronius Longus), Roman consul 218 B.C.; Hannibal defeats, **5**, 249–250.
- Sempronius**, see Blæsus, Gracchus, and Tuditianus.
- Semti**, see Hesepti.
- Seneca**, Lucius Annaeus (ca. 4 B.C.–65 A.D.), Roman philosopher and statesman; Nero a pupil of, **6**, 184, 206, 208; banishment to Corsica, **6**, 177, 180; decline of political influence, **6**, 194–196; Nero's enmity toward, **6**, 203; suicide, **6**, 204; philosophy, **6**, 310, 312; tragedies, **6**, 102, 346.
- Seneca**, M. Annaeus (ca. 61 B.C.–30 A.D.), Roman rhetorician, **6**, 158.
- Senecas**, tribe of North American Indians; wars with Susquehannas (1676), **23**, 127.
- Senecio**, Tullius, nephew of Seneca; implicated in Piso's conspiracy (65 A.D.), **6**, 203, 204.
- Seneffe**, village in Belgium; battle of (1674), **11**, 584; **13**, 637; **14**, 34.
- Senegal**, colony in Western Africa; ceded to France (1783), **12**, 139.
- Sengun**, son of Toghrul; boyhood, **24**, 275; fights Jenghiz Khan (1203), **24**, 276.
- Senibaldi**, see Innocent IV.
- Senlac**, battle of; see Hastings.
- Senlis**, town in France; assembly of (1301), **11**, 79; treaty of (1493), **11**, 287.
- Sennacherib** (Sin-Akhe-Erba), king of Assyria 705–681 B.C.; invades Palestine, **2**, 115–116; campaigns, **1**, 177, 311, 403–416; takes Syrian workmen to Nineveh, **2**, 285; opposes Greeks in Cilicia, **3**, 206; constructs canals for Nineveh, **1**, 552; destroys Babylon, **1**, 334; murdered by his sons, **1**, 334; library of, at Nineveh, **1**, 441; will of, **1**, 620.
- Senones**, Gallic tribe; enter Italy (390 B.C.), **5**, 156; wars with Rome, **5**, 200, 236, 526; in league with Arminius, **6**, 76.
- Sens**, city in France; resists Northmen (886 A.D.), **11**, 9; council of (1140), **11**, 43; siege of (1420), **11**, 180; **18**, 420.
- Sentinum**, town in Italy; battle of (295 B.C.), **5**, 196–197.
- Senussis**, religious sect in North Africa; characteristics, **8**, 303.
- Seoul**, capital of Korea; Japanese troops reinforced in, **24**, 558; Japanese deliver ultimatum at (1894), **24**, 576.

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- Shiites or Shiahs**, a division of Mohammedans; distinguished from Sunnites, **8**, 173; revolt against Omayyads (ca. 724 A.D.), **8**, 187.
- Shikoku**, one of islands of Japan, **24**, 591.
- Shiloh**, locality in Tennessee; battle of (also called battle of Pittsburg Landing) (1862), **23**, 428.
- Shimei**, a Benjamite (d. ca. 970 B.C.); relations with David, **2**, 95-97, 100-101.
- Shimonoseki or Simonoseki**, Treaty of (1895), treaty between China and Japan; negotiated, **24**, 559, 578; provisions of, **24**, 655.
- Shinar**, see Sumer.
- Shins (Rom)**, a Hindu tribe; origin, **2**, 490.
- Shintoism**, **24**, 579, 581.
- Shipka Pass**, a pass in the Balkans; Turks attack Russians at (1877), **17**, 604.
- Ship-money**, a tax levied in England originally on seaports and trading towns, later extended to entire kingdom; first levy (1630), **19**, 568-570; second levy (1639), **19**, 577; (1640), **19**, 580; its abandonment promised by Charles I, **19**, 578; king breaks his promise regarding, **19**, 580; judges declaring it lawful, punished, **19**, 584; declared contrary to laws and statutes of realm, **19**, 598.
- Shippen**, William (1673-1743), English politician; Jacobite leader in House of Commons (1727-1733), **20**, 541.
- Ships**, **Shipbuilding**:
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- Shirkhu** (d. 1169) Kurdish chieftain and lieutenant of Nur ad-Din; becomes grand vizir of Egypt, 8, 228; conflict with Almeric, king of Jerusalem, 8, 366–367.
- Shirley, James** (1596–1666), English dramatic poet, 20, 4.
- Shirley, William** (1693–1771), American colonial governor and soldier; becomes governor of Massachusetts (1741), 23, 195; organises expedition against Louisburg in King George's War (1745), 23, 196; suggests the organisation of an American colonial army for conquest of Canada (1745), 23, 197; calls on Massachusetts militia to suppress press-gang riots in Boston (1747), 23, 198; supports project for issue of specie currency in Massachusetts, 23, 199; asserts disbelief in an attempt of American colonies to secure independence (1755), 23, 212.
- Shirley's War**, see **King George's War**.
- Shirpurla** (*Shirpurla-Girsu, Sirgulla, Girsu, Lagash*), an ancient kingdom and city of Babylonia; dynastic history, 1, 351–356; exploration of site by French, 1, 349.
- Shir Shah** (d. 1545), Afghan warrior; assumes imperial title, 22, 25.
- Shir Singh**, Sikh sirdar; in second Sikh War (1848–1849), 22, 157–158.
- Shirvan**, a former province of Persia; conquered by Russia (1806), 17, 459.
- Shishak**, see **Shashanq I**.
- Shishman**, Bulgarian boyar; revolts (963 A.D.) and founds dynasty, 24, 166; maintenance of his dynasty, 24, 167.
- Shishman, Michael**, Bulgarian czar 1323–1330; seeks alliance with Byzantium, 24, 174; relations with Servia, 24, 191.
- Shishman, Ivan III**, last Bulgarian czar in Tirnova; forced to pay tribute to Murad I (1366), 24, 174.
- Shishman of Widdin**, Bulgarian prince; defeated by Milutin of Servia (1291), 24, 191.
- Shiva**, see **Siva**.
- Shkyiperi**, name applied to Albania, 24, 211.
- Shoes**, Alliance of the, revolutionary peasant organisation founded in the bishopric of Speyer (1502), 14, 260.
- Shogun**, title of commander-in-chief of the army in feudal Japan; hereditary in head of Minamoto family, 24, 583; power shattered by revolution of 1868, 24, 587, 623.
- Shomeron**, Semitic name for Samaria, *q.v.*
- Shore, Jane** (d. 1527), mistress of Edward IV of England; punished by Richard III, 18, 610.
- Shorthand**, practice of, in Rome, 6, 348.
- Short Parliament**, The, the parliament that sat from April 13th, 1640, to May 5th, 1640, 19, 577–578.
- Shotoku Tai-shi** (573–621 A.D.), Japanese prince; constitution, 24, 661–663.
- Shovel, Sir Charles Clodesley** (ca. 1650–1707), British admiral; beginning of career of, 20, 323; attacks Toulon (1707), 20, 476.
- Shrewsbury**, a town of England; battle of (1403), 18, 523–524.
- Shrewsbury, Earls and Dukes of**, see **Bellême and Talbot**.
- Shubari** (*Shubartu*), Syrian tribe, 2, 395.
- Shubrick, William B.** (1790–1874), American naval commander; seizes Mazatlan, Mexico (1847), 23, 373.
- Shuhu** and **Shuhites**, see **Sukhi**.
- Shuiski**, a princely house of Russia; seize guardianship of throne, 17, 195–196.
- Shuiski, Andrei Michaelovitch** (d. 1543), Russian statesman; rule, 17, 195.
- Shuiski, Dmitri Ivanovitch**, Prince (d. 1613), Russian soldier; commands at battle of Klushino (1610), 17, 235.
- Shuiski Skopin**, see **Skopin-Shuiski**.
- Shuiski, Vasili Ivanovitch**, czar of Russia, see **Vasili IV**.
- Shulman-Asharid**, see **Shalmaneser II**.
- Shulman-Khaman-ilani**, governor of Sadikan; brings presents to Assurnazirpal III (884 B.C.), 1, 379, 382.
- Shun**, emperor of China ca. 2300 B.C., 24, 542.
- Shun-che**, emperor of China; raised by Manchus to throne (1644 A.D.), 24, 544.
- Shunti** or **Tokatimir**, last emperor of Tatar dynasty in China; founds dynasty of northern Yuan in Mongolia (1368), 24, 306.
- Shutar-nakhundi**, king of Elam; in war between Sargon II of Assyria and Merodach-baladan of Chaldea (711 B.C.), 1, 400, 401.
- Shute, Samuel** (1653–1742), colonial governor of Massachusetts 1716–1727, 23, 195.
- Shuvalov, Ivan Ivanovitch** (1727–1798), Russian statesman; promotes education, 17, 359.
- Shuvalov, Paul Andreivitch**, Count (1776–1825), Russian general; victorious in West Bothnia, 17, 458.
- Si Ahmed Ben Musa** (d. 1900), vizir of Morocco; influence of, 24, 474.
- Siam**, kingdom in southeastern Asia; main treatment, 24, 513–517; land, 24, 513–514; people, 24, 514; history, 24, 515–517; ambassador of Louis XIV received by King Narai (1685), 24, 515; treaties concluded with England, United States, France, Japan, and other countries, 24, 516; French expedition to Bangkok and conclusion of treaty (1893), 24, 516–517,

- 560–561; independence of central part assured by convention between England and France (1896), **24**, 517.
- Siaposh**, see Kaffirs.
- Siaoush Pasha** (d. 1687), vizir under Suleiman II; killed by janissaries, **24**, 394.
- Sibas**, see Sivaites.
- Siberia**, Russian possession in Asia; discovery (1533) and annexation, **17**, 197–198.
- Siberian Railway**, railway built by Russia, crossing Siberia from west to east—as a stimulus to Russian expansion, **17**, 619; China agrees to protect, **17**, 621–622.
- Sibittibi**, king of Byblus; pays tribute to Tiglathpileser III of Assyria (ca. 738 B.C.), **2**, 284.
- Siburtius** or **Sibyrtius**, Macedonian officer under Alexander the Great; appointed governor of Gedrosia, **4**, 369.
- Sibylline Oracles**, supposed prophecies of the Sibyls; resemblance to teaching of Heraclitus, **3**, 493.
- Sibylline Books**, in Roman mythology, nine books offered by the Sibyl to Tarquin the Proud; legend, **5**, 84, 98; law respecting their keepers, **5**, 171; controlled by chief pontiff, **5**, 402; their orders, **5**, 257, 284, 301; burned (83 B.C.), **5**, 435; apocryphal books condemned and burned, **6**, 293, 307.
- Sicambri**, see Sugambri.
- Sicani**, Italic tribe; settle western Sicily, **2**, 316; **3**, 200, 591; supposedly related to Iberians, **10**, 2.
- Sicanus**, Syracusean general; assists in defense against Athenians (415 B.C.), **3**, 603.
- Sicard, Roch-Ambroise Cucuron, Abbé** (1742–1822), French philanthropist; escapes execution, **12**, 271.
- Sicarii**, Jewish assassins; cause disorders in Jerusalem (ca. 60 A.D.), **2**, 174.
- Sicels**, or **Siceliotes**, or **Siculi**, Sicilian tribe, **2**, 316, 320; **3**, 220, 591; **10**, 2.
- Sicharbas** (*Sichæus*), Tyrian high priest; slain by Pygmalion (ca. 800 B.C.), **2**, 259, 308–309.
- Sicilian Vespers**, name applied to the massacre of the French in Sicily by the Sicilians (1282), **7**, 314; **9**, 112–114; **10**, 96; **11**, 74; **14**, 130.
- Sicilies, Kingdom of the Two**, see Two Sicilies.
- Sicily**, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, at several periods an independent kingdom; Phoenician colonisation in, **2**, 277, 312–313, 322, 331; Greek colonisation in, **3**, 192, 200–201; at war with Athens, **3**, 591–616; Roman successes in, against Carthaginians, **2**, 319–321; the tyrants in (410–337 B.C.), **4**, 202–207; under Agathocles (317–289 B.C.), **4**, 578–583; Pyrrhus invades (277 B.C.), **4**, 510; **5**, 208; events of the First Punic War in (264–241 B.C.), **5**, 215–221, 224–226, 230, 231, 232, 233; annexed to Rome (241 B.C.), **4**, 530; fall of Syracuse (212 B.C.), **5**, 264–265; Servile wars in, **5**, 322–326, 399–400, 460–461; Alaric conquers (ca. 410 A.D.), **6**, 564; conquered by Eastern empire, **7**, 107, 418, 440; captured by Saracens, **7**, 222 note, 249 note; conquered by Normans (1061–1090), **9**, 63, 64, 72–73; conquered by Henry VI (1194), **8**, 412; **9**, 82; conquered by Charles of Anjou (1266), **9**, 109; at war with Pedro III of Spain (ca. 1276), **10**, 95–96; separated as kingdom of Sicily from kingdom of Naples (1282), **9**, 113; as a separate kingdom (1282–1435), **9**, 232; reunited with Naples (1435), **9**, 237; Juan of Navarre inherits (1458), **9**, 237; again united with Naples (1503), **9**, 428; Spanish rule in, **9**, 490–491; made a separate kingdom by Treaty of Utrecht (1713), **9**, 529; reunited with Naples under Austrian rule (1720), **9**, 532; as a separate kingdom under English protection (1806–1815), **9**, 570, 572–574; Congress of Vienna reunites with Naples (1815), **9**, 579; rebels against Naples (1848), **9**, 594; see also Two Sicilies, Kingdom of the.
- Sickingen Franz von** (1481–1523), German knight; relations of, with Charles V, **14**, 251.
- Sickles, Daniel Edgar** (1825–) American soldier and politician; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438–439.
- Siculi**, see Sicels.
- Sicyon**, city of Peleponnesus, Greece; situation, **3**, 30; settled by Dorians (1100 B.C.), **3**, 119; art of, **3**, 488; revolution in, **3**, 184, 185; enters Argive confederacy, **3**, 120; joins Achæan League (249 B.C.), **4**, 518; prosperity of, **4**, 519; freed from Macedon, **4**, 519; territories of, ravaged (221 B.C.), **4**, 527–529.
- Siddartha**, see Sarvathasiddha.
- Sidetes**, see Antiochus VII.
- Sid al-Battal** (d. 729 A.D.), Arabian soldier; wars with Eastern Empire, **7**, 204.
- Sidi Ahmed**, bey of Tunis; attempts to Europeanise country (ca. 1850), **24**, 485.
- Sidi Ali** (sixteenth century), Turkish admiral; defeated by Portuguese (1553), **24**, 346; conquers Aden, **24**, 354; literary works of, **24**, 354.
- Sidi Muhammed** (d. 1859), bey of Tunis 1858–1859; attempted reforms of, **24**, 485.
- Sidi Muhammed** (d. 1873), sultan of Morocco 1859–1873; reign, **24**, 273.
- Sidi Okba**, see Achbar ben Nafi.
- Sidicines**, Italian tribe; war with Samnites, **5**, 180–183.
- Sidmouth, Henry Addington, 1st Viscount** (1757–1844), English statesman; becomes premier and chancellor of exchequer (1801), **21**, 460; arranges Peace of Amiens with France (1802), **21**, 461; failure of his policy of retrenchment (1802), **21**, 462; prepares for renewal of hostilities with France, **21**, 462–463; retires from premiership in favour of Pitt (1804), **21**, 465; in “All-the-Talents” ministry (1806–1807), **21**,

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- Sidney, Algernon (ca. 1622–1683), English politician; opposes trial of Charles I, **20**, 72; execution, **20**, 304.
- Sidney, Sir Henry (1529–1586), English statesman; lord deputy in Ireland, **19**, 422; **21**, 407–409; characterisation, **19**, 422.
- Sidney, Henry, earl of Romney (1641–1704); signs invitation to William of Orange (1688), **20**, 405; created Viscount Sidney by William III (1689), **20**, 423.
- Sidney, Sir Philip (1554–1586), English general and author; commands garrisons at Flushing and Rammekens, **13**, 517; appointed governor of Flushing, **13**, 518; invades Flanders, **13**, 521; death, **13**, 521–522; **19**, 361; characterisation, **19**, 361.
- Sidon, city of Phoenicia; battle of (1196), **8**, 411–412.
- Sidonius, Caius Sollius Apollinaris (431–484 A.D.), bishop of Clermont; proposes to write history of Attila's wars, **6**, 584.
- Siduri, see Sarduris.
- Siebener Konkordat, an agreement concluded between seven of the Swiss cantons for the preservation of popular sovereignty (1833), **17**, 38.
- Siedice, capital of a government of the same name in Russian Poland; battle of (1831), **24**, 116.
- Siegfried (ninth century), king of Northmen; wars with Franks, **7**, 587, 588, 590.
- Siena or Sienna, capital of province of Siena, Italy; in Ghibelline war against Florence (1144), **9**, 41; wins battle of Montaperto (1260), **9**, 102–104; transferred to Naples, **9**, 239; receives Charles IV, **9**, 244; revolts against emperor (1369), **9**, 247; joins War of Liberation (1375), **9**, 248; surrenders to Gian Galeazzo Visconti (1399), **9**, 255; war against Florence, **9**, 371; enslaved by Pandolfo Petrucci, **9**, 430; loses popular government, **9**, 408; siege and fall of (1555), **9**, 464–467.
- Siena, Council of (1423–1424), a church council held at Siena, Italy, **8**, 637.
- Sierck, town in Germany; siege of (1643), **11**, 491.
- Sierra de los Infantes, locality in Spain; battle of (1319), **8**, 256.
- Sievershausen, town in Germany; battle of (1533), **14**, 312.
- Sieyès, Count Emmanuel Joseph (1748–1836), generally known as the Abbé Sieyès, French publicist and statesman; on meaning of third estate, **12**, 150; influence in popular party, **12**, 154–155; declines election to Directory, **12**, 419; opposed by Barras, **12**, 449; replaces Rewbell in Directory, **12**, 472; stigmatises the "patriots," **12**, 479; influence, **12**, 482; resignation, **12**, 484; retirement, **12**, 494.
- Siffin, plain on western bank of Euphrates; battle of (ca. 657 A.D.), **8**, 171–172.
- Sigebert I (d. 575 A.D.), king of Austrasia; disputes sovereignty with Chilperic, **7**, 479.
- Sigebert III (d. 654 A.D.), king of Austrasia; reign, **7**, 480, 486.
- Sigebert (d. 634 A.D.), king of East Anglia; retires to monastery, **18**, 50.
- Sigebert (d. 509 A.D.), king of Ripuarians; rules Cologne, **7**, 468, 469; betrayed by Clovis, **7**, 475.
- Sigebert, king of Wessex; deposed (754 A.D.), **18**, 65.
- Sigel, Franz (1824–1902), German-American soldier; at battle of Wilson's Creek (1861), **23**, 421; at battle of Pea Ridge (1862), **23**, 427.
- Sigeric, king of the Goths (ca. 415 A.D.); reign, **6**, 570; **10**, 15.
- Sigismund (1361–1437), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1412–1437, son of Charles IV; inherits margrave of Brandenburg, **14**, 190; marries Maria of Hungary, **14**, 191; war with Bajazet (1392–1396), **13**, 352; **24**, 319–320; elected emperor, **14**, 199; incites Swiss against Frederick of Austria, **16**, 584; invests Frederick of Hohenzollern with electorate of Brandenburg, **11**, 186; **14**, 214; council of Constance and, **11**, 186; **14**, 200–207; **16**, 584; John Huss and, **14**, 202–205; invades Bohemia, **14**, 210; condition of Germany under, **14**, 211; confers privileges on Hamburg, **16**, 350; invests John of Bavaria with county of Holland, **13**, 342; favours Eric XIII of Sweden, **16**, 205; alliance with Eugenius IV, **14**, 212; coronation, **14**, 212, 213; acquires crown of Bohemia, **14**, 213; death, **14**, 213, 215; person and character, **14**, 200; **16**, 584.
- Sigismund, Saint, king of Burgundy 516–524; accession, **7**, 478; **13**, 350; defeated by Clodomir, **7**, 478.
- Sigismund, king of Lithuania; elected king (1506), **17**, 185; Glinski revolts against, **17**, 185, 186; war with Vasili Ivanovich, **17**, 186, 187.
- Sigismund I (1467–1548), king of Poland 1507–1548; defeats Lithuanians and subjugates Teutonic knights, **24**, 45.
- Sigismund (II) Augustus (1520–1572), king of Poland 1548–1572; devotion to wife, **24**, 46; war with Russia, **17**, 200; **24**, 46; extends dominions, **24**, 46; oppresses Jews, **24**, 47; death, **24**, 47.
- Sigismund (III) Vasa (1556–1632), king of Poland 1587–1632, and Sweden 1592–1604; elected king of Poland, **16**, 300; **24**, 51; inherits crown of Sweden, **15**, 110; **16**, 303; **24**, 51, 52; reign in Sweden, **16**, 303–307; reign in Poland, **24**, 51–53; wars with Russia and Turkey, **17**, 236; **24**, 51, 52; leaves Duke Charles (Charles IX) regent in Sweden, **16**, 303; deposed from Swedish throne, **16**, 306; struggles to regain Swedish throne, **16**, 313, 314; **24**, 52, 53; Jesuits

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- Sigismund, duke of Austria, cousin of Emperor Frederick III; imports Armagnacs against Swiss, **16**, 591; driven from Swiss dominions (1467), **16**, 592, 593; mortgages Alsace to Charles the Bold (1469), **16**, 594.
- Sigismund, John, see John Sigismund.
- Sigrid the Proud, Swedish princess; marries Sweyn, king of Denmark (ca. 995 A.D.), **16**, 66; conspires against King Olaf of Norway, **16**, 65.
- Sigtryggr (d. 1042), Danish king of Dublin; joins insurgents of Leinster against Brian, king of Ireland (1014), **21**, 352.
- Sigurd Ring, king of Denmark 736–750 A.D.; at battle of Bravalla, **16**, 38 seq.; reign, **16**, 39.
- Sigurd Snogoje, "Snake eye," king of Denmark 794–803 A.D.; reign, **16**, 40.
- Sigurd I, joint ruler of Norway 1103–1130, son of Magnus III; accession, **16**, 105; becomes sole ruler (1122), **16**, 106; pilgrimage to Jerusalem, **16**, 106 seq.; spreads Christianity, **16**, 106; death, **16**, 107.
- Sigurd II, king of Norway 1136–1155; reign, **16**, 108–109.
- Sigurd, son of Magnus V; claims crown of Denmark (1202), **16**, 113 seq.
- Sigurd, chief of the Orkney jarls; ally of Sigtryggr (1014), **21**, 353 seq.
- Sigurd Jarl, of the court of Hakon the Good in Norway; at assembly of Trondhjem (940 A.D.), **16**, 53; death, **16**, 55.
- Sihl, stream in Switzerland, battle at the (1443) **16**, 590.
- Sikhim, a state of British India; figures in question of boundary between Tibet and India (1890). **24**, 509.
- Sikhs, religious sect in India; doctrine, **22**, 150; persecution by Mohammedan rulers, **22**, 150 seq.
- Sikhs Wars, two wars between the British and the Sikhs; first war (1845–1846), **22**, 153 seq.; Treaty of Lahore, **22**, 156; second war (1848–1849), **22**, 157 seq.; final defeat, **22**, 158.
- Si-Lala (nineteenth century), Algerine rebel; defeated, **24**, 485.
- Silanus, Ambracian soothsayer; summoned by Cyrus the Younger (401 B.C.), **4**, 55.
- Silanus, D. Junius, Roman consul 62 B.C., stepfather of Brutus; at trial of Catiline, **5**, 489, 493.
- Silanus, Lucius Junius, a Roman; Agrippina drives to suicide (49 A.D.), **6**, 176.
- Silanus, M. Junius (d. 196 B.C.), Roman soldier; legate of Scipio in Spain, **5**, 281.
- Silanus, M. Junius, Roman consul 109 B.C.; defeated by Cimbrians, **5**, 393.
- Silanus, M. Junius, Roman consul 19 A.D., father-in-law of Caligula; suicide, **6**, 164.
- Silesian Wars, three wars prosecuted by Frederick the Great against Austria for the possession of Silesia; (1.) (1740–1742), **12**, 36–37; **14**, 427–430; **15**, 161–174 (battles of Mollwitz and Chotusitz); (2.) (1744–1745), **12**, 40–42; **14**, 432–434; **15**, 178–182 (battles of Hohenfriedberg, Sorr, and Kesselsdorf); 3. (1756–1763), see Seven Years' War.
- Silesia, region of central Europe; surrendered to Casimir I of Poland (eleventh century), **24**, 15; ravaged by Bohemians, **24**, 22; ruled by Duke Wladislaw II of Poland, **24**, 27; effect on, of Mongolian incursions, **14**, 118; incorporated with Bohemia (1355), **24**, 36; Casimir III of Poland triumphs over, **24**, 36; ceded to Frederick the Great (1742), **12**, 37; **14**, 432; **15**, 174; reforms in, under Frederick the Great, **15**, 243–244.
- Silhouette, Étienne de (1709–1767), French statesman; career and policy, **12**, 89–90.
- Silingi, Silingians, branch of the Vandals in Spain, **6**, 570, 598; **10**, 15.
- Silistria, town in Bulgaria; Russians defeated at (1773), **24**, 418; taken by the Russians (1810), **17**, 466; siege of (1854), **17**, 564.
- Silius, Caius, Roman consul 13 A.D.; invades land of Chatti, **6**, 75; suicide, **6**, 144–145.
- Silius, son of the consul Silius; paramour of Messallina ca. 48 A.D., **6**, 171, 173–174.
- Silo, Q. Pompædius (d. 88 B.C.), chief of Marsians in Social War; advances upon Rome, **5**, 411; defeats Cæpicio, **5**, 415; slain, **5**, 417.
- Silures, a British tribe; conquests of, **18**, 3; conquered by the Romans, **6**, 169, 189; **18**, 13–14.
- Silver, ratio to gold in antiquity, **2**, 339; object of Phoenician commerce, **2**, 331, 339; used as money in antiquity, **2**, 340–342; medium of exchange in ancient India, **2**, 520; price at Athens, **3**, 214; mines, at Laurium, **3**, 449; use in Greek sculpture, **3**, 486; use as currency in Sparta, **4**, 78; discovered at Potosí, **23**, 552; discovery of, at Broken Hill, N. S. W., **22**, 241.
- Silverius, pope 536–540 A.D.; mysterious fate of, **8**, 530.
- Silvester II (Gerbert), pope 999–1003; introduces use of Arabic figures, **8**, 278; pontificate of, **8**, 590; **11**, 40.
- Silvester III (John, bishop of Sabina), antipope 1044–1046; disputes with two others, **8**, 591.
- Silius Postumus, mythical ancestor of the Alban Silvii; legend of, **5**, 61, 99.
- Simancas, town in Spain; battle of (934 A.D.), **10**, 44.
- Simcoe, John Graves (1752–1806), British soldier and colonial governor; administration of, in Upper Canada, **22**, 330–331.
- Simeon, tribe of Israel, **2**, 70, 106.
- Simeon, first emperor of Bulgaria 893–927; education, **24**, 162; wars with Byzantines, **24**, 163, 164; extent of dominion, **24**, 164; death, **24**, 164.
- Simeon the Proud, grand-prince of Russia 1341–1353; reign, **17**, 147.
- Simeon, Saint, see Stephen I of Servia.
- Simeon, patriarch of Jerusalem; rouses interest in crusades (1095), **8**, 330.

- Simier, Jehan**, envoy of duke of Anjou to Elizabeth (1578); success of, **19**, 353.
- Simmias**, Theban philosopher, friend of Socrates, at death of Socrates (399 B.C.), **4**, 40-42.
- Simmias**, Macedonian general; at battle of Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 324, 327.
- Simnel, Lambert**, (1487-1525), a pretender to English throne during reign of Henry VII; rebellion of, **19**, 21; coronation of, **19**, 22; end of rebellion, **19**, 23.
- Simon I**, Jewish high priest (310 B.C.), **2**, 135.
- Simon (II) "the Just"**, Jewish high priest (ca. 200 B.C.); character and administration, **2**, 137.
- Simon Asmoneus** (d. 135 B.C.); Jewish high priest, son of Mattathias and brother of Judas Maccabeus, character, **2**, 145; appointed adviser to Judas, **2**, 148; wars, **2**, 150, 154-155; 158; rule, **2**, 159; death, **2**, 160.
- Simon Bar Giora** (d. 71 A.D.), Jewish leader; defends Jerusalem against Titus (70 A.D.), **2**, 179, 195; **6**, 234-236; executed at Rome, **6**, 239.
- Simon Bar Kochba (Bar Kosiba)** (d. ca. 135 A.D.), Jewish leader; leads revolt against Rome, **2**, 29; **6**, 284, 294, 314.
- Simon, Jules (Jules François Simon Suisse)** (1814-1896), French statesman; in provisional government of the Third Republic, **13**, 162; ministry, **13**, 189; rebuked by President MacMahon, **13**, 190 seq.; opposes Ferry's anti-clerical measures, **13**, 192.
- Simon, Richard** (d. 1487), English priest; furthers imposture of Lambert Simnel, **19**, 21; death, **19**, 23.
- Simon**, Parisian shoemaker; placed in charge of Dauphin Louis XVII (1793); brutality of, **12**, 317, 400.
- Simon Peter**, see Peter.
- Shimonoseki**, Treaty of, see Shimonoseki.
- Simplicius**, bishop of Rome 468-483; solicits temporal intervention, **8**, 528.
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 - Italy: state ownership of railways, **9**, 631; increasing influence of (1900–1903), **9**, 634.
 - New Zealand: socialistic laws, **22**, 261–262.
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 - Switzerland: government ownership, **17**, 46–47.
- Socrates** (ca. 470–399 B.C.), Greek philosopher; education and private life, **4**, 34; religion and philosophy, **4**, 34–36; character, **4**, 39, 45; in battle of Delium, **3**, 580; advised by Aspasia, **3**, 463; family and income, **3**, 466–467; prosecution, **4**, 36–38; last hours and death, **4**, 38–44.
- Socrates**, Macedonian captain of cavalry at Granicus (334 B.C.), **4**, 286.
- Soczawa**, town in Poland; battle of (1676), **24**, 62.
- Soderini, Pietro**, gonfalonier of Florence 1502–1512; appointed to office, **9**, 430; deposed, **9**, 437.
- Soffarids**, see Saffarids.
- Sofic Dynasty**, see Sofic.
- Sofrim** (ca. 200 B.C.), Jewish writers; labours, **2**, 137.
- Sofrites**, schismatic sect of North Africa; wars (seventh century), **24**, 468.
- Sofronii, Bishop**, precursor of Bulgarian literary revival of nineteenth century, **24**, 176.
- Sogdiana or Sogdiane**, see Transoxiana.
- Sogdianus** (d. 423 B.C.), king of Persia; dethroned, **2**, 618.
- Sohæmus**, Armenian prince; expelled from Armenia (162 A.D.), **8**, 73.
- Soissons**, city in France; battles of (486 A.D.), **7**, 468; (923), **11**, 15; bishops and barons meet at (1149), **11**, 37; council assembled against Abélard at, **11**, 43; captured by Charles VI (1414), **11**, 169.
- Soissons, Charles de Bourbon, Count of** (1566–1612), the youngest son of Louis I, prince of Condé; at battle of Coutras, **11**, 386–387.
- Soissons, Louis de Bourbon, Count of** (1604–1641), French nobleman; forms league with Gaston of Orleans to assassinate Richelieu, **11**, 469; revolt and death of, **11**, 472.
- Sokia**, Moslem dynasty; reigns in Timbuktu (fifteenth century), **24**, 471.
- Soldiers of Christ**, see Brothers of the Sword.
- Solebay**, battle of, see Southwold.
- Solemn League and Covenant**, see Covenant.
- Soleure**, French name of Solothurn (*q. v.*).
- Soleyman**, see Solomon.
- Solferino**, village of Italy; battle of (1859), **9**, 605; **13**, 136; **15**, 16.
- Solicinium**, Roman name for Salzbach; battle of (368 A.D.), **6**, 519.
- Solis, Juan Diaz de** (ca. 1470–1516), Spanish navigator; discovers Yucatan (1508), **22**, 468.
- Solomon or Soleyman**, king of Israel ca. 970–ca. 930 B.C.; reign, **2**, 99–105; marries daughter of Pharaoh, **2**, 102; subjugates Canaanites, **2**, 69, 102–103; builds temple, **2**, 210; alliance with Hiram, **2**, 104, 279, 282, 283; expedition to Ophir and India, **2**, 104, 489; legends concerning, **2**, 78, 283.
- Solon** (638–559 B.C.), Athenian lawgiver; life, **3**, 209–213; visits Egypt, **1**, 622; adopts Egyptian law, **1**, 190; advises Croesus, **2**, 450; laws, **3**, 207–221, 241, 418, 420; **4**, 18; wisdom, **4**, 594; poems, **3**, 208–209, 495.
- Solothurn or Soleure**, city in Switzerland; defeats Austrians (1318), **16**, 565–566; desires confederation (1377), **16**, 607; joins union of cities (1385), **16**, 575; admitted as canton (1481), **16**, 609–610; resists French (1798), **17**, 23.
- Soltikov, Count Peter** (ca. 1700–1772), Russian field-marshal; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 212; **17**, 356.
- Solway Moss**, district in England on the Scottish border; battle of (1542), **21**, 239; **19**, 195.
- Solyman**, see Suleiman.
- Solymi or Milyans**, Lycian tribe; described by Herodotus, **2**, 418; in Homeric geography, **3**, 87.
- Somatophylax**, title borne by generals of Alexander the Great's personal staff, **4**, 423.

- Sombreuil, Charles Virot de (1769–1795), French royalist soldier; captured and shot, **12**, 406.
- Somdach Prea Maha, secondary king of Cambodia (1902), **24**, 520.
- Somers, Sir George (d. 1610), English colonist, a founder of the London Company, **22**, 568; admiral of colony of Virginia, **20**, 577, 578; death in Bermuda, **20**, 578.
- Somers, John, Baron Somers (1652–1716), English jurist and statesman; counsel for the seven bishops (1688), **20**, 398; solicitor general, **20**, 423; keeper of the seal, **20**, 445; raised to peerage and made lord chancellor, **20**, 456; gives up the great seal, **20**, 458; impeached and acquitted, **20**, 460; dismissed, **20**, 471; president of council, **20**, 482.
- Somerset, Earl of, see Carr, Robert.
- Somerset, Edmund Beaufort, Duke of (d. 1455), English Lancastrian leader; early career, **18**, 570; leader of Lancastrians, **18**, 570–571; death, **18**, 572.
- Somerset, Edmund Beaufort, Duke of (d. 1471), English Lancastrian leader, **18**, 596; executed, **18**, 597.
- Somerset, Edward, sixth duke and second marquis of Worcester, titular earl of Glamorgan, called Herbert of Raglan (1601–1667); concludes secret treaty with the Irish, **20**, 40.
- Somerset, Fitzroy James Henry, first baron Raglan (1788–1855), British soldier; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 630, 632; becomes commander in chief of allied army in Crimea, **17**, 570.
- Somerset, Henry Beaufort, Duke of (d. ca. 1464), English Lancastrian leader; appointed to command of Calais, **18**, 575; at battle of Towton, **18**, 580; attainted by parliament, **18**, 582; reinstated, **18**, 582, 583; executed, **18**, 583.
- Somerset, dukes of, bearing family name of Seymour, see Seymour.
- Somerville, Captain, English naval commander; at battle of Boulogne (1801), **12**, 515.
- Sommaruga, Baron von, Austrian politician; founder of Legal and Political Literary Club of Vienna (1842), **14**, 605; becomes minister of education (1848), **14**, 630.
- Soncino, town in northern Italy; battle of (1431), **9**, 286–287.
- Sonderbund, The, a league of the Swiss Catholic cantons; formed (1843), **17**, 39; war of (1847), **17**, 39–41.
- Sonnini de Manoncourt, Charles Nicholas Sigisbert (1751–1812), French naturalist, **12**, 121.
- Sonnino, Italian statesman; minister of finance in Crispi cabinet (1893), **9**, 633.
- Sony, Diedrich, governor of South Holland; institutes tribunal of inquisition (1575), **13**, 454.
- Sons of Liberty (1765), associations formed in American colonies to resist the aggressions of the British government, **23**, 232.
- Soodan, see Sudan.
- Soor, village in Bohemia; battle of (1745), **14**, 432; **15**, 179.
- Soothsayers; in Asiatic courts, **2**, 638; in Greece, **3**, 85; warning to Alexander, **4**, 386; prophesy fall of Rome, **6**, 623.
- Sophia, Santa, see Santa Sophia.
- Sophia, daughter of Valdemar II, king of Denmark 1202–1241; wife of margrave of Brandenburg, **16**, 172.
- Sophia, wife of Wenceslaus I of Germany; governs Bohemia with Teheiniech (1419), **14**, 209.
- Sophia (1630–1714), princess of Hanover; crown of England settled on, **20**, 459; death, **20**, 490.
- Sophia (1805–1872), archduchess of Austria; leads court party in Austria, **14**, 619–620.
- Sophia (d. 1877), queen of Holland, wife of William II; opponent of Bismarck, **14**, 63; death of, **14**, 64.
- Sophia, czarina of Russia; marriage to Ivan the Great (1472), **17**, 170–171; diplomacy, **17**, 178.
- Sophia (1836–), queen of Sweden; wife of Oscar II, **16**, 483.
- Sophia Alexievna (1657–1704), Russian archduchess and regent; supports claim of Ivan against Peter the Great, **17**, 249 seq.; regency of, **17**, 251 seq.; imprisonment of, **17**, 254, 265.
- Sophia Amelia, wife of Frederick III, king of Denmark 1648–1670, **16**, 364.
- Sophia Augusta, see Catherine II.
- Sophia Dorothea (1666–1726), wife of George I of England; death, **20**, 537.
- Sophia Dorothea (1687–1757), queen of Frederick William I of Prussia; death, **15**, 199.
- Sophia Magdalena, wife of Christian VI, king of Denmark 1730–1746, **16**, 413.
- Sophia of Denmark, wife of Valdemar I, king of Sweden 1250–1279, **16**, 191.
- Sophie Charlotte of Hanover (1668–1705), wife of Frederick I of Prussia, **15**, 145–146.
- Sophists, a class of thinkers and teachers in Greece, especially Athens, in fifth century B.C., **3**, 459–460, 471; **4**, 33–39.
- Sophocles (ca. 496–406 B.C.), Greek tragic poet; beauty, **3**, 484; life and character, **3**, 502–506; writings, **3**, 495, 502–504, 507.
- Sophocles, Athenian naval commander, son of Sostratides; sent to Sicily (425 B.C.), **3**, 594; banished from Athens (424 B.C.), **3**, 595.
- Sophonisba (d. ca. 204 B.C.), daughter of Hasdrubal Gisco and wife of Syphax, **5**, 285–286.
- Sophronius, patriarch of Jerusalem; at Arab conquest (637 A.D.), **8**, 157.
- Sor, see Tyre.
- Soranus, Borea, see Borea Soranus.
- Sorbon, Robert de, see Robert de Sorbon.
- Sorbonne, The, institution of learning in Paris; founded (ca. 1250), **11**, 67; reorganised under Richelieu, **11**, 474, 633; attacked by Jesuits, **13**, 28.

Sorcery, see *Witchcraft*.

Sorel, Agnes (ca. 1409–1450), beautiful Frenchwoman, mistress of Charles VII, **11**, 230.

Soris, king of Egypt ca. 3766–ca. 3737, **1**, 100. **Sos**, see *Sotiates*.

Sosibius (third century B.C.), Egyptian statesman; instigates murder of Magas, **4**, 572.

Sosicles, citizen of Corinth; sent as deputy to Sparta (ca. 494 B.C.), **3**, 256–257.

Sosigenes, Greek or Egyptian astronomer; aids in preparation of the Julian calendar (46 B.C.), **5**, 574.

Sosistratus or Sosistratos (d. 314 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse; expelled by a revolution, **4**, 578–579.

Sosthenes (d. 279 B.C.), Macedonian officer; obtains supreme direction of affairs in Macedonia, **4**, 458, 506; death, **4**, 458, 506.

Sostratus (d. 327 B.C.), Macedonian of noble birth, page to Alexander the Great; joins conspiracy against Alexander, **4**, 353–354.

Sotades (ca. 280 B.C.), Greek poet; death, **4**, 569.

Soter, see *Antiochus I, Demetrius I, Ptolemy I and VIII*.

Soter, name applied by Josephus to Seleucus (IV) *Philopater q. v.*

Soter (d. 177 A.D.), bishop of Rome ca. 168–177 A.D., **8**, 503.

Sothel, Sothell or Southwell, Seth, colonial governor of North Carolina 1683–1689, of South Carolina 1690–1691; governor of North Carolina, **23**, 52; governor of South Carolina, **23**, 58.

Sotiates (*Sos*), Gallic tribe; at war with Romans (55 B.C.), **5**, 521.

Soto, Hernando or Fernando de (ca. 1500–1542), Spanish soldier and explorer; career in Peru, **22**, 476; **23**, 544; explorations in North America, **22**, 477–481; death and burial, **22**, 481–484.

Soubise, Benjamin de Rohan, Seigneur de (1583–1642), French Protestant general; commands garrison at Soubise, **11**, 446; attacks Blavet, **11**, 450.

Soubise, Charles de Rohan, Prince de (1715–1787), French general; commands second French army in Germany, **12**, 73; **15**, 200; at battle of Rossbach, **12**, 74; **15**, 202; at battle of Landwehrhagen, **12**, 76.

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Souham, Joseph (1760–1837), French general; at Dunkirk, **12**, 364.

Soulé, Pierre (1802–1870), French-American politician; minister to Spain, **23**, 390; conduct at Madrid, **23**, 393; Ostend manifesto and, **23**, 393.

Soulis, Sir William de, hereditary butler of Scotland; in conspiracy against Bruce (1320), **21**, 111.

Soult, Napoléon Hector (1801–1857), French politician and diplomat; ministry, **13**, 71–72.

Soult, Nicolas Jean de Dieu (1769–1851), duke of Dalmatia, French marshal; at battle of Zürich, **12**, 476; commands

division of army for invasion of England, **12**, 533; at battle of Austerlitz, **12**, 546; at battle of Jena, **12**, 552; at battle of Eylau, **12**, 557; **17**, 452; at battle of Heilsberg, **17**, 454; at battle of Friedland, **12**, 561; defeats General Belvedere in Spain, **10**, 342; at battle of Reynosa, **10**, 342; takes Corunna and Ferrol, **10**, 349; appointed governor of Portugal, **10**, 349; takes Oporto, **10**, 349, 540; evacuates Oporto, **10**, 350, 540; at battle of Albuera, **10**, 357; **12**, 582; attempts to relieve siege of Pamplona, **10**, 369; retreats before Wellington, **10**, 371.

Souphis, see *T'ér-sa*.

Sourdis, Henri de (1593–1645), French prelate; becomes archbishop of Bordeaux (1629); in war with Spain, **11**, 461.

Sousa or Souza, Martim Affonso de (ca. 1500–1564), Portuguese coloniser; explores coast of Brazil, **23**, 654.

Sousa, Thome de (ca. 1510–1563), Portuguese administrator; first governor-general of Brazil (1549–1553), **23**, 654; founds San Salvador, **23**, 654.

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South African Republic, see *Transvaal*.

South African War, see *Boer Wars*.

South American Revolution, the series of wars by which the Spanish colonies of South America became independent; main treatment, **23**, 581–596.

Southampton, seaport in Hampshire, England; burned by Normans, **11**, 104.

Southampton, Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of (1573–1624), English soldier and politician, friend of Shakespeare; conspiracy with earl of Essex, **19**, 425; arrest and trial, **19**, 426; promotes Weymouth's voyage to New England, **22**, 565; becomes treasurer of Virginia, **22**, 585; induces company to confirm privilege of general assembly in Virginia, **22**, 586; character, **22**, 586.

Southampton, Thomas Wriothesley, 4th Earl of (d. 1667), English statesman; appointed treasurer, **20**, 234.

South Australia, a state of the commonwealth of Australia; main treatment, **22**, 244–247; Wakefield's plan for colonisation, **22**, 244–245; settlement of (1836), **22**, 246; constitution established, **22**, 246; becomes a state in Australian Commonwealth, **22**, 247.

South Carolina, state of the United States; settlement of, **23**, 53–60; province divided into three counties (1683), **23**, 56; separated from North Carolina (1729), **23**, 60; in Queen Anne's War, **23**, 190–191; appoints delegates for Stamp Act Congress (1765), **23**, 232; refuses obedience to parliament, **23**, 236; in Revolutionary War, **23**, 255, 274, 277–278; nullification movement (1832), **23**, 357–359; first state to secede (1860), **23**, 409; sends commissioners to treat with Federal authorities, **23**, 412; bombardment of Fort Sumter, **23**, 414–415; coast blockaded, **23**, 422–423; Sherman's campaign in (1865), **23**, 446; readmitted to Union, **23**, 464; election of 1876 in, **23**, 475.

South Dakota, state of the United States; admitted to Union (1889), **23**, 483.

South Mountain, ridge of the Alleghanies in Maryland and Pennsylvania; battle of (1862), **23**, 433.

South Sea Bubble, an English financial scheme originating in 1711; main treatment, **20**, 525–530; establishment of South Sea Company, **20**, 525; rush for shares, **20**, 526; calamitous failure of company (1720), **20**, 527; compared with Law's Mississippi scheme, **20**, 528; connection of high officials with, **20**, 528–530.

South Virginia Company, see London Company.

Southwell, see Sothel.

Southwest African Protectorate, maintained by Germany, **15**, 561–562.

Southwold, seaport in Suffolk, England; naval battle of (1672), also called battle of Solebay, **20**, 276.

Souvarov, see Suvarov.

Spa Fields Riot, a riot following the meeting of reform clubs at Spa Fields (1816), **21**, 501–502.

Spain, kingdom of southwestern Europe; main treatment, **10**, 1–421; **10**, Chapter I, land and people, and Gothic sway (to 711 A.D.), 1–36; Chapter II, the time of Moslem domination (711–1214 A.D.), 36–62; Chapter III, the history of Castile to the death of Pedro the Cruel (1214–1369), 63–92; Chapter IV, Aragon to the union with Castile (1162–1479), 93–113; Chapter V, Henry of Trastamara and Isabella of Castile (1369–1479), 114–133; Chapter VI, Ferdinand and Isabella (1474–1504), 134–177; Chapter VII, the regencies of Ferdinand (1504–1517), 178–210; Chapter VIII, Emperor Charles V (1517–1558), 211–232; Chapter IX, the reign of Philip II (1556–1598), 233–260; Chapter X, the last of the Spanish Habsburgs (1598–1700), 261–278; Chapter XI, revival of Spain under

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Alfonso XIII 1902–, 421.

Spalatin, Georg (1484–1545), German reformer, friend of Martin Luther; Luther's letter to, **14**, 258.

Spalato or **Spalatro**, seaport town in Dalmatia; Venetians form colony at (sixteenth century), **9**, 323.

Spanish Armada, see Armada.

Spanish Fury, see Antwerp.

Spanish Inquisition, see Inquisition.

Spanish Mark, Frankish possession in Northeastern Spain; conquered by Louis le Débonnaire (ca. 800 A.D.), **10**, 42.

Spanish-American War, a war waged between Spain and the United States in 1898; causes, **10**, 419–420; **23**, 487–488; Cuban ports blockaded, **23**, 488; Dewey's victory at Manila, **10**, 420; **23**, 488; battle of Santiago, **10**, 420; **23**, 488; occupation of Porto Rico, **23**, 489; results, **10**, 420; **23**, 490.

Spanish Succession, War of the (1701–1714), a war rising from the disputed succession in Spain at death of Charles II; main treatment, **14**, 405–417; causes of, **14**, 405; war declared, **14**, 408; battle of Donauwörth (1704), **11**, 618; **14**, 409; battle of Blenheim (1704), **11**, 618; **14**, 410; **15**, 147; **20**, 473; battle of Ramillies (1706), **11**, 620; **14**, 412; **20**, 475; battle of Turin (1706), **11**, 621; **14**, 412; **15**, 147; battle of Almansa (1707), **10**, 520; **11**, 621; battle of Oudenarde (1708), **11**, 623; **14**, 414; **20**, 477; battle of Malplaquet (1709), **11**, 624–626; **14**, 414; **20**, 477; death of Emperor Joseph (1711), **14**, 416; Peace of

- Utrecht (1713), **14**, 416 seq.; effect in America, **23**, 182.
- Sparta** (*Lacedæmon*), Greek city and state; origin (ca. 1000 B.C.), **3**, 118; ethnology, **3**, 62, 101–103, 124, 128–129, 577; characteristics of people, **3**, 139–140, 413, 568–569; institutions of Lycurgus (ca. 885 B.C.), **3**, 128–142; government, **3**, 131–132, 138; army, **3**, 137, 141, 278, 321–322; **4**, 67, 102, 158, 161; manners and customs, **3**, 130–139, 141–142; **4**, 591–592; Messenian Wars (764–580 B.C.), **3**, 143–151; Persian Wars, **3**, 320–329, 357–371; **4**, 63–64, 103, 120; Peloponnesian War, **3**, 508–646; supremacy in Greece (480–371 B.C.), **4**, 66–77; degeneracy, **4**, 77–82; relations with Asia (400–394 B.C.), **4**, 82–86, 91–103; war with Elis, **4**, 86–90; Theban War, **4**, 135–201; revival under Cleomenes (232 B.C.), **4**, 523–524; war with Macedon (221–216 B.C.), **4**, 526; alliance with Rome (208 B.C.), **4**, 528–533.
- Spartacus** (d. 71 B.C.), Thracian slave and gladiator at Rome; heads insurrection, **5**, 460–461.
- Speedwell**, ship which sailed with the *Mayflower* from England (1615); abandons voyage, **22**, 625–626.
- Speicher**, mountain pass in Switzerland; battle (May 14th, 1403), **16**, 582.
- Speier** (*Speyer*, *Spire*, *Spires*), Bavarian town; first diet (1526), **14**, 266; new diet (1529), **14**, 266; third diet of (1543), **14**, 277; burned (1689), **11**, 603; battle (1703), **11**, 617.
- Speier**, Peace of (1543), **16**, 268.
- Spencean Philanthropists**, Society of, instituted (1816), **21**, 500.
- Spencer**, Charles, see Sunderland.
- Spencer**, John Charles, 3rd Earl Spencer, Lord Althorpe (1782–1845), English statesman; becomes chancellor of exchequer (1830), **21**, 549; announces ministerial plan of reforms to commons, **21**, 550.
- Spencer**, John Poyntz, 5th Earl Spencer (1835–), English statesman; inaugurated viceroy of Ireland (1882), **21**, 645.
- Spencer**, Robert, see Sunderland.
- Spendius**, Campanian slave; leads revolt in Carthage (241 B.C.), **5**, 233–234.
- Spenser**, Edmund (1552–1599), English poet; friend of Raleigh, **19**, 412; estimate of literary work, **19**, 465; attempts to vindicate Lord Grey's conduct at massacre of Dunanore, **21**, 411; property of, destroyed, **21**, 416.
- Speransky** or **Speranski**, Count **Mikhail** (1772–1839), Russian statesman; administration, **17**, 501–502; banishment, **17**, 502; prepares manifesto of Nicholas I, **17**, 537; death, **17**, 557.
- Spermios**, legendary king of Lydia; death, **2**, 427.
- Sperthies** (fifth century B.C.), Spartan hostage; released by Xerxes, **3**, 318–319.
- Speyer**, see Speier.
- Sphinx**, Egyptian colossal statue at Ghizeh; erected (ca. 3800 B.C.), **1**, 95.
- Spicheren**, village in German Lorraine; battle (Aug. 6th, 1870), **13**, 152.
- Spielmann**, Baron, Austrian statesman; negotiates treaty with Prussia (1790), **14**, 496.
- Spinelli**, Matteo (1230–1268), Italian chronicler; journal of, **9**, 196–198.
- Spinola**, a noble family of Genoa (fourteenth century); Ghibelline partisans, **9**, 126, 129.
- Spinola**, Marquis Ambrogio di (1570–1630), Italian soldier in service of Spain; captures Ostend, **13**, 538; at battle of Ruhrort, **13**, 540–541; campaign in Netherlands, **13**, 542–547; besieges Bergen-op-Zoom, **13**, 570; invests Breda, **13**, 572–573; commands Spanish troops in Italy, **13**, 578; in French war with Spain, **11**, 461.
- Spinola**, Federigo (d. 1603), Italian sailor, brother of Ambrogio; at siege of Ostend, **13**, 538.
- Spinoza**, Baruch or Benedict (1632–1677), Dutch philosopher; estimate, **13**, 591–592.
- Spion Kop**, hill in the Transvaal; battle of (1900), **22**, 310.
- Spires**, see Speier.
- Spitames**, Bactrian general; defeats Alexander (327 B.C.), **4**, 348, 351.
- Spithridates**, Persian leader; aids Agesilaus in Paphlagonia (ca. 400 B.C.), **4**, 93, 101–102.
- Spithridates**, Persian satrap of Lydia; at battle of the Granicus (334 B.C.), **4**, 285–288.
- Spoletō**, Italian city; burned by Frederick Barbarossa (1155), **9**, 47.
- Spooner**, John Coit (1843–), American statesman; author of act providing for construction of Panama Canal (1902), **23**, 605.
- Sports** (*Games*, *Amusements*, *Recreations*, *Pastimes*):
- Arabia: early religious festival, **8**, 9, 109; horse racing and athletic games, **8**, 109.
 - England: gaming in the reign of Richard I, **18**, 326; athletic games in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, **18**, 327; under Henry VII, **19**, 52–53, 57–58; James I's *Book of Sports* (1610), **19**, 493; court amusements under James I, **19**, 519–520.
 - France: fêtes of Charles VI, **11**, 160.
 - Greece: athletic contests, main treatment, **3**, 171–174; Isthmian games, **3**, 174; Nemean games, **3**, 174; Olympic games, **3**, 172–174; Pythian games, **3**, 170.
 - Judea: games under Herod, **2**, 166.
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 - Rome: games under Augustus, **6**, 94–97; 100, 122 note, 337–339, 367–376; games under Justinian (sixth century A.D.), **7**, 69–72; under Theodosic, **7**, 388.
 - Sporus**, attendant of Nero, present at his death (68 A.D.), **6**, 223.
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- Stofflet, Nicholas (1751–1796), Vendean general; opposes republican armies, **12**, 403; concludes treaty, **12**, 404; defeated by Hoche and executed, **12**, 407–408.
- Stoilov, Constantine (1853–), Bulgarian statesman; forms ministry (1894), **24**, 186.
- Stoke, town in England; battle of (1487), **19**, 23; **21**, 392.
- Stokesley, John (1475?–1539), bishop of London; sent by Henry VIII to Emperor Charles V, **19**, 124.
- Stolberg, Juliana, Countess of, mother of William the Silent, **13**, 384.
- Stone, William (ca. 1603–1695), English colonial governor; sent by Lord Baltimore to Maryland, **22**, 606 note; forced to surrender office and imprisoned, **22**, 607.
- Stone Age, early period in civilisation of mankind; importance in history, **1**, 42–43; relics in Switzerland, **16**, 522.
- Stone of Scone, part of coronation chair of Scotch kings; carried to England by Edward I (1296), **18**, 408.
- Stoneman, George (1822–1894), American soldier; makes raid in western Virginia, **23**, 446.
- Stone River, battle of, see Murfreesboro.
- Stonewall Jackson, name given Thomas J. Jackson, see Jackson.
- Stonington, town in Connecticut, U. S. A.; bombarded by British (1814), **23**, 336.
- Stony Point, promontory on the Hudson River; capture of (1779), **23**, 271.
- Stormberg, town in Cape Colony; Boer victory at (1899), **22**, 308.
- Stormont, Lord, see Mansfield, 2nd Earl of.
- Stoughton, Israel (d. 1645), American colonial soldier and statesman; sent as commissioner to England to support claim

- of Massachusetts to jurisdiction over New Hampshire, **23**, 150.
- Stout**, Sir Robert (1844-), British colonial statesman; premier of New Zealand, **22**, 261.
- Stowe**, Harriet Elizabeth Beecher (1811-1896), American novelist, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; arouses anti-slavery sentiment, **23**, 386.
- Strabo**, Caius Fannius, Roman historian; at Carthage with Tiberius Gracchus (146 B.C.), **5**, 644.
- Strabo**, Caius Fannius, Roman consul 122 B.C.; proposed for election by C. Gracchus, **5**, 376; opposes Gracchus, **5**, 377.
- Strabo**, Seius, prætorian prefect under Augustus and father of Sejanus, **6**, 143.
- Strabobates-Sthavarapatis**, Indian king; battle with Semiramis, **2**, 526.
- Strachan**, John (1778-1867), Scotch-Canadian Anglican bishop and politician; leader of "Family Compact" party in Upper Canada (1828-1838), **22**, 334.
- Strachey**, William (fl. 1609-1618), English colonist; secretary of Virginia (ca. 1610-1612), **22**, 579.
- Strada**, Zanobi di (14th century), Italian poet; crowned by Emperor Charles IV, **9**, 202.
- Strafford**, Earl of, see Wentworth.
- Stralsund**, seaport in province of Pomerania, Prussia; sieges of (1628), **14**, 342 seq.; (1715), **16**, 390; becomes Prussian possession (1718), **15**, 148.
- Stralsund**, Peace of (1370), **14**, 187; **16**, 185.
- Strasburg**, capital of Alsace-Lorraine; battle of (357 A.D.), **6**, 483; tower of, built (1096), **8**, 476, becomes French possession, **11**, 594, 609; **14**, 394; siege of (1870), **13**, 151.
- Strategopoulos**, Alexius, see Alexius Strategopoulos.
- Stratford**, John (d. 1348), archbishop of Canterbury; charge of, against Edward II of England (1327), **18**, 444; proceedings of Edward III against (1344), **18**, 457.
- Stratford de Redcliffe**, see Canning, Stratford.
- Strathnairn**, Baron of, see Rose.
- Stratus**, Achæan captive in Rome (167-146 B.C.), released; **5**, 314.
- Strato**, Greek rhetorician; friend of M. Brutus (42 B.C.), **5**, 623.
- Stratocles**, Athenian orator and general; at battle of Chæronea (338 B.C.), **4**, 243; subservience to Demetrius, **4**, 495, 498.
- Straton**, prince of Aradus; yields to Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), **4**, 307.
- Stratonice** (ca. 300 B.C.), daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes; becomes wife of Antiochus I, **4**, 450, 462, 555.
- Strauss**, David Friedrich (1808-1874), German theologian and philosopher; appointment to University of Zürich (1839); causes fall of liberal government in Zürich, **17**, 38.
- Strattis**, tyrant of Chios; plot against (479 B.C.), **3**, 353.
- Straw**, Jack (d. 1381), assumed name of priest-leader of peasants in the Wat Tyler rebellion; chosen by peasants as their leader, **18**, 489; death, **18**, 493.
- Strelitz**, Streltsi, or Streitzi, body-guard instituted by Ivan the Terrible (1560); established under name of the Opritschnina, **17**, 202; atrocities of, under Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 203; vassals of Sophia against Peter the Great, **17**, 250; insurrection of (1698), **17**, 265.
- Stremayr**, Karl von (1823-), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of justice (1879), **15**, 52.
- Strigonia**, town in Hungary, battle of (1683), **24**, 64.
- Strikes**, see Labour.
- Stroganov** or **Stroganoff**, Count Alexander (1734-1811), Russian nobleman; president of Academy of Fine Arts, **17**, 503.
- Strolbovna**, Peace of (1617); terminates war of Russia with Sweden, **17**, 239.
- Stromboli**, island north of Sicily; battle of (1676), **11**, 585.
- Strongbow**, see Pembroke.
- Strossmayer**, Joseph George, Croatian bishop; exiled (1867), **15**, 43.
- Strozzi**, Filippo (1488-1538), Florentine statesman and soldier; attempts to expel the Medici family, **9**, 465.
- Strozzi**, Pietro (1500-1558), Italian soldier; defeated at defence of Siena, **9**, 465; **11**, 346.
- Strozzi**, Tommaso (d. 1383), popular leader in Florence; in opposition to the Guelfs, **9**, 334-343.
- Struensee**, Count Johann Friedrich von (1737-1772), German-Danish politician; administration, **16**, 415 seq.; death, **16**, 418.
- Struensee**, Karl August von (1735-1804), brother of Johann Friedrich von Struensee; becomes councillor of justice, **16**, 417.
- Struss**, Colonel Nicholas (seventeenth century), Polish general; defends Kremlin (1612), **17**, 237.
- Struthas**, Persian satrap; succeeds Tiribazus (392 B.C.), **4**, 120.
- Strutzki**, attendant of Frederick the Great; present at death of Frederick (1786), **15**, 255.
- Struve**, Gustav von (1805-1870), German republican agitator; petitions for governmental reforms, **15**, 432; leads insurrection in Baden, **15**, 452.
- Stuart**, or **Stewart**, or **Steuart**, royal house of Scotland and England; in Scotland 1371-1603; in England and Scotland jointly 1603-1714; for lists of rulers see England and Scotland.
- Stuart**, Arabella (ca. 1575-1615), daughter of Charles Stuart and cousin of James I; Raleigh accused of conspiring in favour of, **19**, 472; **22**, 567; marriage to William Seymour, **19**, 495; imprisonment and death, **19**, 495.
- Stuart**, Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender," see Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir.

- Stuart, Sir Charles (1753–1801), British soldier, younger son of Lord Bute; defeated by Greene at Eutaw Springs (1781), **20**, 638; **23**, 278; in India, **22**, 102; victorious at Minorca, **10**, 318.
- Stuart, Esme, Lord d'Aubigny and earl of Lennox (ca. 1555–1583), Scottish nobleman; gains favour of James VI, **19**, 356; exile and death, **19**, 357; **21**, 277.
- Stuart, Francis, see Bothwell.
- Stuart, Henry, see Darnley.
- Stuart, James (d. 1309), steward of Scotland, son of Alexander, fourth steward; joins Wallace, **21**, 70; signs capitulation of Irvine, **21**, 71; at battle of Stirling Bridge, **21**, 73–74.
- Stuart, James, second earl of Moray or Murray (1533–1570), son of James V of Scotland; as prior of St. Andrews, **21**, 253–254; sent to Paris to negotiate return of Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 287; **21**, 262; protects Mary in exercise of her religion, **19**, 290; **21**, 263; chief adviser of Mary, **19**, 292–293; **21**, 265; made earl of Mar and of Moray, **19**, 293; opposes Mary's marriage to Darnley, **19**, 301–302; **21**, 265; exiled, **19**, 302; **21**, 265; reconciliation with Mary, **19**, 303; connection with Darnley's murder, **19**, 305, 307, 313; becomes regent of Scotland, **19**, 314; **21**, 266; regency of, **21**, 267–270; fights Mary's supporters at Langside Hill, **19**, 315–316; negotiations with Elizabeth, **19**, 318 seq.; accusations against Mary, **19**, 319 seq.; supports project of Mary's marriage with duke of Norfolk, **19**, 320, 335; return to Scotland, **19**, 322; treachery to duke of Norfolk, **19**, 336; death and character, **19**, 340 and note; **21**, 269–270.
- Stuart, James, earl of Arran (d. 1596), son of Lord Ochiltree; combines with earl of Lennox against Morton, **19**, 356; **21**, 276; influence over James VI, **19**, 356; **21**, 276; imprisoned, **19**, 357; **21**, 277; returns to power, **19**, 358; **21**, 278; intrigues with English court, **21**, 279.
- Stuart, James Ewell Brown (1833–1864), American Confederate general; in Virginian campaign, **23**, 432; death of, **23**, 447.
- Stuart, James Francis Edward, prince of Wales, also called Chevalier de St. George and the Old Pretender (1688–1766), son of James II of England; birth, **20**, 405; taken to France (1688), **20**, 409; acknowledged king of England by Louis XIV, **11**, 613; **20**, 461; bill for attainting, **20**, 461; unsuccessful attempt to invade Scotland (1708), **11**, 622; **20**, 476–477; adherents in Scotland, **20**, 479, 490; **21**, 324; issues manifesto asserting his right to throne, **20**, 508; intrigues of, **20**, 509; lands in Scotland (1715), **20**, 510; retreats to France, **20**, 510; relations to Bolingbroke and Ormonde, **20**, 510; correspondence with Alberoni, **20**, 519; invited to Spain, **20**, 522; renewed intrigues after birth of son, **20**, 531–532.
- Stuart, John (d. 1298), son of Alexander, fourth steward of Scotland and brother of James Stuart; joins Wallace, **21**, 70; killed at battle of Falkirk, **21**, 77.
- Stuart, John (d. 1479), earl of Mar and brother of James III of Scotland; arrest and execution of, **21**, 193.
- Stuart, John, 3rd earl of Bute, see Bute, Earl of.
- Stuart, Matthew, earl of Lennox (1510–1571), Scottish soldier and statesman, father of Darnley; marries daughter of Margaret Tudor of Scotland, **19**, 300; invited to Scotland by Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 300; **21**, 265; enters plot to kill Rizzio, **21**, 266; accuses Bothwell of murder of Darnley, **19**, 307; becomes regent of Scotland, **19**, 341; **21**, 270; death, **19**, 349; **21**, 270.
- Stuart, Walter (d. 1326), sixth steward of Scotland, son of James Stuart; marries Marjory, Bruce, **21**, 104; placed in charge of Berwick, **21**, 107, 108; at battle of Baland Abbey, **21**, 113; death, **21**, 113.
- Stuart, dukes of Albany, see Albany.
- Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, James Archibald, 1st Baron Wharncliffe (1776–1845), British statesman; attitude regarding Huskisson's Reciprocity of Duties Bill (1823), **21**, 526; opposes dissolution of parliament (1831), **21**, 552–523; opposes Grey's reform bill (1831), **21**, 555; death of, **21**, 604.
- Student's Petition (1848), presented by the students of Vienna to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, petitioning educational rights, **14**, 622 seq.
- Stuhlweissenburg, city in Hungary; battles of (1593), **24**, 372; (1688), **24**, 395.
- Sture, Sten (d. 1503), Swedish statesman; becomes administrator of Sweden (1470), **16**, 215; administration, **16**, 219 seq.; death, **16**, 223.
- Sture, Sten, the Younger (1512–1520), Swedish statesman; becomes regent, **16**, 224; vanquishes Christian II, **16**, 229; excommunication, **16**, 230; death, **16**, 230.
- Sture, Svante (1504–1512), Swedish statesman; secedes from Sten Sture's cause, **16**, 219; becomes marshal, **16**, 220; administration, **16**, 223; death, **16**, 224.
- Sturleson, see Snorre Sturleson.
- Sturm, Johann (1507–1589), German scholar and teacher; at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267.
- Sturm und Drang, name applied to a period of German literature in latter part of eighteenth century, **15**, 338–340.
- Stüssi (fifteenth century), burgomaster of Zürich; seeks alliance with Frederick III of Austria (1441), **16**, 590.
- Stüve or Stueve, Johann Karl Bertram (1798–1872), German jurist; becomes "March minister" in Hanover, **15**, 442.
- Stuyvesant, Peter (1592–1672), last Dutch

governor of New York; administration, **23**, 15.

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Subrius Flavius (d. 66 A.D.), Roman tribune; conspires against Nero, **6**, 204.

Subuktigin, Mohammedan ruler (995 A.D.); invades India, **8**, 223.

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Suchet, Louis Gabriel (1770–1826), French soldier; aids Napoleon, **12**, 617.

Suckling, Sir John (d. ca. 1642), English poet and courtier; in army plot, **19**, 589.

Sucre, Antonio José de (1793–1830), Spanish-American soldier; gains victory of Pichincha (1822), **23**, 584; wins battle of Ayacucho (1824), **23**, 582; made president of Bolivia, **23**, 587; forced to leave Bolivia, **23**, 589.

Sudan or Soudan, a vast region in Northern Africa; English in, **24**, 459–461; internal reorganisation, **24**, 461–463; Italy joins in pacification of, **9**, 632; international problems, **24**, 463–464; progress of reforms in, **24**, 464–465; Anglo-Egyptian administration of, **24**, 466; conquest of, by Abul-Abbas, **24**, 471–472.

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Sudras, Indian caste; rule India, **2**, 494; duties and condition, **2**, 511–514.

Suenske Sound, battles of (1790), **17**, 404; (1789), see Högfors.

Suessa, Thaddeus of, ambassador of Frederick II of Germany (1245), **14**, 117.

Suessiones, a tribe of the Belgæ; subjugated by Julius Cæsar, **5**, 515.

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Suevi, a Germanic people; Cæsar attacks, **5**, 515; invade Gaul, **6**, 547; invade Spain, **6**, 603, 610; **10**, 15, 17; adopt Christianity, **10**, 20.

Suez Canal, a ship-canal connecting the Mediterranean and the Red Sea; projected by Mustapha III, **24**, 419; building of, promoted by Said Pasha, **24**, 456; begun, **13**, 137; English government purchases shares in (1875), **21**, 639; **24**, 458.

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- Cape Town from English attack, **22**, 101; at Porto Novo, **22**, 101; retakes Trincomalee, **22**, 101; relieves Cuddalore, **22**, 101.
- Sufic or Sofic dynasty, a dynasty of Persian rulers; reign (1501-1736), **24**, 492-493.
- Sufis, sect in Islam; doctrine and influence, **8**, 221.
- Sugambri or Sicambri, German tribe; wars with Romans, **5**, 523; Roman treachery towards, **6**, 62.
- Suger, abbot of Saint Denis (1081-1151), French churchman and historian; zeal for crusades, **8**, 363; statemanship of, under Louis VII, **8**, 334; character and achievements, **11**, 34.
- Suidger (Suidgar or Suger), bishop of Bamberg, see Clement II.
- Suintila, king of the Goths 621-631 A.D.; reign and deposition, **10**, 24.
- Sukanim (d. 1697), Russian soldier, leader of strelitz; conspires to murder Peter the Great, **17**, 258; execution, **17**, 259.
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- Sulcoit, town in Ireland; battle of (968 A.D.), **21**, 350.
- Suleiman or Solyman I (sometimes called Suleiman II) "the Magnificent" (ca. 1490-1566), sultan of Turkey 1520-1566; main treatment, **24**, 340-367; age important in world history, **24**, 340, 341; captures Belgrade, **24**, 343, sends expedition into Transylvania (1521), **24**, 136; takes Rhodes, **4**, 448; **24**, 343-344; organises government of Egypt, **24**, 446, 447; campaigns in Asia, **24**, 345, 346; besieges Diu, **10**, 491; establishes Turkish rule in North Africa, **8**, 251; relations with Morocco, **24**, 470-471; invades Hungary (battle of Mohács), **14**, 271; **24**, 347-348; negotiations with France, **11**, 334; **24**, 346-347, 348, 349; siege of Vienna (1529), **24**, 349-350; makes peace with Ferdinand of Austria (1533), **24**, 350; war with Charles V, **10**, 255; **24**, 350-351; leads expedition against Moldavia, **24**, 137; achievements of Turkish navy, **24**, 351-356; influence of harem (Roxelana), **24**, 356-357; failure of expedition against Malta, **10**, 239; **24**, 357-358; war with Hungary (1565-1566), **24**, 358; death, **24**, 358; extent and divisions of empire under, **24**, 359, 360; feudal system and military organisation, **24**, 361-362; legislation and education, **24**, 362-363; literature of period, **24**, 363-365; arts and architecture, **24**, 365-366; causes for decline of empire introduced, **24**, 366.
- Suleiman II or III, sultan of Turkey 1687-1691; reign of, **24**, 394-399; mutiny of janissaries, **24**, 394; war with Austria and allies, **24**, 395; war with Poles and Russians, **24**, 395-396; vizirate of Köprili Zade Mustapha, **24**, 396 seq.; negotiations with France and war with Austria, **24**, 399; death, **24**, 399.
- Suleiman (d. ca. 1410), eldest son of Bayazid I; rules in Adrianople, **24**, 320; death, **24**, 321.
- Suleiman, Omayyad caliph 715-717 A.D.; caliphate of, **8**, 185-186; punishes Musa and executes his son, **8**, 196-197; fits out expedition against Constantinople, **8**, 186; death, **8**, 186.
- Suleiman, Omayyad prince, king of Cordova 1012-1015; proclaimed by African party, **8**, 236-237; reign, **8**, 237.
- Suleiman (eighth century A.D.), Arab soldier, son of Caliph Hisham; defeated at Ain Diar (744 A.D.), **8**, 188.
- Suleiman Shah, leader of band of Oghuz Turks and father of Ertoghrul; leaves Khorasan, **24**, 310.
- Suleiman (fourteenth century), son of Sultan Orkhan; conquests in Europe, **24**, 318.
- Suleiman Pasha (sixteenth century), Turkish admiral; conquests of, **24**, 354.
- Suleiman Pasha (d. 1806), Turkish commander of Belgrade; surrender and death, **24**, 199.
- Suleiman Pasha (d. 1883), Turkish soldier; besieges Shipka Pass (1877), **17**, 604.
- Suleiman or Kilij Arslan (eleventh century), Seljuk ruler in Asia Minor; founds sultanate of Iconium and Rum, **8**, 226, 329; treaty with Alexius, **7**, 259, 261; wars with crusaders, **8**, 228, 339-340, 344-345.
- Suliotes, Græco-Albanian people in mountainous district of Albania (Suli); oppressed by Ali Pasha, **24**, 213; recalled by Ali Pasha in Greek Revolution, **24**, 230.
- Sulla, Cornelius (d. ca. 218 A.D.), governor of Cappadocia; slain by Elagabalus, **6**, 396.
- Sulla, Faustus Cornelius (ca. 88-46 B.C.), Roman general; death, **5**, 561.
- Sulla, Lucius Cornelius (ca. 138-78 B.C.), Roman general and dictator; in war against Jugurtha (107 B.C.), **5**, 391; defeats Marsians (90 B.C.), **5**, 416; in war against Marius, **5**, 420-441; elected consul (88 B.C.), **5**, 420; in first civil war (88 B.C.), **5**, 422-424; in Mithridatic wars, **5**, 421, 430, 432-434; in second civil war (83-82 B.C.), **5**, 434-438; proscriptions of, **5**, 438-441; dictatorship, **5**, 442-456; constitutional reforms of, **5**, 444-446, 449; abdicates dictatorship (79 B.C.), **5**, 447; death, **5**, 448; Rome's debt to, **5**, 448-450; characterisation, **5**, 420, 438, 441, 442-443.
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- Sulpicianus, Flavius (d. 197 A.D.), Roman prefect; bids for the empire, **6**, 383–384; put to death by Severus, **6**, 388.
- Sulpicius Galba, Publius, Roman consul 200 B.C.; invades Greece, **5**, 297.
- Sulpicius Lemonia Rufus, Servius (ca. 106–43 B.C.); Roman jurist; prosecutes Murena, **5**, 493.
- Sulpicius Longus, Caius, Roman consul 314 B.C.; defeats Samnites, **5**, 191.
- Sulpicius Peticus, Caius, Roman consul 355 B.C., **5**, 174.
- Sulpicius Quintus, Roman military tribune (390 B.C.); treaty with Gauls, **5**, 163–164.
- Sulpicius Rufus, Publius (124–88 B.C.), Roman general in Marsian War, **5**, 413; slain, **5**, 424; laws of, **5**, 424, 427.
- Sulpicius Rufus, Servius, Roman consular tribune (388 B.C.), **5**, 170.
- Sulpicius Saverrio, Publius, Roman patrician consul 279 B.C.; Pyrrhus defeats, **5**, 207.
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- Sumatra, island in Malay archipelago; discovered by Diogo Lopes de Sequeira (1509), **10**, 486.
- Sumer (Shinar), country of southern Babylonia; under Semitic rule, **1**, 360; conquered by Larsa, **1**, 327; identified with Makan, **1**, 341; separated from Accad, **1**, 389.
- Sumerians, people inhabiting Sumer; origin, **1**, 310, 318, 342–344; civilisation compared with Egyptian, **1**, 59; influence on Babylonia, **1**, 337, 460–461; language, **1**, 323, 342; develop cuneiform writing, **1**, 337, 461; tablet records, **1**, 494–495.
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- Sumner, Charles (1811–1874), American statesman; opposes passage of Kansas-Nebraska Bill in United States senate (1854), **23**, 392; delivers his great speech on "The Crime against Kansas" (1855), **23**, 396–397; assaulted by Preston Brooks in senate chamber, **23**, 397; opposes Lincoln's reconstruction plans, **23**, 455; resolutions concerning secession, **23**, 455; supports Liberal Republican movement (1872), **23**, 469.
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- Sumu-abi, king of Babylonia 2450 B.C.; accession, **1**, 363.
- Sunderland Bridge, town in England; battle of (1346), **18**, 465.
- Sunderland, Charles Spencer, 3rd Earl of (1674–1722); made secretary of ministry, **20**, 481; Anne dismisses, **20**, 484; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 507; chief advisor of George I, **20**, 518; resignation, **20**, 529; death, **20**, 531.
- Sunderland, Robert Spencer, 2nd Earl of (1640–1702); becomes member of Temple's ministry (1679), **20**, 293; appointed member of court of ecclesiastical commissioners (1685), **20**, 384; president of council (1685), **20**, 385; embraces Catholic faith, **20**, 405; confidential advisor of William III, **20**, 445; created lord-chamberlain, **20**, 456; resigns, **20**, 458.
- Sungaria, province in Chinese empire; origin and meaning of name, **24**, 259.
- Sung-hwan, town in Korea; battle of (1894), **24**, 576.
- Sungs, mediæval dynasty in southern China; fight with Manchus, **24**, 272, 279.
- Sunna, traditional law of Islam; elaborated by Al Buchari, **8**, 138; disputed by Shiites, **8**, 173; significance, **8**, 294 seq.
- Sunnites, Mohammedan sect; distinguished from Shiites, **8**, 173.
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- Suomi, Finnish tribe, **17**, 86.
- Suplicac (d. 1848), Servian voivode, **14**, 651.
- Supremacy, Act of, (1) (1534), Act proclaiming Henry VIII of England supreme head of the church, **19**, 144; (2) (1558–1559), Act vesting all spiritual authority in the crown of England, **19**, 275.
- Surajah Dowlah, see Siraj-ud-Daula.
- Surbaraza, see Shahbaraz.
- Sureda, Pedro de, see Romana, Marquis de la.
- Surenas, Parthian soldier; defeats Crassus at Carrhae (53 B.C.), **5**, 510; **8**, 63–67.
- Surinam, English colony in Guiana; ceded to Dutch (1667), **23**, 25 note; captured by English (1781), **14**, 11.
- Surmar, king of Alamanni; subdued by Julian (359 A.D.), **6**, 485.
- Surprise Plot, see Bye Plot.
- Surrey, Earls of, see Howard.
- Surrey, see Warenne, John de.
- Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of (ca. 1517–1547), English poet; trial and execution of (1547), **19**, 200–201.
- Surs, Hindu sect, **2**, 521.
- Surya, Hindu deity, the sun, **2**, 530.
- Susa, ancient capital of Elam; Alexander's nuptial festival at (324 B.C.), **4**, 376–377; restored by Sapor II, **8**, 80.
- Susa, Treaty of, peace between France and England (1629), **19**, 567.
- Susarion of Megara, early Greek comic poet (ca. 575 B.C.), **3**, 504.
- Susiana, Persian province, **1**, 480, 483.
- Susio-Amardians, Aramaean tribe, **1**, 311.
- Suspects, Law of, see Law of Suspects.
- Susquehannas, tribe of North American Indians; at war with Senecas (1676), **23**, 127.
- Sussex, Anglo-Saxon kingdom in England, **18**, 39.
- Sussex, Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of (1526–1583), English statesman and soldier; puts down Dacre's uprising (1570), **19**, 340, 341.

- Sutcliffe, Matthew** (d. 1629), English divine; gives aid to Captain John Smith, **22**, 612.
- Sutekh**, Egyptian god; identified with Set and Baal, **1**, 123, 124, 149; god of the Khetra (Hittites), **2**, 394.
- Sutner, Bertha von**, awarded Nobel prize, **16**, 492.
- Sutras**, Sanskrit religious manuals, **2**, 491.
- Sutri**, town in Central Italy; council of (1046), decides claims of rival popes, **8**, 591.
- Sutton, Charles Manners**, 1780–1845), English politician; elected Speaker, **21**, 507.
- Suvarov or Suvaroff, Count Alexander** (1729–1800), Russian soldier; captures Pugachev, **17**, 387; in war against Tatars, **17**, 393; characterisation, **17**, 396; victories over the Turks, **17**, 406–409; **24**, 416; in Poland, **17**, 419; campaign in Italy in War of Second Coalition, **17**, 433–436; **14**, 531; **9**, 559; **12**, 470, 471, 473; campaign in the Alps, **12**, 475, 476; **17**, 435; **14**, 532; recall and death, **17**, 436.
- Suzdal**, mediaeval Russian principality, **17**, 119; rise to power, **17**, 131; devastated by Mongol Tatars, **17**, 136.
- Suzub**, see Nergal-ushezib.
- Suzub the Chaldean (Mushezib Marduk)**, king of Babylon 692 B.C.; succeeds Suzub (Nergal-ushezib), **1**, 412; reign, **1**, 412–413.
- Swami Rudra Sena**, legendary satrap of India, **2**, 498.
- Swane, Hans**, Danish diplomatist; leader of the clergy in diet of Copenhagen (1660), **16**, 364.
- Sveaborg**, fortress of Helsingfors, Finland; siege of (1855), **17**, 564.
- Sveand**, see Sweyn.
- Svend (II) Estridsen**, king of Denmark 1047–1076; attempts to usurp throne of Magnus, **16**, 103, 134; becomes king, **16**, 136; augments power of church, **16**, 140.
- Svend III**, king of Denmark 1147–1157; reign, **16**, 148–149.
- Svend**, son of Canute, king of Norway ca. 1030; reign, **16**, 77, 102, 134; parentage, **18**, 123.
- Svend Aageson**, see Aageson Svend.
- Sverdrup, Johan** (b. 1816), Norwegian statesman; leader of liberal party, **16**, 481–485.
- Sverri**, king of Norway 1177–1203; influence with the council, **16**, 90; conquest and rule, **16**, 111–114; favours Hanseatic trade, **16**, 119.
- Sviatopolk**, prince of Kiev in Russia 1015–1019; rule, **17**, 107–108; reinstated by Boleslaw I of Poland, **24**, 10.
- Sviatopolk**, grand prince of Russia 1093–1113; rule and wars, **17**, 124–126.
- Sviatopolk-Mirsky**, succeeds Von Plehve as minister of the interior of Russia (1904), **17**, 625.
- Sviatoslav**, prince of Kiev in Russia 964–972 A.D.; attempted conversion, **17**, 99; reign and wars, **17**, 101–102; leads expedition into Bulgaria, **24**, 166.
- Sviatoslav**, prince of Tchernigov 1055–1076; rule and wars, **17**, 122–123.
- Swart, Martin** (d. 1487), commander of German auxiliaries; aids Lambert Simnel, **19**, 22–23.
- Swabia**, an ancient duchy of Germany; reduced to allegiance by Conrad II, **7**, 636; conferred on Count Otto of the Rhenish palatinate (1045), **7**, 640; bestowed upon Rudolf von Rheinfelden, **7**, 646; Guelf fiefs in, **14**, 91; at war with Switzerland, **16**, 611–614; united with the empire, **14**, 136.
- Swabian League**, a league of various Swabian cities formed in 1376; formation, **14**, 188, 222; opposes Charles IV of Germany, **14**, 190.
- Swabian League, The Great**, a league of Swabian cities formed in 1488; formation, **14**, 239; Swiss distrust of, **14**, 241; at war with Duke Ulrich of Würtemberg (1519), **14**, 249; cedes Würtemberg to Emperor Charles V, **14**, 272.
- Swalder**, town of Pomerania; sea-battle off (1000 A.D.), **16**, 46, 67–71.
- Sweden**, main treatment, see History of Scandinavia, volume **16**; legendary history, **16**, 1–32; age of the Vikings, **16**, 33–37; to the Union of Kalmar, **16**, 187–200; Union of Kalmar, **16**, 201–270; Gustavus Vasa to Charles IX, **16**, 271–310; Gustavus Adolphus, **16**, 311–328; Christina to Charles XI, **16**, 329–344; in eighteenth century, **16**, 370–411; in nineteenth century, **16**, 451–493; chronology, **16**, 513–516; bibliography, **16**, 497–505.
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- Swærker I** (d. 1155), king of Sweden 1129–1155; reign, **16**, 189.
- Swærker II**, king of Sweden 1195–1210; reign, **16**, 189–190.
- Swieten, van**, Dutch general; forces Achin to submit to Dutch supremacy (1873–1874), **14**, 64 note.
- Sweyn Splitbeard or Svealand** (d. 1014), king of Denmark 991–1014; reign, **16**, 45–46, 67; English invasions, **18**, 112, 115, 116, 117.
- Swift, Jonathan** (1667–1745), English satirist and author; publishes his Drapier letters (1724), **20**, 533–534.
- Switzerland**, main treatment, **16**, 519–662; **17**, 1–47; to the founding of the Confederation, **16**, 519–543; rise of Swiss Confederation, **16**, 544–580; the Confederation at the height of its power, **16**, 581–622; sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, **16**, 623–662; eighteenth century, **17**, 1–25; since 1798, **17**, 26–47.
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- Sword, Brothers of the**, see **Brothers of the Sword**.
- Sybilla**, queen of Jerusalem, sister of Baldwin IV; marries Longaspada (1176), **8**, 371; marries Guy de Lusignan, **8**, 373; death, **8**, 385; defends Jerusalem, **14**, 107.
- Sybota**, Greek island; battle of, **3**, 442–444.
- Sycophants**, Athenian informers; origin of term, **3**, 218; aid tyranny, **4**, 4–5.
- Sydenham, Charles Poulett Thompson, Lord** (1799–1841), first governor-general of Canada; effects Canadian union, **22**, 339–340.
- Sydenham, Thomas** (1624–1689), English physician; attacks parliament, **20**, 140.
- Sydney**, capital of New South Wales, founded 1778; convention of 1891, **22**, 241, 255; convention of 1897, **22**, 256.
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- Symmachus, Lucius Aurelius Avianus** (d. ca. 404 A.D.), celebrates Roman triumphs, **6**, 519.
- Symonds, Sir William Penn** (1843–1899), British soldier; killed at Talona, Natal, **22**, 305.
- Syncellus, George** (d. 800 A.D.), Greek historian; borrows from Eusebius, **1**, 572.
- Syndercomb, Miles** (d. 1657), Cromwellian soldier; treason, **20**, 166.
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- Syphax**, Numidian prince (d. ca. 201 B.C.), alliance with Romans, **5**, 268, 282; aids Carthaginians, **5**, 285; defeated by Scipio, **5**, 286; in Scipio's triumph, **5**, 294.
- Syracuse**, city in Sicily; founded (735 B.C.), **3**, 201; rule of Gelo, **3**, 591–593; rule of Dionysius (410–367 B.C.), **4**, 203–205; reign of tyrants, **4**, 205–206; rule of Agathocles, **5**, 217; ally of Sparta, **3**, 593–594; siege by Athenians (415–413 B.C.), **3**, 600–616; capital of Sicily, **4**, 202; taken by Rome (212 B.C.), **5**, 264–265; plundered by Arabs, **8**, 184.
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- Syrus, Pubilius**, Roman freedman and actor; wins prize (45 B.C.), **5**, 646.
- Szczekociny**, town in Poland; battle of (1794), **15**, 274; **24**, 95.
- Szechenyi**, Hungarian statesman; in Bathanyi's ministry (1848), **14**, 536.
- Szegedin**, royal free city of Hungary; capture of (ca. 1687), **24**, 391.
- Szegedin, Peace of**, concluded between Turkey and Hungary (1444), **24**, 195, 321.
- Sziget**, town in Hungary; siege of (1566), **14**, 320; **24**, 358.
- Szistowa, Peace of**, concluded between the Emperor Leopold and Turks (1791), **15**, 268.
- Szlávy, Joseph**, Hungarian premier (1872–1874), **15**, 44–45.

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Tabernacles, Feast of, a Jewish festival; Aristobulus officiates at, **2**, 166; Agrippa observes, **2**, 172; signification of, **2**, 207.

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Tachus or Tachos, king of Egypt 364–361 B.C.; life and reign, **1**, 194; **2**, 292, 624–626.

Tacitus, Cornelius (55–117 A.D.), Roman historian; associated with Trajan, **6**, 269; criticism of, **6**, 322–324.

Tacitus, M. Claudius, Roman emperor 275–276 A.D.; character and reign, **6**, 427–428.

Tacna, town in Peru; battle of (1880), **23**, 607.

Tacna and Arica, territories in southern Peru; provisionally occupied by Chili by Treaty of Ancon (1883), **23**, 608; sovereignty over, in dispute between Chili and Peru (1894–1904), **23**, 609; treaty between Chili and Bolivia concerning (1895), **23**, 613.

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Taghib, Arab tribe; Christianity among, **8**, 15.

Taginæ, ancient town in Italy; Narses defeats Totila at (552 A.D.), **7**, 112, 419–420.

Tagliacozzo, town in Italy; battle of (also called battle of Scurecola) (1268), **9**, 110; **14**, 129.

Tahir (ninth century A.D.), governor of Khorasan, founds kingdom in Iran, **8**, 17, 211; followers overthrown by Saffarids, **8**, 217.

Tahir, pacha of Acre; rebels against Turkey (1773), **24**, 418.

Tai (tenth century A.D.), caliph of Baghdad, **8**, 220.

Taif, city of Arabia; besieged by Mohammed, **8**, 129.

Taijuts, Turkish clan; oppose Jenghiz Khan (Temujine) (ca. 1188), **24**, 274–276.

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Taillebourg, village in France; battle of (1242), **11**, 59; **18**, 373.

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Taira, Japanese family prominent in the tenth century; depose Fujiwara clan in Japan, **24**, 583; power and influence, **24**, 586; overthrow (1185), **24**, 587.

Tai-songs, dynasty in Cochin China; rise (1737), **24**, 519.

Taits, Syrian name for Arabs; origin of name, **8**, 4.

Taitzung, emperor of China 620–649 A.D.; aids Yezdegerd, **8**, 155; issues decree in favour of Christianity, **24**, 268.

Taj Mahal, a mausoleum at Agra, India; built by Shah Jahan (ca. 1650), **22**, 33.

Takahira (twelfth century), emperor of Japan; reign, **24**, 587.

Takakura, emperor of Japan; abdicates (1180), **24**, 587.

Takeleth I (eighth century B.C.), king of Egypt; reign, **1**, 173.

Takeleth II (eighth century B.C.), king of Egypt; reign, **1**, 174.

Takifites, Arabian tribe; head alliance against Islam, **8**, 128; give up idolatry for Mohammedanism, **8**, 129.

Taku Forts, fortifications guarding the approach to Tientsin and Peking; taken by the French and English (1858), **24**, 568.

Talassius (eighth century B.C.), a Roman chief; part in rape of Sabines, **5**, 63.

Talavera, town in Spain; battle of (1809), **10**, 350, 540; **12**, 582.

Talavera, Fernando de (1445–1507), Spanish prelate; assembles council for discussion of Columbus' plan (1487), **22**, 421; reports

- unfavourably on Columbus, **22**, 425; advises King Ferdinand regarding Moors, **10**, 161.
- Talbot**, Charles, 12th earl and 1st duke of Shrewsbury (1660–1718), English statesman; aids William of Orange in invasion of England (1688), **20**, 405, 407; named secretary of state (1689), **20**, 420; created duke, **20**, 440; appointed lord-treasurer by Queen Anne, **20**, 495–496; recalled by William III, **20**, 445; resigns, **20**, 458; lord-chamberlain **20**, 483–484; lord-chamberlain and groom of the stole under George I, **20**, 507.
- Talbot**, Francis, 5th earl of Shrewsbury (1560–1560), English nobleman; defends Doncaster from northern insurgents (1536), **19**, 179.
- Talbot**, George, 6th earl of Shrewsbury (1528?–1590), English nobleman; takes charge of Mary Queen of Scots (1569), **19**, 322.
- Talbot**, John, 1st earl of Shrewsbury (ca. 1373–1453), English soldier; viceroy of Ireland, **21**, 391; at siege of Orleans, **11**, 191–199; **18**, 551; defied by Joan of Arc, **18**, 552; retreats to Meung, **11**, 200; taken prisoner by Joan of Arc, **11**, 201; **18**, 554; killed at battle of Castillon, **11**, 240–241; character, **21**, 391.
- Talbot**, Richard (1302?–1356) English nobleman; in Edward III's Scottish War (1334), **21**, 134.
- Talbot**, Richard, see Tyrconnel, Earl of.
- Talha** (d. 656 A.D.), companion of Mohammed; joins Aisha against Ali, **8**, 170; death, **8**, 171.
- Ta-lien-wan**, town and naval station on the Liao-Tung peninsula, in southern Manchuria, now called Dalny; opened to foreign trade, **24**, 562; captured by Japan (1894), **24**, 577, 655; obtained by Russia (1898), **24**, 561, 567; see Dalny.
- Talikota**, town in British India; battle (1565), **22**, 34.
- Tallard**, Camille de la Baume, Duke of Hostun, Count of (1652–1728), French general; envoy to London (ca. 1698), **11**, 611; in War of Spanish Succession, **11**, 618–619; taken prisoner at Blenheim, **20**, 474.
- Talleyrand-Périgord**, Charles Maurice de, prince of Benevento (1754–1838), French diplomat; character, and rôle in Constituent Assembly, **12**, 224; officiates at the Federation ceremony, **12**, 227; appointed foreign minister at recommendation of Mme. de Staél, **12**, 446; at triumph of Napoleon, **12**, 454; leaves ministry, **12**, 472; on the 18th Brumaire, **12**, 484; made foreign minister (1799), **12**, 494; secularised at Bonaparte's desire, **12**, 512; averse to war, **12**, 530; at congress of Rastadt, **15**, 283; negotiates with Coblenz about imperial title, **14**, 533, 534, 535; at Napoleon's court, **12**, 539; realisation of his prophecy, **12**, 571; accepts conditions of peace with allied powers, **12**, 619; at capitulation of Paris, **17**, 487 seq.; interested in moderate policy of Louis XVIII, **13**, 11; resigns (1815), **13**, 14.
- Tallien**, Jean Lambert (1767–1820), French revolutionist; protests against ceremonial, **12**, 282; swells execution list, **12**, 327; Carlyle on, **12**, 329; joins opposition, **12**, 340; at assembly of 9th Thermidor (July 27th, 1794), **12**, 341–342; pro-consul to Bordeaux, **12**, 390; becomes "Thermidorian," **12**, 389; attempted assassination of, **12**, 391; at Quiberon, **12**, 406.
- Tallien, Mme. de**, see Chimay.
- Tallimadge**, James (1778–1853), American lawyer; moves in United States Congress to limit slavery in Missouri, **23**, 347.
- Talmud**, collection of traditional laws of Hebrews and commentaries on Pentateuch, **2**, 201.
- Talon**, Jean Baptiste (1625–1691), French administrator; intendant in Canada, **23**, 71.
- Tamahu**, Libyan tribe, **1**, 163, 167.
- Tamai**, Nubia; battle of (1884), **24**, 461.
- Taman**, island of southern Russia; annexed to Russia (1783), **17**, 395.
- Tamar**, Hebrew princess, daughter of David, **2**, 94.
- Tamasp** (d. 1576), shah of Persia; wars with Suleiman I, **24**, 345.
- Tamasp**, shah of Persia; dethroned by Nadir (1732), **24**, 408.
- Tamatave**, seaport of Madagascar; siege of (1883), **13**, 198.
- Tamerlane**, see Timur.
- Tamil**, tribe of India, **2**, 488.
- Tamin**, tribe of Mustareb Arabs, **8**, 107.
- Tamut Amen**, see Tanut-Amen.
- Tammaritu**, prince of Elam, **1**, 429, 430, 435.
- Tammuz** or **Du'uzu**, Babylonian god; identified with Adon, Adonim, Adonis, **1**, 313, 529, 530, 531, 532; **2**, 424.
- Tamsapor**, Persian satrap (355 A.D.), **6**, 479.
- Tana**, Italian colony, in the middle ages, on site of the present town Azov at the mouth of the Don; as slave mart, **9**, 320, 323.
- Tanaquil**, wife of legendary Tarquinius Priscus, **5**, 80–81.
- Tanchelin** (d. ca. 1126), religious reformer; doctrine and martyrdom, **14**, 92.
- Tanagra**, in ancient geography, town of Boeotia; battle (457 B.C.), **3**, 427, 428.
- Tancred** (d. 1112), leader in first crusade; character, **8**, 341; in battle of Dorylaeum, **8**, 345; quarrels with Baldwin, **8**, 346; at siege of Antioch, **8**, 348; at conquest of Jerusalem (1099), **8**, 352; retained by Godfrey, **8**, 353.
- Tancred** (d. 1194), king of Sicily; visited by Richard I of England, **8**, 386; opposes Henry VI of Germany in Sicily, **9**, 61, 82; **14**, 111; relations with Richard I of England, **18**, 309–310.
- Tandamani**, see Tanut-Amen.
- Taney**, Roger Brooke (1777–1864), American jurist; becomes secretary of treasury, **23**, 360; as chief justice of the United States

supreme court delivers decision in the Dred Scott case, **23**, 402.

Tang, dynasty in China 620–906 A.D., **24**, 543, 544.

Tang, first emperor of Shang dynasty in China (1766 B.C.), **24**, 543.

Tanga, in German East Africa; siege (1889), **15**, 556.

Tangier or Tangiers, the ancient Tingis, seaport of Morocco; conquered by Moors, **7**, 98; conquered by Alfonso V of Portugal (1471), **8**, 250; **10**, 468; part of dowry of Catherine of Braganza, **20**, 243; administration of Kirke and abandonment by British (1684), **20**, 366–367; bombarded by French (1844), **13**, 76.

Tanis, fortress in Egypt; surrenders to crusaders (ca. 1219), **8**, 427.

Tanistry, a system providing for choice of successor during life of king; alleged establishment by Donald I of Scotland (861–863 A.D.), **21**, 15; description, **21**, 57.

Tantia Topee, leader of rebels in Indian mutiny (1857), **22**, 198.

Tanjore, British India; defeat of English at (1782), **22**, 101.

Tann-Rathshausen, Ludwig Samson von der (1815–1881), Bavarian general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 173, 174.

Tannaim, Jewish teachers, **2**, 137.

Tantra, Sanskrit religious treatise; on caste, **2**, 515.

Tanucci, Bernard, Marquis of (1698–1783), Italian statesman; as minister of Charles VII of Naples, **9**, 537.

Tanut-Amen or Tandamani, king of Egypt (701 B.C.), **1**, 176, 181, 185, 418, 427.

Tao, doctrine in China, **24**, 530.

Taormina, see Tauromenium.

Tao-Sse, religious sect in China; raises insurrection (184 A.D.), **24**, 266.

Tapper, Ruard, inquisitor-general for Netherlands; appointed by Paul III (1537), **13**, 392.

Tapudias, Indian tribe of Brazil, **23**, 653.

Tara, place in Ireland; battle of (980 A.D.), **21**, 349.

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Tarantchi, language spoken by Karaites, **24**, 258.

Tarantus, nickname given to Caracalla, **6**, 396 note.

Tarascus (d. 806 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; summons council Constantinople (785 A.D.), **8**, 552; calls council of Nicaea (787 A.D.), **7**, 217.

Tarentum (modern Taranto), in ancient geography, city of Magna Graecia; at war with Rome (284–280 B.C.), **5**, 199–200, 203–207; subjugated by Rome (272 B.C.), **5**, 209; in Second Punic War (218–201 B.C.), **5**, 250, 266, 269, 272.

Target, Jean Baptiste (1733–1807), French lawyer; refuses to defend Louis XVI, **12**, 290.

Targetius, chief of Avar embassy to Justin II (565 A.D.), **7**, 138.

Tartigaus, in Scythian mythology the first inhabitant of Scythia, **2**, 404.

Taricheutæ, Egyptian embalmers, **1**, 237–238.

Tarifa (ancient Tartessus), in ancient geography, region in southern Spain; visited by Phoenicians, **10**, 4 note.

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Tarquinius Superbus, Lucius, Roman king ca. 534-510 B.C.; reign, **5**, 83-87, 114-115; banishment, **5**, 88; war against Rome, **5**, 89-95.

Tarquinius, Titus (d. ca. 510 B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; sent to Delphi, **5**, 85; slain at Lake Regillus, **5**, 94.

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Tarruntenus Paternus (d. 183 A.D.), Roman jurist and general; defeats Germans, **6**, 304; prefect of Rome, **6**, 379.

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Tarvis, town in Austria; battle of (1797), **14**, 520.

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- Taylor, John W. (1748–1854), American politician; moves in Congress prohibition of slavery in Missouri territory, **23**, 347.
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- Tchernitchev or Tchernysheff, Alexander Ivanovitch, Prince (1786–1857), Russian general; intrigues against Napoleon, **17**, 464.
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- Tchernigov, capital of the government of Tchernigov, Russia; battle of (1078), **17**, 123; (1097), **17**, 125.
- Tchesme or Chesme, port on coast of Asia Minor; Turkish fleet burned at (1770), **24**, 227, 417.
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- Tchitschakoff, or Tchitchakov or Tchitchagoff, Paul Vassilievitch (1765–1849), Russian admiral; joins conspiracy against Paul I, **17**, 442; drives Austrians out of Volhinia, **17**, 473; seizes Minsk, **12**, 591; attacks French at passage of the Beresina, **12**, 595; **17**, 482.
- Tchitschakoff, Vasili Yakovlevitch (1726–1809), Russian admiral; in war with Sweden, **17**, 402.
- Tchoki-Khan, Tatar chieftain; leads Tatars into Bulgaria (ca. 1260), **24**, 174.
- Tchudic, old Turkish writing, **24**, 259.
- Te, pre-dynastic king of Egypt, **1**, 89.
- Tea Act, an act of the British parliament, imposing upon the colonies a tax on tea and other imports (1767), **23**, 254.
- Tea Party, Boston, see Boston Tea Party.
- Tearless Battle, a battle between the Spartans and the allied Arcadians, Messenians, and Argives (367 B.C.), **4**, 180.
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- Tebeste (Tibesh), town in Algeria; battle of (588 A.D.), **7**, 126–127.
- Tecumseh, Tecumthe or Tecumtha (ca. 1775–1813), Indian chief; leads Indian war against United States, **23**, 325–326; death, **23**, 333.
- T'ef'a or Tosorthros, king of Egypt ca. 3972–ca. 3943 B.C., **1**, 92, 93, 100.
- Tefa-ba, prince of Assiut, **1**, 105.
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- Tegetthoff**, Baron Wilhelm von (1827-1871), Austrian admiral; at battle of Lissa, **15**, 28, 496.
- Tehuti** or **Thoth**, in Greek Hermes Trismegistus, Egyptian god, **1**, 91, 195; **2**, 353.
- Tehutimes I** or **Aa-kheper-ka-Ra**, king of Egypt ca. 1590-ca. 1565 B.C.; reign, **1**, 131-133; additions to buildings at Karnak, **1**, 116; cities of Phoenicia do homage to, **2**, 272.
- Tehutimes II**, king of Egypt ca. 1565-ca. 1552 B.C.; reign, **1**, 133-134; mummy of, discovered, **1**, 156.
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- Tehutimes IV**, king of Egypt ca. 1470-ca. 1455 B.C., **1**, 139.
- Teias** or **Teja** (d. 553 A.D.), last king of Ostrogoths in Italy 552-553 A.D.; reign, **7**, 421.
- Teimer, Martin**, popular leader of the Tyrol; in war against Napoleon (1809), **14**, 562.
- Teispes** or **Sispis**, Persian king ca. 730 B.C., name of two ancestors of Cyrus the Great, **2**, 589, 590; see also **Teushpa**.
- Teja**, see **Teias**.
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- Tekeli**, Count Emeric, see **Tököly**.
- Tekke-Turcomans**, Tatar nomads in Central Asia; conquered by Russians (1877-1881), **17**, 615-617.
- Telamon**, in ancient geography, town in Italy; battle (225 B.C.), **5**, 236.
- Teleclus**, king of Sparta ca. 775 B.C.; death, **3**, 144.
- Telegonus**, in Roman legend, son of Ulysses and Circe; founds Praeneste, **5**, 67; founds Tusculum, **5**, 68.
- Tel el-Amarna**, town in Egypt; capital of Amenophis IV (Khun-aten), **1**, 140; tablets of Amenhotep IV found at, **2**, 272-273.
- Tel el-Kebir**, village of Egypt; battle (1882), **21**, 646; **24**, 460.
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- Telesphorus**, general in service of Antigonus (ca. 313 B.C.); plunders Olympia, **4**, 492.
- Telesphorus**, bishop of Rome 129-139 A.D., **6**, 289; **8**, 503.
- Teleutias** (d. 381 B.C.), Spartan admiral; gains mastery of Corinthian gulf, **4**, 113; supersedes Ecdicus as admiral, **4**, 120; Hierax supersedes, **4**, 121; popularity of, with soldiers, **4**, 122; campaign against Olynthus, **4**, 131.
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- Telerig** or **Cerig**, king of Bulgaria; concludes peace with Constantine V (774 A.D.), **7**, 213; **24**, 244.
- Telisch**, Turkish fortress; siege (1877), **17**, 604.
- Telissu** or **Vofangow**, town in Manchuria; battle of (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 658.
- Tell**, William, hero of Swiss legend; story of, **16**, 556-560.
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- Telugu**, Telinga or Andhra, tribe of India, **2**, 488, 490.
- Tema**, Arabian tribe; submits to Assyria, **1**, 394.
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- Temenus**, in Greek legend, founder of Argos, **3**, 101, 116, 118, 414.
- Téméraire, The**, French battleship, captured by English in battle of the Nile (1798); in battle of Trafalgar (1805), **21**, 467.
- Templars** (Knights Templar or Knights of the Temple), religious and military order, founded by crusaders at Jerusalem (ca. 1118); foundation, **8**, 355, 460; defeated by Saladin (ca. 1185), **8**, 371; side with Philip of France against Richard of England (1191), **8**, 388; at siege of Joppa (1192), **8**, 396; Emperor Frederick II plunders estates of, **8**, 429; defeat of, by Mohammedans, causes seventh crusade (1240), **8**, 432; make treaty with emir of Karak (1240), **8**, 432; at war with Tatars (1241), **8**, 433; at battle of Mansura (1249), **8**, 437; officers of Louis IX of France seize treasure-chest of (1250), **8**, 446; massacred at Saffuria (1206), **8**, 449; at siege of Acre (1291), **8**, 454; persecuted in France (ca. 1300), **8**, 457; treatment of, in Great Britain, Germany, Spain, and Italy (ca. 1300), **8**, 458; **18**, 439-440; suppressed by council of Vienna (1312), **8**, 458-459; **11**, 83-84; execution of grand-master, Jacques de Molay (1314), **8**, 459, 625-626; **11**, 85-86.
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- Tenda, Beatrice di**, wife of Filippo Maria Visconti, see **Visconti**.
- Tennes** (fourth century B.C.), king of Sidon; in revolt against Persia, **2**, 292, 293.
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- Ten Thousand, Retreat of the, retreat of Greeks after battle at Cunaxa, **4**, 59–65.
- Tenure of Office Act, an act providing that any officer appointed by and with the consent of the senate, should not be dismissed without its approval; passed (1867), **23**, 463; attempt to limit President Johnson by, **23**, 465; repealed (1881), **23**, 481.
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- Terence (Publius Terentius Afer) (ca. 185–ca. 159 B.C.), Roman poet; works, **5**, 358.
- Terentia, first wife of Cicero; jealousy of, **5**, 497; divorced (46 B.C.), **5**, 577, 620.
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- Teres, Thracian prince; unites tribes (450 A.D.), **24**, 156.
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- Terillus, tyrant of Himera, in Sicily; appeals to Carthage (480 B.C.), **3**, 352, 591–592.
- Termilians, inhabitants of Lycia; Herodotus' account of, **2**, 417–418.
- Terminus, Roman divinity presiding over boundaries and frontiers, **5**, 83.
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- Terpander (7th century B.C.), Greek poet and musician, **3**, 150.
- Terpnus, Roman harper (ca. 60–79 A.D.); Vespasian's gift to, **6**, 245.
- Terra Australis, name applied to Australia, **22**, 233.
- Terra Firma, name formerly given to a region on northern coast of South America, now included in Republic of Colombia; it gave rise to the term "Spanish Main," **23**, 563.
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- Terror, The, see Reign of Terror.
- Terry, Alfred Howe (1827–1890), American soldier; at capture of Fort Fisher (1865), **23**, 446.
- Ter-sa (T'er, Zeser or Sotiphis), king of Egypt ca. 3866 B.C.; builder of the Step Pyramid, **1**, 68, 92, 93, 100.
- T'er-teta, see Tosertasis.
- Tertullus, prefect of Rome (361 A.D.); summons assembly, **6**, 496.
- Tervel or Terbelis, king of Bulgaria 700–720 A.D.; alliance with Byzantines, **7**, 193; **24**, 160.
- Tesau, ancient king of Lower Egypt, **1**, 89.
- Teschen, Peace of, treaty concluded between Austria and Prussia, which terminated the War of the Bavarian Succession (1779), **14**, 460; **15**, 245.
- Tessé, René de Froulai, Count of (1651–1725), French soldier, at defence of Mantua, **11**, 615.
- Test Act, bill designed by English parliament (1673) to exclude Catholics from office; passage of, **20**, 278; 279; bill for abolition of, rejected (1789), **20**, 651.
- Tetricus, Caius Pivesus (third century A.D.), Roman senator, pretender to throne; proclaimed emperor (267 A.D.) **6**, 419, 422; defeated by Aurelian at battle of Châlons, **6**, 426; made governor in Italy, **6**, 427.
- Tettenborn, Baron Frederick Karl von (1778–1845), German soldier; leads raid against Hamburg, **15**, 311; in campaign in Holstein, **16**, 430; at battle of Sehested, **16**, 431.
- Tetuan, town in Morocco; battle of (1860), **24**, 473.
- Tetuan, Duke of, see O'Donnell, Leopoldo.
- Tetzl (Tezel, Deze or Diez), Johan (1455–1519), German Dominican monk and inquisitor; sells indulgences, **14**, 252 seq.
- Teucri (Teucrians), mythical race; found Troy, **3**, 112, 292, 298.
- Teumman, king of Elam 664 B.C.; reign, **1**, 429.
- Teushpa or Teupsa or Teispes, king of Cimmerians (ca. 673 B.C.); expedition of Esar-haddon against, **1**, 422; **2**, 585.
- Teuta, queen of Illyria (ca. 230 B.C.); at war with Romans, **5**, 235.
- Teutobodus or Teutobod, king of the Teutons; defeated by Marius at battle of Aquæ Sextiæ (102 B.C.), **5**, 396–397.
- Teutoburg Forest, battle of (9 A.D.), **6**, 64–69.
- Teutonic Knights, see Teutonic Order.
- Teutonic Order, Teutonic knights of the hospital of St. Mary, in Jerusalem, earlier known as Knights of St. George and Knights of St. Mary, military order founded by German crusaders; founded (1190), **8**, 383, 391, 460; **15**, 107; **24**, 31; follow Frederick II, **8**, 429; in Prussia and Pomerania, **8**, 456, 460; **14**, 119; **15**, 107–108; **24**, 31; defeated by Casimir IV at Grunewald, **24**, 42–43; subjugated by Sigismund I of Poland, **24**, 45; defeated by Wladislaw I, king of Poland, **24**, 31.
- Teutons, see Germans.
- Teviotdale, locality in Scotland; battle of (1542), **19**, 194.
- Tewfik Pacha, Mohammed (1852–1892), viceroy of Egypt 1879–1892; accession, **24**, 459; opposed by Arabi Pacha, **24**, 459–460; loses upper Nile in Mahdist revolt, **24**, 461; death, **24**, 465.
- Tewkesbury, town in England; battle of (1471), won by Edward IV over Lancastrian forces, **18**, 596–597.
- Texas, state of the United States; first settlement by La Salle (1685), **23**, 78;

- Spanish establish military posts, **23**, 83; becomes a state of Mexico, **23**, 366; settled by American colonists, **23**, 366; rebels against Mexico, **23**, 366; victory of San Jacinto (1836), **23**, 366, 624; as independent republic, **23**, 366; seeks annexation to United States, **23**, 366; annexation by United States (1845), **23**, 369, 385; scene of early events in Mexican War, **23**, 370-373, 374-376, 625-626; disputed territory ceded by treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1848), **23**, 376, 626; passes ordinance of secession (1861), **23**, 409; opposes reconstruction (1865), **24**, 461.
- Texas versus White**, a case decided by United States Supreme Court (1868) pronouncing Act of Secession void, **23**, 469.
- Texel**, island in the North Sea; naval battles of (1653), **13**, 620-621; **20**, 148; (1797), **15**, 282.
- Tezcoco**, town in Mexico; capital of Alcolhuans (fourteenth century), **23**, 506; captured by Cortes, **23**, 523; launching place of Cortes' navy, **23**, 529.
- Tezcoco or Texcoco, Lake of**, in Mexico; Mexicans draw off to inundate army of Cortes, **23**, 524.
- Thacher, George** (1754-1824), American statesman; proposes anti-slavery constitutional amendment (1798), **23**, 316.
- Thais** (fourth century B.C.), Athenian hetaira, mistress of Alexander the Great; at burning of Persepolis, **4**, 357.
- Thais**, Siamese race, **24**, 514.
- Thalaba ben Salama** (eighth century B.C.), Syrian leader; invades Spain, **8**, 200.
- Thales or Thaletas**, of Crete (seventh century B.C.), Greek poet and musician, **3**, 127, 150, 489.
- Thales of Miletus** (ca. 640-546 B.C.), Greek sage; predicts eclipse of 585 B.C., **2**, 458, 582.
- Thalestris (Minithya)**, legendary queen of the Amazons; visits Alexander, **2**, 441; **4**, 384.
- Thaletas**, see **Thales of Crete**.
- Thallus** (first century B.C.), secretary of Augustus; punished for bribery, **6**, 121.
- Thalna, Juventius** (d. 148 B.C.), Roman prator in Macedon; death, **5**, 315.
- Thames**, battle of the (October 5th, 1813), **23**, 333.
- Thamimasidas**, Scythian deity; identified with Neptune, **2**, 406.
- Thamudæans**, ancient tribe in Arabia; origin of culture among, **8**, 5.
- Thangbrand** (ninth century A.D.), Saxon priest at court of Norway; introduces Christianity into Iceland, **16**, 59, 64.
- Thannyras**, king of Libya (ca. 450 B.C.); accession, **2**, 617.
- Thapsus**, town in Africa; battle of (46 B.C.) between Cæsar and the Pompeians, **5**, 555-556.
- Tharymbas**, see **Arymbas**.
- Thatch (Theach, Teach), Robert "Blackbeard,"** pirate; attacks Charleston (ca. 1716), **23**, 195.
- Theagenes**, tyrant of Megara (seventh century B.C.); reign, **3**, 186.
- Theagenes**, Theban general; at battle of Chæronea (338 B.C.), **4**, 243-244.
- Thebarma (Ormia)**, town in Persia, birthplace of Zoroaster; destroyed by Heracilius (623 A.D.), **7**, 162.
- Thebe**, woman in legendary history, founder of Thebes in Greece, **3**, 255.
- Thebe**, wife of Alexander of Phœreæ; instigates his murder (359 B.C.), **4**, 190, 227.
- Thebes (Diospolis, No-Amen)**, city of ancient Egypt; main treatment, **1**, 106-125; ruins of, at Karnak and Luxor **1**, 115-116; Diodorus' account of its establishment, **1**, 281; supplants Memphis as capital (ca. 2700 B.C.), **1**, 106-107; overthrow of Theban kingdom (2250 B.C.), **1**, 117; loses position as capital under "heretic kings" (fifteenth century B.C.), **1**, 139; flourishes under Ramses II (1365-1225 B.C.), **1**, 140, 147; captured by Assyrians (seventh century B.C.), **1**, 178, 179, 418; restored under Psamtik, **1**, 183; see also **Karnak**.
- Thebes**, city in Boeotia, Greece; main treatment, **4**, 126-201; origin, **1**, 37; **3**, 100; rise, **4**, 126-153; legendary foundation by Cadmus, **3**, 107-108, 114; reputed birthplace of Hercules, **3**, 69-70, 101; Cadmea, the Theban citadel, **4**, 130-131; legend of "the Seven against Thebes," **3**, 38, 72, 85, 108; war with Athens over Plataea, **3**, 252-255, 271; alliance with Persians, **3**, 314, 321, 325, 327, 334, 364, 559; defeated by Athenians at Enophyta, **3**, 428; under democratic and Athenian influences, **3**, 433; opposes Athens, **3**, 522-524, 554-560, 641; **4**, 9-10, 72; opposes Sparta, **4**, 96-98, 108-109; defeated by Spartans at battle of Coronea (394 B.C.), **4**, 108-110; defeats Sparta at battle of Leuctra, **4**, 157-160; wins battle of Mantinea, **4**, 172; under Epaminondas, **4**, 154-184; supremacy of, **4**, 185-201; government and policy, **3**, 187, 252-253; **4**, 165; captured by Philip of Macedon (338 B.C.), **4**, 247; restored by Cassander, **4**, 442, 491; walls rebuilt, **7**, 30; subject to dukes of Athens, **7**, 323; military methods, **3**, 371, 607; **4**, 154-155, 220.
- Theias** (d. 553 A.D.), king of Ostrogoths; defeated by Narses, **7**, 112.
- Themistocles** (ca. 527-ca. 460 B.C.), Athenian statesman and soldier; rivalry with Aristides, **3**, 305-306, 396; urges resistance to Persians by a fleet, **3**, 308, 310, 335, 336; at Tempe, **3**, 312; at Artemisium, **3**, 330-333; at Salamis, **3**, 342-346; message to Xerxes, **3**, 349-350; share in general awards, **3**, 351, 352; fortifies Athens, **3**, 382-385, 394; corruption and fall, **3**, 396-401.
- Themoporus**, name for Ceres, **1**, 281.
- Themistauder, Oscar**, prime-minister of Sweden (1884), **16**, 489.
- Theobald**, king of Austrasia ca. 553 A.D., **7**, 112.

Theobald, duke of Swabia; revolt against Franks (ca. 742 A.D.), **7**, 503, 504.

Theobald (d. 1161), archbishop of Canterbury 1139–1161; quarrel with Stephen, **18**, 253, 254; crowns Henry II and Eleanor, **18**, 259.

Theobald de Bri, patron saint of the Carbonari, **9**, 582.

Theocritus, Roman prefect; defeated by Armenians (216 A.D.), **6**, 392.

Theodatus (Theodahad), Gothic king of Italy 534–536 A.D.; reign, **7**, 395–397; abdication and death, **7**, 398.

Theodemir (d. ca. 474 A.D.), king of Ostrogoths, father of Theodoric; main treatment, **7**, 380–381; at battle of Châlons, **6**, 588.

Theodo I (d. ca. 722 A.D.), duke of Bavaria, **7**, 447.

Theodo, Bavarian prince; hostage to Charlemagne (788 A.D.), **7**, 527.

Theodobald (d. ca. 716 A.D.), Bavarian prince, **7**, 447.

Theodomir (d. 743 A.D.), king of Goths in Spain, **10**, 38; conquered by Arabs, **8**, 195.

Theodomir (sixth century), king of Suevi in Spain; renounces Arianism, **10**, 21.

Theodora (d. 547 or 548 A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Justinian and co-ruler; main treatment, **7**, 66–105; parentage and character, **7**, 66; marriage, **7**, 67; bravery, **7**, 72–73; causes ruin of Joannes of Cappadocia, **7**, 77–78.

Theodora, Byzantine empress, wife of Theophilus; becomes regent (842 A.D.), **7**, 223; restores image-worship, **8**, 553–554; decline of influence, **7**, 224.

Theodora (daughter of Constantine IX), Byzantine empress with Zoë (ca. 1042), **7**, 248, 249; sole ruler, **7**, 251.

Theodora (twelfth century), niece of Manuel I, **7**, 265, 266.

Theodora, "the Elder" (early tenth century), usurping ruler of Italy, **7**, 592; corruption of the papacy under, **8**, 579–580.

Theodore (I) Lascaris, emperor of Nicæa 1204–1222 A.D.; at siege of Constantinople, **7**, 275; wars with crusaders, **7**, 290, 294; marries sister of Robert of Namur, **7**, 298; founds empire at Nicæa, **7**, 288, 304.

Theodore (II) Lascaris, emperor of Nicæa 1254–1258 A.D., **7**, 305–306.

Theodore I, pope 642–649 A.D.; excommunicates Paul, patriarch of Constantinople, **7**, 183; pontificate, **8**, 540.

Theodore II, pope 897 A.D., **8**, 578.

Theodore Svetoslav, Bulgarian czar 1295–1322; restores order, **24**, 174.

Theodore, prince of Hospitalers; on seventh crusade (1240), **8**, 432.

Theodore, brother of Emperor Heraclius; in command of Roman armies (ca. 625–634 A.D.), **7**, 163, 165, 180.

Theodore, despot of Epirus; conquers Thessalonica (1222), **7**, 298.

Theodore (d. 1407), despot of Peloponnesus;

vassal of the Ottomans, **7**, 331, 332; attempts to sell his province, **7**, 335.

Theodore, Saint, Roman soldier, converted to Christianity (307 A.D.); miraculous appearance at siege of Dorystolon, **7**, 239.

Theodore Studita (753–826 A.D.), abbot of Constantinople; opposes iconoclasm, **7**, 210.

Theodore, count of Holland, see Dirk.

Theodore, count of Cleves (1235); avenges Floris IV, **13**, 292.

Theodoric, king of the Franks, see Thierry.

Theodoric "the Great" (ca. 454–526 A.D.), king of the East Goths 474–526 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 380–393; ignorance of letters, **7**, 63; adopts Roman systems, **7**, 87, 106–107; protects green faction in Rome, **7**, 69; conquers Italy, **7**, 384–385; attitude toward church, **7**, 389–390; persecution of Boethius, **7**, 392; mediator between Clovis and Visigoths, **7**, 472; **10**, 18; **16**, 534; death, **7**, 393.

Theodoric I, son of Alaric; king of the Visigoths in Spain 420–451 A.D.; reign, **6**, 581–582; **10**, 16, 17; aids Rome against Attila, **6**, 586 seq.; **7**, 465; death at Châlons, **6**, 589–590; **10**, 17.

Theodoric II, king of Visigoths 452–466 A.D.; reign, **10**, 17; at battle of Châlons, **6**, 586; makes Avitus emperor, **6**, 602; conquests for Rome, **6**, 603–605; conquered by Majorian, **6**, 608.

Theodoric (d. ca. 480 A.D.), Gothic prince, rival of Theodoric the Great, **7**, 382, 382 note.

Theodoric, a Saxon leader (745 A.D.); captured by Franks, **7**, 503, 505.

Theodosius (I) "the Great" (346–395 A.D.), Roman emperor; character and reign, **6**, 525–534; conquers Maximus, **6**, 526; **18**, 27; religious zeal, **6**, 527; **8**, 523; virtues, **6**, 528–529; clemency to Antioch, **6**, 529–531; transports Olympian Jupiter to Constantinople, **3**, 486; punishes sedition of Thessalonica, **6**, 532; humbles himself before St. Ambrose, **6**, 533; elevates Rufinus, **6**, 536.

Theodosius (II) "the Younger" (401–450 A.D.), Byzantine emperor; reign, **7**, 42–60; marries Eudocia, **7**, 43; fortifies Constantinople, **6**, 451; publishes Theodosian code, **7**, 45; empire invaded by Huns, **7**, 45–59; character, **7**, 44, 45.

Theodosius III, Byzantine emperor 716–717 A.D.; reign, **7**, 194–195.

Theodosius (d. 376 A.D.), Roman soldier, father of Theodosius the Younger; reconquers Britain, **6**, 519; **18**, 26; defeats Picts and Scots, **18**, 26; restores peace in Africa, **6**, 520; beheaded at Carthage, **6**, 520.

Theodosius (d. ca. 610 A.D.), eldest son of Emperor Maurice; political intrigues of, **7**, 151, 152, 154.

Theodotus, kings of Bactria, see Diodotus.

Theodotus Cassiteras (ninth century A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; **8**, 553.

- Theognis (sixth century B.C.), Greek poet; life, **3**, 186.
- Theophanes** (d. 817 A.D.), Byzantine historian; exiled, **7**, 218.
- Theophano**, Byzantine empress 813–820 A.D., wife of Leo V; innocently causes Leo's death, **7**, 221.
- Theophano**, Byzantine empress 959–963 A.D., wife of Romanus II; character, **7**, 230–231.
- Theophano**, daughter of Romanus II, Byzantine emperor; betrothed to Otto II (972 A.D.), **7**, 617; influence on German manners, **7**, 618, 621; political influence after Otto's death, **13**, 286.
- Theophilus**, Byzantine emperor 829–842 A.D.; reign, **7**, 222–223; prohibits worship of images, **8**, 553.
- Theophilus** (d. 412 A.D.), archbishop of Alexandria; heads conspiracy against St. John Chrysostom, **7**, 39–40.
- Theophilus** (d. 536 A.D.), Roman jurist at Constantinople; prepares Justinian code, **7**, 134.
- Theophobus**, Persian prince; murdered by Theophilus (842 A.D.), **7**, 223.
- Théot**, Catherine (1716–1794), French religious fanatic; imposture and arrest, **12**, 340.
- Theramenes** (d. 404 B.C.), Athenian commander and politician; overthrows the Four Hundred, **3**, 628–629; at battle of Arginusse, **3**, 635–636; ambassador to Lysander, **3**, 641–642; one of the Thirty, **4**, 1, 2; trial and death, **4**, 6–8.
- Therapeuteæ**, alleged Egyptian sect, **2**, 161–162.
- Theresa or Teresa** (eleventh century), widow of Henry of Burgundy; regency in Portugal, **10**, 429.
- Theresa Christina Maria** (1822–1889), empress of Brazil; marriage, **23**, 659.
- Thermidorians**, the more moderate party of French revolutionists, prominent in events of 9th Thermidor of 1794; organised, **12**, 389; obliged to abandon moderation, **12**, 391; revenge themselves, **12**, 398.
- Thermopylæ**, mountain pass between Thessaly and Locris; battle of, in Persian wars (480 B.C.), **3**, 320–329; Greeks oppose Gauls at (279 B.C.), **4**, 500; Antiochus defeated at (191 B.C.), **4**, 532; **5**, 316; Justinian fortifies, **7**, 83.
- Thermus**, M. Minucius, Roman commander 81 B.C.; Cæsar's first service under, **5**, 477.
- Théroigne de Méricourt or Marcourt**, Anne Joseph, "La Belle Liègeoise," "The Fury of the Gironde" (1762–1817), French revolutionary heroine; in expedition of the women to Versailles (1789), **12**, 217–219.
- Theron**, tyrant of Agrigentum, Sicily, 488–472 B.C.; at war with Carthaginians, **3**, 352, 591, 592.
- Thérouanne** (Térouanne, Téroanne), fortress in northern France; sieges of (1479), **11**, 270 seq.; (1553), **11**, 346; battle of, called also second "battle of the spurs" and second battle of Guinegate (1513), **11**, 304; **13**, 367; **14**, 243; **19**, 63.
- Thervings**, see Visigoths.
- Theseus**, hero in Greek legend; marries Hypolite, **2**, 440; legends of, **3**, 71–73, 158–162.
- Thespis** (sixth century B.C.), Greek poet; founds Greek drama, **3**, 224, 230, 497, 504.
- Thesprotians**, tribe in Epirus, **3**, 111, 561.
- Thessalonica**, city in Macedonia; revolt and massacre under Theodosius, **6**, 527–528, 531–532; importance to Eastern empire, **7**, 171.
- Thessalonica** (d. 295 B.C.), daughter of Philip of Macedon; Cassander marries, **4**, 442, 490; Antipater kills, **4**, 452, 499.
- Thessalus**, eponymous hero of Thessaly, **3**, 100–102.
- Thessaly** (Thessalia), a division of Greece; inhabitants, **3**, 34, 57, 100, 106, 110, 152, 190; government, **3**, 189, 190; submits to Persia (480 B.C.), **3**, 212–214; rule of Jason (370 B.C.), **4**, 161–164, 214; war with Thebes, **4**, 178–181; conquered by Macedon (344 B.C.), **4**, 235.
- Thete**, Greek labouring class; degradation of, **3**, 96, 97.
- Theudebald**, king of the Franks 548–555 A.D.; marriage, **7**, 431, 448.
- Theudebert or Dietbert** (d. 548 A.D.), king of Austrasia 534–548 A.D.; invades Italy, **7**, 407–408, 478; marriage, **7**, 431, 448; conquers Rhaetia (536 A.D.), **16**, 535.
- Theudelinda** (d. 628 A.D.), Bavarian princess; marries Authari, king of Italy, **7**, 442, 447; marries Agilulf, **7**, 445.
- Theudes**, king of the Visigoths in Spain 531–548 A.D.; accession, **7**, 99; **10**, 19; besieges Ceuta, **7**, 113.
- Theudibert** (d. 724 A.D.), duke of Bavaria; death, **7**, 447.
- Theudisela**, king of the Visigoths in Spain 548 A.D.; reign, **10**, 19.
- Thi** (ca. 1500 B.C.), Syrian woman; becomes queen of Amenhotep III, **1**, 139.
- Thi**, relative of Ramses III; conspires against the king (ca. 1220 B.C.), **1**, 198, 170.
- Thiat Mar**, servant of Henry of Saxony; saves the emperor (915 A.D.), **7**, 597.
- Thibaudeau**, Count Antoine Claire de (1765–1854), French statesman and writer; as president of the Convention (1795), **12**, 392; character, **12**, 421.
- Thibaut IV** (1201–1253), count of Champagne and king of French Navarre; joins crusade, **8**, 432; forms alliance with Blanche of Castile, **11**, 58.
- Thibaw**, last king of Burmah; deposed by British (1885), **22**, 218, 219.
- Thibet**, see Tibet.
- Thielman**, Johann Adolf von (1765–1824), Prussian general; urges resistance to France, **15**, 310; enters Prussian service, **15**, 312; engages Grouchy, **12**, 641; **15**, 330–331.
- Thierry I or Theodoric** (d. 534 A.D.), king

- of Austrasia 511-534; campaign against the Goths, **7**, 473; at war in Thuringia, **7**, 477.
- Thierry II** (587-613 A.D.), king of Burgundy and later of Austrasia; kills his brother, **7**, 480.
- Thierry III** (d. 691 A.D.), king of the Franks; reign, **7**, 482-486.
- Thierry IV** (d. 737 A.D.), king of the Franks 720-737; reign, **7**, 491.
- Thierry (Theodoric of Alsace)** (d. 1168), count of Flanders; rule, **13**, 311, 314; in second crusade, **8**, 363; **13**, 311.
- Thiers, Louis Adolphe** (1797-1877), French statesman and historian; edits the *National* (1830), **13**, 44; appointed home-secretary (1832), **13**, 62; becomes premier (1840), **13**, 66; ministry, **13**, 66-67, 69, 70; resignation, **13**, 73; exiled (1851), **13**, 124; opposes German unity (1868), **15**, 499-500; refuses presidency of "government of national defence" (1870), **13**, 162; tours Europe to find assistance for France (1870), **13**, 172; conducts negotiations for peace with Germany (1871), **13**, 180-182; relation to Paris Commune, **13**, 183; administration ~ president of France, **13**, 186-188.
- Thietberga**, wife of Lothair II (ca. 860 A.D.); Lothair divorces, **7**, 578; **8**, 568; **11**, 13; appeals to pope, **7**, 579.
- Thietgand**, archbishop of Treves; grants divorce to Lothair II, **7**, 578; deposed by Nicholas II (863 A.D.), **7**, 579.
- Thimbron** (d. 390 B.C.), Spartan general; commands in Asia, **4**, 83, 120.
- Thionville** (German Didenhofen), town in France; diet at (806 A.D.), **8**, 565; siege of (1463), **11**, 491.
- Third Estate** (*Tiers État*), originally the great middle class of the French people, excluding alike the nobility, the clergy and the peasantry; elevated by Louis VI (Le Gros), **11**, 31; convoked in the first states general by Philip the Fair (1302), **8**, 499; **11**, 88 note; in states general of 1356-1357, **11**, 132 seq.; deserted by nobility and clergy in struggle for popular rights, **11**, 246; admission of the peasants to (1484), **11**, 282; humiliates Henry IV, **11**, 389; in last states general previous to the Revolution (1614), **11**, 436; assumes revolutionary attitude (1650), **11**, 506; submissiveness to Louis XIV, **11**, 542-543; in the revolutionary assembly (1789), **12**, 149-156, 198; compared with the Commons of England, **18**, 425.
- Thirlby, Thomas** (1506?-1570), bishop of Ely; embassy to Rome (1555), **19**, 252; judge of Cranmer, **19**, 254; degraded (1559), **19**, 278.
- Thirty Tyrants**, *The*, 1. (called also "The Thirty.") Body which usurped government in Athens 404-403 B.C., **4**, 2-19. 2. Body of pretenders to Roman empire 260-268 A.D., **6**, 408, 417-420.
- Thirty Years' Truce**, concluded by Athens with Sparta and allies (445 B.C.), **3**, 435, 441.
- Thirty Years' War**, *The* (1618-1648), a politico-religious war, involving several European countries; causes, **11**, 111; **14**, 329-331; main treatment, **14**, 329-385; Brandenburg and, **15**, 111-134; Denmark and, **16**, 358-362; England and, **19**, 504; France and, **11**, 460, 461, 466, 469; Poland and, **24**, 53; Spain and, **10**, 268-269; Sweden and, **16**, 322-328; Switzerland and, **16**, 650-653.
- First period: in Bohemia and the palatinate (1618-1623), **14**, 329-338; revolt of Count Matthias of Thurn (1618), **14**, 331; imperial governors thrown from window in Prague, **14**, 331; Frederick II becomes emperor (1619), **14**, 333; Count Mansfeld sent to aid of Bohemians (1619), **14**, 332; Bohemians elect Frederick V of the Palatinate king (1619), **14**, 333; **15**, 112; **19**, 504; Maximilian of Bavaria and Spain ally themselves with Ferdinand (1619), **14**, 339; **16**, 323; imperialists defeat Bohemians at White Mountain (1620), **14**, 333; **15**, 113; Tilly's victories in the Palatinate (1620-1623), **14**, 336-338; Protestant League dissolved (1620), **14**, 326; reign of terror in Bohemia, **14**, 334, 335; peasant war in Upper Austria, **14**, 335.
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- Thistlewood, Arthur (1770–1820), English conspirator; member of "Society of Spencean Philanthropists," 21, 500; leader of Cato-street conspiracy, 21, 512, 513; executed, 21, 514.
- Thoas (193–169 B.C.), an Ætolian; Antiochus the Great and, 5, 297.
- Thomas I, prince of Savoy 1188–1233, 9, 502.
- Thomas, "the Cappadocian" (d. 820 A.D.), Byzantine commander; revolt against Michael II; death, 7, 221–222.
- Thomas à Becket, see Becket.
- Thomas, earl of Lancaster, Leicester, Derby, Lincoln and Salisbury (1277–1322) leads revolt of barons against Gaveston (1312), 18, 432; opposition to the king and execution, 18, 438.
- Thomas of London, see Becket.
- Thomas, Clément (1809–1871), French officer; commands National Guard in Paris (1848), 13, 182; attacks barricades, 13, 101; killed by mob, 13, 182.
- Thomas, Sir George (1705–1775), royal governor of Pennsylvania (1738–1747), 23, 196.
- Thomas, George Henry (1816–1870), American soldier; refuses to join secessionists, 23, 417; wins battle of Mill Springs, 23, 425; at Murfreesboro, 23, 434; supersedes Rosecrans in command of Union forces at Chattanooga, 23, 442; in battle of Chattanooga, 23, 443; commands Federal forces in Tennessee, 23, 445; wins battle of Nashville, 23, 445 seq., 466; military ability, 23, 446.
- Thomas, Jesse Burgess (1777–1850), American politician; proposes slavery restriction clause in Missouri compromise, 23, 348.
- Thomas, Lorenzo (1804–1875), American soldier; appointed secretary of war *ad interim* by President Johnson, 23, 465.
- Thomas the Rhymer, or Thomas of Ercildoune (ca. 1220–1297), Scottish poet; life and work, 21, 126.
- Thomaseb (1723), Persian prince, son of Husain Shah, 17, 313.
- Thomists, followers of Thomas Aquinas; Luther attacks doctrines of, 14, 254.
- Thomond, Murrough O'Brien, Earl of, raised to Irish peerage (1540), 21, 400.
- Thompson, Captain (d. 1649), English officer; mutinies against Cromwell, 20, 93.
- Thompson, David, early American colonist (ca. 1600), 22, 640.
- Thorbecke, Jan Rudolph (1798–1872), Dutch statesman; heads reform party, 14, 60; ministries of (1849–1853, 1862–1866, 1871–1872), 14, 61, 62.
- Thorberg, Peace of (1368), 16, 574.
- Thorisind, king of Gepids (d. 555 A.D.); wars with Lombards, 7, 432–433.
- Thorleif "the Wise," Icelandic chief and law-giver (tenth century), 16, 123, 124.
- Thorn, town in Prussia; ceded to Prussia (1793), 24, 91.
- Thorn, Peace of (1466), 8, 656; 14, 235.
- Thorne, Robert (d. 1527) English merchant; persuades Henry VIII to fit out polar expedition (1527), 22, 491.
- Thorneycroft, Alexander Whitelaw (1859–), British officer; at battle of Spion Kop (1900), 22, 311.
- Thorolf-Monstrarskegg (Rolf), Scandinavian chief (ninth century); saga story of his settlement of Iceland, 16, 121, 122.
- Thoron, fortress in Palestine; siege of (1197), 8, 412.
- Thorpe, village in Scotland; Truce of (1323), 21, 113.
- Thorstein Frode, Icelandic saga-man, 16, 129 seq.
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- Thou, François Auguste de (1607–1642), French politician; in plot of Cinque-Mars, 11, 479–481.
- Thrace, country of southeastern Europe; inhabitants, 3, 112; 24, 156; invaded by Ramses II, 1, 146; Phœnician colonies, 2, 274; 3, 37; home of Greek religion, 3, 107, 112, 114; migrations from, 2, 411, 414, 419, 449; wars with Persia, 2, 610–611, 613; colonised by Greeks, 3, 204, 420, 450; a Roman province (26 A.D.), 6, 26, 139, 170–171; settled by Goths (352 A.D.), 6, 525.
- Thraseas Pætus, Publius (d. 66 A.D.), Roman stoic; virtue, 6, 205, 309, 330; slain by Nero, 6, 205–206.
- Thrasidæus (d. 399 B.C.), Elean demagogue; conquers oligarchs, 4, 88–89.
- Thrasylus (d. 388 B.C.), Athenian statesman; impeaches Alcibiades, 3, 628; commands fleet, 3, 633–635; 4, 98, 120; revolts against Thirty, 4, 10–23.
- Thrasylus (d. 472 B.C.), tyrant of Agrigentum; defeated by Hiero, 3, 592.

- Thrasydæus (d. 374 B.C.), Greek eunuch; kills Evagoras and Pnytagoras, **4**, 134.
- Thrasyllus (d. 406 B.C.), Athenian general; achievements of, **3**, 628, 630, 634.
- Thrasyllus (d. 36 A.D.), Rhodian astrologer; instructs Tiberius, **6**, 117.
- Three Emperors, League of the, alliance between Germany, Austria, and Russia (1872), **15**, 44.
- Three Hundred, Theban council; aid King Philip, **4**, 247.
- Three Kings, Alliance of the, alliance between kings of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover (1849), **15**, 456.
- Throcmorton, Francis (1554–1584), English conspirator; executed for conspiring against Elizabeth, **19**, 359.
- Throcmorton, Sir Nicholas (ca. 1515–1571), English politician; trial and acquittal of, **19**, 240; ambassador to Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 286; in Scotland, **19**, 301.
- Thsao-Thsao, Chinese adventurer; becomes dictator (194 A.D.), **24**, 266.
- Thsu-tse, Chinese philosopher, known as "the prince of learning" (ca. 1150); explains teachings of Confucius, **24**, 525.
- Thucydides (ca. 491–401 B.C.), Greek statesman and historian; ostracised, **3**, 581; **4**, 624; histories, **3**, 509; **4**, 596.
- Thucydides, son of Melesias, Athenian statesman; opposes Pericles, **3**, 451; ostracised (442 B.C.), **3**, 452.
- Thugut, Baron Franz Maria von (1739–1818), Austrian diplomat and politician; policy as minister of foreign affairs, **14**, 508; opposition to, **14**, 515; relations with the archduke Charles, **14**, 516, 520; plans for Austrian expansion, **14**, 521; characterisation of, **14**, 558.
- Thummosis, Egyptian prince; legend of, **1**, 121.
- Thun, Count Franz Anton (1847–), Austrian statesman; compromises with Hungarian ministers, **15**, 61; retirement of, **15**, 61.
- Thun, Count Leo (1811–1888), Austrian statesman; reforms of, **15**, 466–467.
- Thundering Legion, legion of Christians in army of Marcus Aurelius; legend of (174 A.D.), **6**, 298.
- Thurgau, a canton of Switzerland; conquered by the Swiss confederation (1460), **16**, 593.
- Thuringians, German tribe; allied with Theodoric, **7**, 386, 430; found a monarchy, **7**, 477.
- Thurloe, John (1616–1668), English politician; suggests nomination of successor to Cromwell, **20**, 177; impeachment of, **20**, 212.
- Thurlow, Edward, Baron Thurlow (1732–1806), English statesman and jurist; lord chancellor in ministry of 1782, **20**, 638.
- Thurman, Allen Cranberry (1813–1895), American statesman; democratic candidate for vice-president (1888), **23**, 481.
- Thurn, Count Heinrich Matthias von (1580–1640), Bohemian Protestant leader; leads rebellion in Bohemia (1619), **14**, 332; made prisoner, **14**, 362.
- Thurn, Count, Austrian soldier; succeeds to Nugent's command (1848), **14**, 644.
- Thurot, François (1727–1760), French corsair; captures Carrickfergus (1760), **12**, 78; **20**, 591.
- Thurstan or Toustain (d. 1140), archbishop of York; at battle of the Standard (1138), **18**, 244.
- Thusnelda, wife of Arminius; led in triumphal procession (15 A.D.), **6**, 76.
- Thwaites, Sir Thomas (d. 1494), English nobleman; in Perkin Warbeck conspiracy, **19**, 29.
- Thymodes, Greek officer of Darius III; sent to incorporate Greek mercenaries with Persian army (333 B.C.), **4**, 299; advises against advance into Cilicia, **4**, 300; in Cilicia, **4**, 304.
- Thyni, Thracian tribe; enter Bithynia, **2**, 410, 419; conquered by Croesus, **2**, 449.
- Tiamat, in Assyro-Babylonian cosmogony a dragon personifying primeval chaos; in legend of creation, **1**, 313, 316, 520–523; fights with Marduk, **1**, 522–523.
- Tibareni, Cappadocian tribe; Moschi separate from, **2**, 629, 632.
- Tiberias, town in Palestine; battle of (1187), **8**, 373–376; **11**, 48.
- Tiberinus, see Elagabalus.
- Tiberine or Roman Republic, a former state in Italy; created by France (1798), **9**, 556; Pius VII permitted to govern territories of (1800), **9**, 564.
- Tiberius I or Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar (42 B.C.–37 A.D.), Roman emperor 14–37 A.D.; reign, **6**, 133–160; invades Armenia, **6**, 30; wars with German tribes, **6**, 62–64; envy of Germanicus, **6**, 70, 76, 134; marriage, **6**, 117, 118; intrigues for throne, **6**, 119–120; campaign against the Rhætians, **16**, 531; controlled by Sejanus, **6**, 144–148; overthrows Sejanus, **6**, 151–152; relations with Pontius Pilate, **2**, 168, 171, 173, 176; neglects to subjugate Britain, **18**, 12; as a financier, **6**, 333; various estimates of, **6**, 154–160.
- Tiberius II, Byzantine emperor 578–582 A.D.; reign, **7**, 140–141; aids Rome against Lombards, **7**, 439; at war with Persia, **7**, 143.
- Tiberius, name assumed by Heracleonias' brother David, *q.v.*
- Tiberius Alexander (first century A.D.), governor of Alexandria; opposes Zealots in Judea, **2**, 173; causes massacre of Jews at Alexandria, **2**, 178.
- Tiberius Apsimar, Byzantine emperor 698–704 A.D.; deposes Leontius and usurps throne, **7**, 192–193.
- Tibesh, town in Algeria, see Tebeste.
- Tibet or Thibet, a dependency of China in Central Asia; main treatment, **24**, 504–510; land and people, **24**, 504–507; government, **24**, 508; conversion to Buddhism, **2**, 483–484; **24**, 269; at war with China, **24**, 269; forms alliance with Moslems (716), **24**, 270; establishment of Buddhist hierarchy in, **24**, 286; added to Chinese Empire, **24**, 545; relations with India, **2**, 490; **24**, 509;

- makes war on Sikkim (1886), **24**, 509; relations with British, **24**, 509–510.
- Tibullus**, Albius (ca. 54–18 B.C.), Roman poet; elegies of, **6**, 104.
- Ticino**, canton of Switzerland; government overthrown (1830), **17**, 37.
- Ticinum**, Latin name for Pavia, *q. v.*
- Ticonderoga**, town in New York state; Abercrombie's attack upon, repulsed, **23**, 215; Amherst captures (1759), **23**, 216; captured by Continental force under Ethan Allen (1775), **23**, 245.
- Tien-chwang**, town in Manchuria; taken by Japan (1895), **24**, 578.
- Tientsin**, city in China; Treaty of (1860), **21**, 626; allied troops capture (1900), **24**, 568.
- Tiepolo**, Baiamonte (d. 1325), Venetian noble; conspiracy of, **9**, 272.
- Tigellinus**, Sophonius (d. 70 A.D.), Roman captain of praetorian guard; favourite of Nero, **6**, 194; prodigality of, **6**, 199; compasses death of Petronius, **6**, 205; character, **6**, 210–211.
- Tiglathpileser I** (Tukulti-apal-esarra), king of Assyria 1120–1100 B.C.; reign, **1**, 377–378; visits Phoenicia, **2**, 278; defeats Hittites, **2**, 392; annals of, **2**, 395.
- Tiglathpileser II**, king of Assyria ca. 950–930 B.C., **1**, 380.
- Tiglathpileser III** (Poros, Pulu or Pui), king of Assyria 745–727 B.C.; reign, **1**, 391–395; seizes throne, **1**, 365; wars with Syria, **2**, 114–115, 413; campaigns in Phoenicia, **2**, 284; captures Arpad, **2**, 413; wars with Medes, **2**, 583; system of government, **2**, 607.
- Tigranes I**, king of Armenia ca. 94–55 B.C.; invades Cappadocia, **5**, 421; son-in-law of Mithridates VI, **5**, 468; wars with Parthians, **8**, 62; kingdom of, **5**, 469; war with Rome, **5**, 469, 471; refuses to harbour Mithridates, **5**, 472; war with Phraates, **5**, 473.
- Tigranes II**, king of Armenia ca. 20 B.C.; taken prisoner by Romans, **5**, 506; appeals to Romans against Parthians, **6**, 30, 186–187.
- Tigranes III**, king of Armenia ca. 20–6 B.C., **8**, 44.
- Tigranes IV**, king of Armenia ca. 2 B.C.; placed on throne by Romans, **8**, 70.
- Tigranocerta**, capital of Armenia; battle of (68 B.C.), **5**, 470.
- Tigris**, river in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (363 A.D.), **6**, 503–504.
- Tigurini**, Helvetian tribe; migration, **5**, 393; aid in defeating Romans (107 B.C.), **5**, 393.
- Tilden, Samuel Jones** (1814–1886), American statesman; early political career, **23**, 378; democratic candidate for presidency, **23**, 474–476.
- Tilly, Johann Tserclaes, Count of** (1559–1632), Dutch soldier; at battle of Prague, **14**, 334; conquers Palatinate (1622), **14**, 336; defeats Christian of Anhalt, **14**, 338; campaign against Denmark, **14**, 340 seq.; commands at capture of Magdeburg (1631), **14**, 349 seq.; at battle of Breitenfeld, **14**, 353; death, **14**, 354.
- Tilsit**, city in Germany; taken by Napoleon (1807), **15**, 296.
- Tilsit, Treaty and Peace of**, **12**, 562, 583; **15**, 297; **16**, 423; **17**, 455–456; **21**, 472; **24**, 105.
- Timæa**, wife of Agis, king of Sparta; intrigue with Alcibiades (415 B.C.), **3**, 620.
- Timasius**, Flavius, general in service of Theodosius; exiled by Arcadius (396 A.D.), **7**, 34.
- Timbuktu or Timbuctoo**, city in Africa; importance in sixteenth century, **24**, 471.
- Timesileus**, tyrant of Sinope; expelled (ca. 445 B.C.), **3**, 436, 450.
- Timoleon** (d. ca. 337 or 336 B.C.), Corinthian general; murders his brother Timophanes, **4**, 206; commands expedition against Sicily, **2**, 319; **4**, 206; becomes master of Syracuse, **4**, 206; defeats Carthaginians, **4**, 207; death, **4**, 207.
- Timotheus** (d. ca. 354 B.C.), Athenian naval commander, son of Conon; organises Athenian League, **4**, 142; conquers Coreyra, **4**, 144 seq.; breaks peace of Athenians with Sparta, **4**, 143; deprived of command, **4**, 145; brought to trial, **4**, 148; commands mercenaries in Persian War, **4**, 148–149.
- Timothy**, patriarch of Merv (718 A.D.); converts Turkish Khagan, **24**, 268.
- Timur or Timour**, also Timur-leng (Timur the "Lame"), corrupted to Tamerlane (1333–1405), Tatar conqueror; rise, **24**, 296, 297; becomes king of Transoxiana, **24**, 298; theocratic system of government, **24**, 298; empire founded by, **24**, 299; conquers Khorasan, **24**, 300; conquests in west and south, **24**, 301; at battle of Ankara, **24**, 320; **7**, 333; relations with Europe, **24**, 301; death, **24**, 302, 320.
- Tinchebray**, town in France; battle of (1106), **11**, 30; **18**, 233.
- Tingis**, see Tangier.
- Tippecanoe**, battle of the (1811), **23**, 326.
- Tiptoft, John** (1427–1470), earl of Worcester; as lord-deputy in Ireland (1467), **21**, 392.
- Tipu Saib or Tippoo Sahib** (1749–1799), sultan of Mysore, son of Hyder Ali; in first Mahratta War, **22**, 101, 102; succeeds against British, **22**, 102; attacks Travancore, **22**, 111; ravages the Carnatic, **22**, 111; cedes half of dominions to British, **22**, 112; killed at Seringapatam, **22**, 114–116.
- Tir**, see Tyr.
- Tirard, Pierre Emmanuel** (1827–1893), French politician; becomes premier of France, **13**, 194, 195.
- Tiresias**, mythical Theban prophet, **3**, 85.
- Tirhaka**, king of Egypt ca. 704–ca. 664 B.C.; reign, **1**, 176–178, 407; war with Senacherib, **1**, 177; **2**, 115–116; conquers Egypt, **1**, 181; attacks Assyria, **1**, 424, 426; called Sethos in Egyptian legend, **2**, 116.
- Tiribazus**, Persian satrap of West Armenia

- ca. 401 B.C.; negotiates with Antalcidas, **4**, 119–124; defeats Evagoras, **2**, 622; treaty with Evagoras, **4**, 134.
- Tiridates I**, king of Armenia 54–ca. 66 A.D.; kept on throne by Vologeses, **6**, 170; war with Corbulo, **6**, 186; banished by Corbulo, **6**, 274; receives kingdom from Nero as Roman fief (63 A.D.), **6**, 187, 205, 274; overthrown by Alani, **6**, 243.
- Tiridates**, king of Parthia, see **Arsaces II**.
- Tiridates II**, pretender to Parthian throne (ca. 27 B.C.), **6**, 30; **8**, 69.
- Tiridates**, pretender to Parthian throne (35 A.D.), **6**, 139.
- Tiridates** (fourth century B.C.), Persian royal treasurer at Persepolis; warns Alexander the Great of intended rifling of treasury, **4**, 334; rewarded by Alexander, **4**, 335.
- Tirnova** or **Tarnovo**, city in Bulgaria; in thirteenth century, **24**, 172; captured by Turks (1393), **24**, 174.
- Tiron**, Marcus Tullius (first century B.C.), secretary of Cicero; invents system of shorthand, **6**, 348.
- Tirol**, see **Tyrol**.
- Tiryne**, ancient city of Greece; prehistoric remains, **3**, 43, 46–48, 54–55, 57–64.
- Tissaphernes** (d. ca. 395 B.C.), Persian satrap; bribes mercenaries to desert Pisuthnes, **2**, 618; counsellor of Cyrus the Younger, **4**, 49; treachery to Cyrus, **2**, 619; **4**, 50–53; at battle of Cunaxa, **4**, 58; trickery toward Ten Thousand, **4**, 59, 60; invested with satrapies of Cyrus in Asia Minor, **2**, 651; **4**, 82; Ionians ask aid of Sparta against, **4**, 82; deserts Pharnabazus, **4**, 83, 86; campaign of Agesilaus against, **4**, 92, 93; executed, **4**, 94.
- Tisza von Borosjeno, Koloman** (1830–1902), Hungarian statesman; becomes minister of the interior (1875), **15**, 45; administration as premier (1875–1890), **15**, 78–80.
- Titch**, Constantine, Bulgarian czar 1258–1277; reign, **24**, 174.
- Titelman**, Peter (sixteenth century) inquisitor of Netherlands; crimes of, **13**, 393.
- Tithraustes**, satrap of Lydia ca. 395 B.C.; succeeds Tissaphernes, **4**, 95–96.
- Titian "the Divine"** (1477–1576), Venetian painter, **9**, 405.
- Titicaca, Lake**, in South America; prehistoric ruins on, **23**, 537.
- Tities**, tribe of Rome, **5**, 62, 66, 108–111.
- Titius, Marcus**, Roman admiral; deserts Antony (32 B.C.), **5**, 630.
- Titurius, Quintus Sabinus** (d. ca. 54 B.C.), Caesar's lieutenant in Gaul, **5**, 525, 600.
- Titus (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus)** (40–81 A.D.), Roman emperor; person and character, **6**, 247–250, 254; Vespasian leaves to continue Jewish War, **6**, 234; campaign against the Jews, **2**, 28, 180, 188; besieges and captures Jerusalem, **2**, 192, 194–197, 199–200; **6**, 235–236; triumph of, **6**, 236–239; Vespasian divides power with, **6**, 240; sent against Alani, **6**, 243; accession to throne, **6**, 247; reign, **6**, 247–256; visits Pompeii after catastrophe, **6**, 254; Colosseum completed by, **6**, 266; gladiatorial combats under, **6**, 375; death, **6**, 255–256.
- Titus**, son of Brutus; condemned to death by father (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 88.
- Titus ÄEButius**, legendary Roman hero; at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 496 B.C.), **5**, 93, 94.
- Titus Herminius**, legendary Roman hero; defends the bridge with Horatius (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 90; killed at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 496 B.C.), **5**, 93, 94.
- Titus Tarquinius** (d. ca. 496 B.C.), son of Tarquinus Superbus; sent to consult Delphic oracle, **5**, 85, 86; killed at battle of Lake Regillus, **5**, 94.
- Tlas (Uat'nes)**, king of Egypt (second dynasty), **1**, 92.
- Tlaxcalans** or **Tlaxcaltecs**, tribe of Mexican Indians; oppose Cortes, **23**, 512; ally themselves with Cortes, **23**, 513; at taking of Iztapalapan, **23**, 524; aid Cortes at siege of Mexico, **23**, 529 seq.; Prescott on their share in conquest of Mexico, **23**, 534.
- Tlemcen**, town in Algeria; siege of (1836), **13**, 68.
- Tlesias**, Athenian archon ca. 676–684 B.C., **3**, 163.
- Tmu**, Egyptian god, **1**, 150, 164, 167, 219.
- Tnephachthus**, see **Tefnekht**.
- Tobacco**, introduction of, into England, **22**, 560.
- Tobago**, island in the British West Indies; D'Estries captures (1678), **11**, 586; ceded to France (1783), **12**, 139; passes into possession of Great Britain (1763), **23**, 223.
- Tobiah**, adversary of Nehemiah, **2**, 131, 132.
- Tobitschau**, town in Austria; battle of (1866), **15**, 492.
- Toda**, Indian tribe, **2**, 488.
- Todar Mal**, Indian rajah; author of reform in revenue system, **22**, 30.
- Todleben**, Gottlieb Heinrich (1710–1773), Russian soldier; in Russo-Turkish War (1768–1774), **24**, 416.
- Todleben** or **Totleben**, Count Eduard Ivanovich (1818–1884), Russian general and engineer; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 574; **21**, 616.
- Toggenburg**, district in canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, formerly a countship; war between cantons on death of last count of (1636), **16**, 590; purchased by abbots of St. Gall (1469), **16**, 658; fails to throw off authority of abbots (1531), **16**, 634; oppressed by Abbot Leodegar, **16**, 659; second Toggenburg War (1712), **16**, 659, 660; liberties of, confirmed by Abbot Joseph (1718), **16**, 661.
- Toghril** or **Togrul Beg** (d. 1063), founder of Seljuk dynasty in Persia; conquests, **8**, 224, 225; death, **8**, 226.
- Toghrul** (d. 1203), a Kerait Turk; makes alliance with Yesuguei, **24**, 274; death, **24**, 276.

- Togidumnus, British chieftain; opposes Roman invasion (ca. 50 A.D.), **18**, 13.
- Togo, Heihachiro (1857-), Japanese admiral; naval campaign against Russian fleet at Port Arthur, **17**, 622-624; **24**, 657, 658; defeats Baltic fleet, **24**, 660c.
- Toi, king of Hamath (ca. 1000 B.C.), alliance with David, **2**, 91.
- Tokar, battle of, or battle of Trin Rital (1884); fought near well al-Teb, in Nubia, **24**, 461.
- Tokatimur, see Shunti.
- Tokio, formerly Yedo, the capital of Japan; early capital of the Minamoto Shoguns, **24**, 583; administration of, overthrown, **24**, 624; earthquake in (1855), **24**, 621; visited by Mr. Harris (1857), **24**, 621.
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- Trafalgar, Cape, on south coast of Spain: battle of (1805), **21**, 467-468; **10**, 322; **12**, 544.
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- Traktir, town in the Crimea; battle of (1855), **17**, 579.
- Tralles, town in Caria, Asia Minor; siege of (1280), **7**, 311.
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- Trani, seaport of southern Italy; siege of (ca. 1060), **9**, 73.
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- Transcaspia, Russian province; annexation (1881), **17**, 615.
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- Transleithania, division of the Austro-Hungarian empire, comprising all Hungarian lands; disturbances of 1867, **15**, 42 seq.
- Transoxania (Sogdiana), name formerly given to region beyond the Oxus, corresponding approximately to Bokhara; Persian conquest of, **2**, 593, 613; conquered by Alexander, **2**, 598, **4**, 351; mediæval silk trade of, **9**, 312; penetration of Christianity into, **24**, 268; conquered by Arabs, **8**, 155; **24**, 269; first mosque built at Bokhara (712 A.D.), **24**, 269; conquered by Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 280-282; under successors of Jenghiz, **24**, 284 seq.; included in kingdom of Jagatai, **24**, 294; condition in fourteenth century, **24**, 295 seq.; under Timur the Lame, **24**, 298 seq.; Timur's capital at Samarkand, **24**, 301; civilisation of (fifteenth century), **24**, 302, 306; see also Bokhara.
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- Trasimene**, Lake, in Italy; battle of (217 B.C.), **5**, 251.
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 Trebbia or Trebia, river in northern Italy; battles of the (218 B.C.), **5**, 249; (1799), **12**, 471; **17**, 434.

Trebellianus, C. Annius (d. 265 A.D.), one of the Thirty Tyrants of Rome, **6**, 419.
 Trebellius, L., Roman tribune (67 B.C.); opposes appointment of Pompey, **5**, 466.
 Trebellius Maximus, Roman governor in Britain (ca. 65 A.D.), **18**, 15.
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 Trelawney, Jonathan (1650–1721), English prelate, bishop of Bristol; one of the seven bishops to protest against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 396–397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398–400.
 Trémouille, see La Trémouille.
 Trenck, Baron Franz von der (1711–1749), Austrian soldier; organises Pandour band, **14**, 430, 431.
 Trent, Council of, a council of the Roman Catholic church, held at Trent, with intermissions, from 1545–1564; convoked, **11**, 335; **14**, 282; removed from Trent to Bologna, **14**, 304–305; increases spiritual power of pope, **9**, 472; Dutch oppose decrees of, **13**, 391.
 Trent Affair, The, the seizure on the British steamship Trent, of the Confederate commissioners Mason and Slidell, by Captain Wilkes of the United States Navy, Nov. 8th, 1861, **21**, 631; **23**, 424.
 Trenton, city in New Jersey; Washington defeats British at battle of (1776), **23**, 260.
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 Tresckow, Hermann von (b. 1818), Prussian general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169.
 Treslong, William of Blois, Seigneur of, soldier and admiral of Zealand; at siege of Briel (1572), **13**, 428–429; imprisoned (1584), **13**, 511.
 Treves or Trier, town in Germany; siege of (1675), **11**, 585; pilgrimage to (1844), **15**, 417.
 Treves, Sir Frederick (1853–), English surgeon; operates on Edward VII, **21**, 660.
 Trevisa, John or John of (d. ca. 1412), English translator; translates Higden's *Polychronicon*, **18**, 497.
 Treviso or Tarvisium, city in Italy; member of Lombard League, **9**, 55, 91.
 Trevor, Sir John (1633–1717), English lawyer; expelled from speakership of house of commons (1695), **20**, 448–449, 513.
 Trézel, Camille-Alphonse (1780–1860), French soldier; at battle of the Macta, **13**, 67.
 Triads, a Chinese secret society; rebel against Manchu dynasty (1853–1855), **24**, 549–550.
 Trianon, Grand, villa at Versailles, built by Louis XIV for Madame de Maintenon (1685), **11**, 558.
 Triarius, Lucius Valerius, Roman quæstor urbanus 81 B.C.; in Third Mithridatic War (74–67 B.C.), **5**, 468, 471.

Triballi or **Triballians**, Thracian tribe; at war with Macedonia (third century B.C.), **4**, 233, 243, 379.

Tribigild or **Tribigildus**, leader of Ostrogoths; rebellion against Eastern empire (399 A.D.), **6**, 545; **7**, 35-37.

Tribocci, German tribe; colonise Gaul, **6**, 59; **7**, 459.

Tribonian or **Tribonianus** (ca. 475-545 A.D.), Roman jurist; prepares *Justinian Code*, **7**, 132-133.

Tribunes of the Plebs or **Tribuni plebis**, in Roman history, the official representatives of the people; institution (494 B.C.), **5**, 126; rights and duties, **5**, 126-129, 335; elected by tribal assembly (471 B.C.), **5**, 131; cause codification of the laws (451 B.C.), **5**, 132; secure recognition of popular decrees as binding on all (449 B.C.), **5**, 139-140; secure passage of Canuleian law (445 B.C.), **5**, 140-141; secure passage of Licinian Rogations (367 B.C.), **5**, 170-172; reforms of the Gracchi, **5**, 359-380.

Trichinopoly, city in India; siege of (1750), **22**, 49, 50-52.

Tricoupis, see *Trikopis*.

Triennial Act, in English history a statute directing (1) that no parliament should last longer than three years and (2) that a parliament must be summoned within three years from the dissolution of the last parliament; passed (1641), **19**, 598; repealed (1664), **20**, 245; passed (1694), **20**, 512; replaced by *Septennial Act* (1716), **20**, 512-514.

Trier, see *Treves*.

Trievna Pass, pass in the Balkan Mountains; Russian army crosses Balkans by (1878), **17**, 605.

Trifanum, town in Italy; battle of (340 B.C.), **5**, 185.

Trikopis or **Tricoupis**, Charilaos (1832-1896), Greek statesman; prime-minister, **24**, 236-237.

Trimurti, Hindu triad of gods, **2**, 497.

Trincomalee or **Trincomali**, town in Ceylon; battle near (1767), **22**, 75; captured by English (1782), **22**, 101.

Trinidad, British West Indian island; discovered by Columbus (1498), **22**, 448.

Trinkitat, battle of; see *Tokar*.

Trinks, dynasty in Tongking (1545-1737), **24**, 519.

Trinobantes, pre-Roman nation in Britain; location, **18**, 3; submit to Julius Caesar (54 B.C.), **5**, 526; **18**, 11; at war with Romans (61 A.D.), **6**, 191.

Triocassæ, see *Troyes*.

Triple Alliance: 1. (1668) alliance concluded at the Hague between England, Holland, and Sweden to check the conquests of Louis XIV, **11**, 569; **13**, 631; **16**, 341; **20**, 266; 2. (1717) alliance concluded between England, France, and Holland against Spain, which became Quadruple Alliance with accession of Austria (1718), *q. v.*; 3. (1883) sometimes called *Dreibund*, an alliance between Germany,

Austria-Hungary, and Italy, **9**, 631; **15**, 52, 531.

Triple Alliance, War of the, or *Paraguayan War* (1865-1870), a war waged against Paraguay by Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, **23**, 616, 618, 620, 660-661.

Tripoli, town in Russia; battle of (1093), **17**, 124.

Tripoli, vilayet of Ottoman empire, on northern coast of Africa; main treatment, **24**, 487; conquered by Arabs (seventh century), **8**, 249; conquered by Turks (1551), **8**, 252; **24**, 354; see also *Tripolitan War*.

Tripoli, capital of vilayet of Tripoli; captured by Genoese (1354), **9**, 267; captured by Ferdinand the Catholic (1510), **10**, 192; bombarded in *Tripolitan War* (1803), **23**, 319.

Tripolis, **Tripoli**, or **Tarabulus**, town in Syria, Asiatic Turkey; taken by Moslems (1289), **8**, 453.

Triopolitan War (1801-1805), war between United States and Tripoli (war declared by Tripoli, 1801; hostilities begun, 1803), **23**, 318-319.

Tristan l'Hermite or **Tristan l'Ermite** (fifteenth century), provost of Louis XI of France, **11**, 254.

Tritantæchmes (fifth century B.C.), Persian prince; satrap of Babylon, **1**, 476, 488; in war against Greece, **3**, 303, 337.

Tritogenia, a title of Minerva, **1**, 279.

Triumvirate, in English history name given to the ministry of George Grenville (1863), from the control exercised by Grenville, Egremont, and Halifax, **20**, 601; in Roman history: 1. (60 B.C.) private league between Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus, **5**, 501-504; 2. (43 B.C.) term applied to division of government between Octavian (Augustus), Antony, and Lepidus, **5**, 617.

Trivulzio, Gian Giacomo, "the Great" (1441-1518), Italian military commander; at battle of Fornovo, **11**, 292; at siege of Milan, **11**, 298; at battle of Marignano, **16**, 618-619.

Trochu, Louis Jules (1815-1896), French soldier; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 581; becomes governor of Paris, **13**, 156; becomes president of provisional government of France, **13**, 162; at siege of Paris, **13**, 163, 178-179.

Trojan War, legendary war between Greeks and Trojans waged for recovery of Helen of Troy, **3**, 76-82.

Trojans, Pelasgian tribe of Asia Minor, see *Troy*.

Trolle, Gustavus (d. 1535), Swedish prelate, archbishop of Upsala; animosity toward Christian II, **16**, 229; removed from office, **16**, 229; restored to office, **16**, 230; flees to Denmark, **16**, 240; in uprising against Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 287.

Trollop or Trollope, Sir Andrew (d. 1461), English soldier; deserts Yorkist cause, **18**, 574.

Tromp, Cornelis or Cornelius (1629-1691),

- Dutch admiral; in Great Four Days' Battle in the Downs (1666), **13**, 626; death, **13**, 644.
- Tromp, Martin Harpertzoon** (1597–1653), Dutch admiral; in battle of the Downs (1639), **13**, 580–581; in war with England, **13**, 617–620; **20**, 125–128, 147–148.
- Tronchet, Francois Denis** (1726–1806), French jurist; on civil code commission, **12**, 520; president of senate, **12**, 523.
- Trondhjem, Throndhjem or Drontheim**, city of Norway; Hakon holds a general assembly at (ca. 940), **16**, 52–53; contributes to defence of country (1814), **16**, 471.
- Trons**, Covenant of, in Swiss history an agreement between the abbot, all the lords and deputies of the province of Grisons for maintenance of justice (1424), **16**, 588.
- Troppau, Congress of**, a congress of European monarchs, assembled at Troppau, to consider revolutionary disturbances in Italy (1820), **14**, 588.
- Troubadours**, bards and poets of Southern France (ca. 1100–ca. 1400), **11**, 51, 71; in England, **18**, 325.
- Troubles, Council of, or Council of Blood** (1567), tribunal in the Netherlands for punishing those hostile to Spanish rule and Roman Catholicism; establishment and atrocities of, **13**, 416–419; suppression of, **13**, 446; sentence pronounced on De Hames by, **13**, 396 note.
- Troup, George McIntosh** (1780–1856), American politician, governor of Georgia 1823–1827; defies Federal Government, **23**, 351.
- Troy**, city of Asia Minor; identified with Ilium, **3**, 78; founded by Ilus, son of Tros (ca. 1300 B.C.), **3**, 78; early history, **3**, 78; taken by Hercules, **3**, 75; siege of (ca. 1200 B.C.), **3**, 80–81; historical skepticism concerning, **3**, 76; discovery of site, **3**, 77; legendary connection with Rome, **5**, 58–60, 69–70; legendary descent of Franks from, **7**, 457; see also Trojan War and Trojans.
- Troyes**, city in France; protected against Huns by St. Lupus, **6**, 585; captured from English (1429), **18**, 555.
- Troyes, Treaty of**, a treaty concluded between Henry V of England and Charles VI of France (1420), **11**, 178–179; **18**, 540.
- Truce of God**, name applied at different times in middle ages to a suspension of private quarrels in Germany, France, England, and elsewhere (1040), **11**, 25; (1056), **7**, 644; (1085), **15**, 580–582.
- Trückli-Bund**, a compact concluded between Louis XIV and the Swiss Catholic States (1715), **16**, 662.
- Trussel, Sir William** (d. ca. 1331), English judge; condemns the Despensers, **18**, 442–443; declares deposition of Edward II, **18**, 445.
- Truvor (Thorwar)**, Varangian prince; settles in Russia (862 A.D.), **17**, 95.
- Truxillo or Trujillo, Decree of**, promulgated by Bolivar in New Granada condemning to death all Spaniards convicted of being royalists (1814), **23**, 583.
- Truxton or Truxtun, Thomas** (1755–1822), American naval officer; in naval war with France (1798–1799), **23**, 314.
- Tryggvason, Olaf**, see Olaf Tryggvason.
- Tryggye** (tenth century A.D.), Norwegian chief; rules in Vigen, **16**, 55.
- Tryon, William** (ca. 1725–1788), colonial governor of New York; raid in Connecticut (1777), **23**, 262.
- Tryphon** (d. 139 B.C.), Syrian ruler; reign, **4**, 560; invades Judea, **2**, 157–158.
- Tryphon**, see Salvius.
- Tsarskoi Selo or Tsarskoye Selo**, town in Russia; palace of, erected (1762), **17**, 356; lycée of, established, **17**, 502–503.
- Tsing**, name of the present Manchu dynasty in China, **24**, 543.
- Tso, General**, Chinese soldier; at battle of Pieng-an (1894), **24**, 558.
- Tsongkapa**, Buddhist monk; reforms Tibetan Buddhism, **24**, 506; establishes new dynasty in Tibet (ca. 1340 A.D.), **24**, 509.
- Tsountas, Chrestos**, Greek archaeologist; excavations at Mycenæ (1886), **3**, 42–43.
- Tsu Tsi** (1834–), empress of China; regency (1881–1889), **24**, 555.
- Tsung-ching** (early seventeenth century), last emperor of Ming dynasty in China; reign, **24**, 544.
- Tuaregs**, Berber nomads in the Middle Sahara; impossibility of welding into a state, **10**, 2; meaning of name, **24**, 468.
- Tuatha De Danaan**, see De Danaan, Tuatha.
- Tuathal** (d. ca. 160 A.D.), Scot chieftain; founds feudal system in Ireland, **21**, 334.
- Tubaal**, see Ithobaal.
- Tubal or Tabal**, ancient kingdom of Asia Minor; probable location of, **2**, 339; relations with Assyria, **1**, 388, 394, 398, 400, 419; **2**, 401; invaded by Scythians, **2**, 631.
- Tubantes**, German tribe; at war with Rome, (ca. 14 A.D.), **6**, 71.
- Tubero, Quintus**, Roman stoic, consul 123 B.C.; at Scipio's funeral, **5**, 371.
- Tucker, Josiah** (1711–1799), English clergyman and political writer; favours American independence, **20**, 630.
- Tudela**, town in Spain; battle of (1808), **10**, 342.
- Tuditanus, Caius Sempronius**, consul 129 B.C.; expedition against Japydes, **5**, 370.
- Tudor**, an English dynasty; it comprised the sovereigns Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, which see.
- Tudor, Jasper**, earl of Pembroke and duke of Bedford (1431–1495), half-brother of Henry VII; at battle of Mortimer's Cross, **18**, 577; becomes duke of Bedford, **19**, 15.
- Tudor, Owen** (d. 1461), a Welsh knight; grandfather of Henry VII; marries Catherine of France, **18**, 561; captured by Yorkists at battle of Mortimer's Cross, **18**, 577; death, **18**, 577.
- Tu-Duc** (d. 1883), emperor of Annam 1847–1883; at war with France (1863), **13**, 138; persecutes missionaries, **24**, 519.
- Tufa** (d. ca. 490 A.D.), Gothic soldier; betrays Odoacer, **7**, 384 note.

- Tugenii, a tribe of Helvetia; migration (ca. 110 B.C.), **5**, 393.
- Tughlak (fourteenth century), prince of Afghan dynasty in India, **22**, 23.
- Tuhennu, Libyan tribe, **1**, 85, 131, 138, 167.
- Tui, wife of Seti I, **1**, 143.
- Tuileries, Palace of the, royal residence formerly existing in Paris; captured by the Marseillaise (1792), **12**, 262; sack of (1792), **12**, 289; sack of (1848), **13**, 89.
- Tuisko, see Woden.
- Tukluk Timur, sultan of house of Jagatai; relations of, with Timur the Lame (1536), **24**, 297.
- Tuktammu, see Lygdamis.
- Tukulti-apal-eshabra, see Tiglathpileser I.
- Tukulti-Asshur-Bel, king of Assyria ca. 1275 B.C., **1**, 375, 376.
- Tukulti-Ninib I, king of Assyria ca. 1290 B.C.; conquests of, **1**, 331, 375, 376; death of, **1**, 364.
- Tukulti-Ninib II, king of Assyria ca. 890 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 332, 380.
- Tula, town in Russia; siege (1606), **17**, 231–232.
- Tulé (d. 1232), son of Jenghiz Khan; rules over Mongols and Keraits, **24**, 284–285.
- Tulga, king of the Goths 640–642 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 25.
- Tulip-mania, a craze for speculation in tulips in Holland (1637); fortunes acquired in, **13**, 580.
- Tullagh, town in Ireland; battle of (1316), **21**, 383.
- Tullia (78–45 B.C.), daughter of Cicero; divorce from Dolabella, **5**, 621.
- Tullia, daughter of Servius Tullius; marries Tarquinius Superbus, **5**, 82; wickedness of, **5**, 82–83; flight from Rome (510 B.C.), **5**, 87.
- Tullia (d. ca. 534 B.C.), daughter of Servius Tullius; marries Aruns Tarquinius, **5**, 82.
- Tullianum, prison in Rome; execution of Catiline conspirators in (62 B.C.), **5**, 490.
- Tullius, Attius (fifth century B.C.), king of the Volscians; aids Coriolanus, **5**, 146; war with Rome, **5**, 147–148.
- Tullus Hostilius (d. 641 B.C.), king of Rome; reign of, **5**, 76, 77, 79; builds temples, **5**, 353.
- Tulu, tribe of India; write in Syrian characters, **2**, 488.
- Tulunids, dynasty founded by Akhmed ben Tulun; rule of, in Syria and Egypt (878–905 A.D.), **8**, 218.
- Tuman Bey (d. 1517), mameluke sultan of Egypt; war of, with Selim I, **24**, 444–445 seq.
- Tu-men, king of the Tu-kin, identified with Turkish Dutumene; invades Western Asia (552 A.D.), **24**, 266.
- Tu'mun, Aramaean tribe; Sargon II conquers, **1**, 397.
- Tunis, province of North Africa; comes under Ottoman government (1574), **24**, 369; history of, **24**, 485, 486; invaded by French (1881), **13**, 194; **24**, 485; establishment of French protectorate causes excitement in Italy (1881), **9**, 631; designs of French colonists in, **24**, 486.
- Tunis, city in Africa; taken by Regulus (256 B.C.), **5**, 223; Carthaginians besiege, **5**, 233–234; Arabs build arsenal at (701 A.D.), **8**, 183; captured by Barbarossa (1533), **24**, 353, 477; captured by Charles V (1535), **14**, 294; **24**, 353, 478.
- Tupac Amaru (José Gabriel Condorcanque) (1742–1781), Peruvian Inca; revolts from Spain, **23**, 577.
- Tupac Yupanqui or Topa Inca Yupanqui (d. ca. 1478), tenth Inca ruler of Peru; conquests, **23**, 537.
- Tupis, Indian tribe of Brazil, **23**, 653.
- Tupper, Sir Charles (1821–), Canadian statesman; becomes premier of Canada (1896), **22**, 346.
- Turan Shah (twelfth century), brother of Saladin; defeated by Rainald of Châtillon, **8**, 371; defeats crusaders, **8**, 444.
- Turcilingi, North-German tribe, **6**, 615.
- Turcomans, see Turkomans.
- Turenne, Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount of (1611–1675), French soldier, grandson of William the Silent; serves under Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar (1638), **14**, 376; created marshal (1644), **11**, 494; in German campaigns of 1644–1648, **11**, 494 seq.; joins the Fronde, **11**, 503; marches on Paris, **11**, 503, 507; joins court party, **11**, 511; skillful conduct at Gien, **11**, 512; defeats Condé at battle of St. Antoine, **11**, 513; campaign in Spain (1654), **11**, 516; in command of Anglo-French army, **11**, 518; **20**, 170; victorious at battle of the Dunes, **11**, 518; **20**, 173, 174; campaign in Flanders (1667–1668), **11**, 568; **13**, 631; in war with Holland (1672), **11**, 575, 578; **13**, 632; devastates Palatinat, **11**, 581; brilliant strategy in Alsace, **11**, 582, 583; killed at Salzbach, **11**, 584; interment, **11**, 584; compared with Condé, **11**, 512, note.
- Turgeniev, Turgenieff, Tourgueniev, or Tourgueney, Ivan Sergeyevich (1818–1883), Russian novelist, **17**, 77.
- Turges (Turgesius), a viking; story of his invasion of Ireland (ca. 815–845), **21**, 345, 346.
- Turgot, Anne Robert Jacques, baron de L'Aulne (1727–1781), French statesman and financier; controller-general of the finances, **12**, 124; financial reforms, **12**, 128; dismissed, **12**, 129; urges non-interference in American War, **12**, 135; attitude in France toward views of, after his death, **12**, 144, 145.
- Turin, city in Italy; resists counts of Savoy (twelfth century), **9**, 38; occupied by French (sixteenth century), **9**, 504; taken by imperialists (1706), **9**, 529; **11**, 621; **14**, 412; Trade and Customs Union of (1847), **14**, 602; siege of (1733), **15**, 152; taken by Suvarov (1799), **17**, 433, 434; recaptured by French (1799), **17**, 434.
- Turin, Treaties of, 1. (1696), peace between France and Savoy, **9**, 508; 2. (1796),

- armistice negotiated by Bonaparte with Sardinia, **12**, 427; **3**. (1860), cedes Savoy and Nice to Louis Napoleon, **13**, 137.
- Turkestan** or **Turkistan**, region of undefined limits in central Asia, divided politically into Chinese or Eastern Turkestan and Russian or Western Turkestan; relations of early Turkish nations, **24**, 259; penetration of Christianity into, **24**, 268; Arabs in, **24**, 269; emigrants from, in service of caliphs, **24**, 270; conquered by Jenghiz Khan (thirteenth century), **24**, 282; included in kingdom of Jagatal, **24**, 295; accepts Islam, **24**, 303.
- Chinese** or Eastern Turkestan, dependency of China; annexed to China, **24**, 545.
- Russian** or Western Turkestan; Russian government general in central Asia, including Ferghana, Samarkand, and Sir-Daria, *q. v.*; formation (1867), **17**, 600.
- Turkey**, or Ottoman Empire; main treatment, **24**, 257–442; Chapter I, antecedents of the Turkish nations, **24**, 257–309; Chapter II, the period of aggrandisement, **24**, 310–339; Chapter III, meridian and beginning of decline, **24**, 340–382; Chapter IV, revival followed by rapid decline, **24**, 383–424; Special Essay, *Turkey in the Nineteenth Century*, by A. Vambéry, **24**, 425–436; history in outline, **24**, 438–442; Turkish rule—in Rumania, **24**, 136–151; in Bulgaria, **24**, 175–180; in Servia, **24**, 195–203; in Albania, **24**, 211–214; in Bosnia and Herzegovina, **24**, 215–217; in Macedonia, **24**, 217–220; in Greece, **24**, 223–234; in Syria, **2**, 307; in Egypt, **24**, 444 seq.; in North Africa, **24**, 476–483—Turkish wars with Venice (fifteenth century), **9**, 293–297; (1499–1503), **9**, 431; battle of Lepanto (1571), **9**, 473–476; (seventeenth century), **9**, 518–523; war with Greece (1897), **24**, 236–238.
- Türkheim**, town in Upper Alsace; battle of (1675), **11**, 583.
- Turkmantchai** or **Turkmanshah**, Treaty of (1828), **24**, 493; negotiating peace between Russia and Persia, **17**, 544; **24**, 493.
- Turkomans** or **Turcomans**, a Turkish race; raids of, **17**, 615.
- Turko-Russian Wars**, see **Russo-Turkish Wars**.
- Turks**, a branch of the Ural-Altaic family, including also the Ottoman Turks; origin and early conquests, **1**, 84; **7**, 119–121; **24**, 257 seq.; Turkish language, **24**, 258; primitive Turkish nations, **24**, 259–260; life and customs, **24**, 260–261; dispersion and names of tribes, **24**, 265; invade Persia (sixth century A.D.), **7**, 144–145; **24**, 266; contact with Islam and Christianity, **24**, 268–269; religion, **24**, 262–263; wars with Chinese, **24**, 263 seq.; alliance with Heraclius (seventh century), **7**, 165; in service of caliphs, **24**, 270–271; overthrow Khwarezmian empire, **24**, 280–284; conquests in Europe, **24**, 287–288; reign in Persia, **24**, 492; relations of Ottomans with Eastern empire, **7**, 319, 324, 327, 329, 339–358; see also **Seljuks** and **Turkey**.
- Turnacum**, Roman name of Tournay, **6**, 583.
- Turner**, Francis (1638?–1700), English prelate, bishop of Ely; one of seven bishops to protest against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to Tower, **20**, 396–397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398–400.
- Turnhout**, town in Belgium; battles of (1597), **13**, 530 seq.; (1789), **14**, 45, 488.
- Turnus**, legendary king of the Rutulians; war of, with Æneas, **5**, 60.
- Turnus Herdonius** (ca. 534 B.C.), a Latin chief; accused of plot against Tarquin, **5**, 83.
- Turones**, early inhabitants of Touraine, **5**, 520.
- Turpilianus**, Caius Petronius, Roman consul 61 A.D.; commands in Britain, **6**, 193; **18**, 15.
- Turrianus**, Caius, Roman cereal prefect (14–48 A.D.), **6**, 93, 172.
- Turreau**, Louis (1761–1796), French soldier; in La Vendée (1793), **12**, 376, 403, 404.
- Turuki**, Armenian tribe; war with Assyria, **1**, 374.
- Turwasa**, Indian people, **2**, 490.
- Tuscan League**, union of Italian cities for protection against German emperors; Florence gains leadership in (twelfth century), **9**, 38.
- Tuscan School of Painters**, **9**, 207–210.
- Tuscans**, tribe of Italy; wars with Rome (390 B.C.), **5**, 161; (311 B.C.), **5**, 191; (310 B.C.), **5**, 192.
- Tuscany**, former grand duchy of Italy; Alaric invades (409 A.D.), **6**, 554; obtains reduction of tribute to Rome (412–414 A.D.), **6**, 565; ruling family extinct (1115 A.D.), **9**, 38; municipal wars in, **9**, 41 seq.; relations with the Guelf League, **9**, 86; power of Della Torre, **9**, 108; early literature, **9**, 185; outbreak of plague (ca. 1400), **9**, 255; Cosimo de' Medici becomes grand duke of (1569), **9**, 461; effect of death of grand duke Francisco, **9**, 479–480; in the seventeenth century, **9**, 501–502; in first half of eighteenth century, **9**, 525–528; Quadruple Alliance provides for succession (1718), **9**, 531; Don Charles acknowledged successor, **9**, 532; passes to Francis, duke of Lorraine (1738), **9**, 533; effect of treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, **9**, 536; under Austrian rule, **9**, 542–543; legislative reforms under Leopold II of Austria (Leopold I of Tuscany), **9**, 545–547; under Ferdinand III, **9**, 549; French seize (1799), **9**, 559; erected into kingdom of Etruria (1800), **9**, 564; **12**, 509–510; annexed to France (1808), **9**, 570, 572; restored to Habsburgs (1814), **9**, 579; during revolutions of 1831, **9**, 585; obtains constitution (1848), **9**, 592; revolts (1848), **9**, 598; becomes part of the kingdom of Sardinia (1860), **9**, 607; see also **Florence**.
- Tuscany, Grand Dukes of**, see **Cosmo I, II, III; Ferdinand I, II, III; Francesco I, Francis I**

(Stephen), emperor of Holy Roman Empire; Giovan Gastone; Leopold II, emperor of Holy Roman Empire.

Tuscaroras, tribe of North American Indians; war with Carolinas, **23**, 59; join the Five Nations, **23**, 194.

Tuscia, Roman name for Tuscany, **7**, 515.

Tusculum, in ancient geography a city in Italy; legend of foundation, **5**, 67-68; war with Rome, **5**, 93; recovered by Romans, **5**, 176.

Tutammu of Unqi, Hittite prince; conquered by Tiglathpileser (740 B.C.), **1**, 393.

Tut-ankh-Amen, king of Egypt ca. 1390 B.C., **1**, 73, 140.

Tutbury Castle, in Staffordshire, England; prison of Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 322.

Tutchin, John (d. 1707), English political writer; sentence of, **20**, 375.

Tuttlingen, town in Württemberg, Germany; battle of (1643), **14**, 381.

Tver, city on river Volga, Russia; devastation by Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 204.

Twelve Tables, Roman code of laws (451 B.C.), **5**, 132, 138; **6**, 356-358.

Twenge, Sir Marmaduke, English knight; at battle of Stirling Bridge (1297), **21**, 73-74.

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Tyler, Daniel (1799-1882), American soldier and engineer; commands Federal centre at first battle of Bull Run (1861), **23**, 423.

Tyler, John (1790-1862), American statesman, tenth president of the United States; elected vice-president on Whig ticket (1840), **23**, 367; succeeds to presidency on death of Harrison (1841), **23**, 368; opposes Whig policy of re-establishing the United States Bank, **23**, 368; break with Whig party and resignation of cabinet, **23**, 368; favours annexation of Texas, **23**, 369.

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Tyndale or Tindale, William (ca. 1484-1536), English reformer and translator of the Bible; translation brought into England, **19**, 123; persecution and death, **19**, 126; circulation of translation prohibited by Henry VIII, **19**, 180.

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Tynemouth (Newcastle-on-Tyne), castle in England; siege of (1095), **18**, 221.

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Tyrconnel, Richard Talbot, Earl of (1630-1691), Irish royalist; appointed lord deputy of Ireland, **20**, 389; secret proposition to Louis XIV, **20**, 389; dispossesses judges and takes away charters, **20**, 390; ridiculed in the ballad of Lillibullero, **20**, 390; weeds Protestants out of the army, **21**, 426; disarms Protestants, **20**, 424; created duke, **20**, 425; incapacity at the battle of the Boyne, **21**,

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Tyre, chief city of the Phoenicians at the height of their power; founded (thirteenth century B.C.), **2**, 256, 260; under Hiram (tenth century B.C.), **2**, 280-283; wars with Assyria, **1**, 332, 390, 393-396, 398, 419, 450; tributary to Assyria (eighth century), **1**, 386-387; **2**, 284, 285, 311; besieged by Babylonians (585-572 B.C.), **2**, 287; subjugated by Persia (538 B.C.), **2**, 287; reduced by Alexander (332 B.C.), **2**, 295-300; **4**, 307-311; relations with Carthage, **2**, 296, 310, 315; burned by troops of the Roman general Niger, **2**, 303; given privileges of a colony by Severus (201 A.D.), **2**, 303; besieged by crusaders (1124), **2**, 304-305; besieged by Saladin (1189), **2**, 305-306; **8**, 377; entered by the Saracens (1291), **2**, 306; religion, **2**, 16, 256, 280; commerce, **2**, 259, 276-277, 290, 300; manufactures, **2**, 331, 304; influence, **2**, 348-349; historical books, **2**, 354.

Tyrol or Tirol, county of Austria-Hungary; re-united to Austria (1490), **14**, 222; granted

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Tyrone, Earl of, see O'Neill.

Tyrrel, James, agent of Richard III of England; in murdering the princes, **18**, 616; executed by Henry VII (1502), **19**, 41.

Tyrrel, Sir Walter (Sir Walter de Poix), Norman knight; accidentally kills William Rufus and flees the country (1100), **18**, 226.

Tyrrhenians, Greek name for the Etrurians; make war on Rome (510 B.C.), **5**, 90; name applied to Lemnian Pelasgians, **3**, 105.

Tyrsenus, mythical founder of Etruria, **2**, 429.

Tzachas, emir of Smyrna; assumes title of emperor (1092); murdered, **7**, 262.

Tzaconians, Greek sailors in Byzantine fleet (1261), **7**, 309, 313.

Tzans, mountain tribe of Colchis; alliance with Justinian (fifth century), **7**, 121.

Tzaragrad, Russian name for Constantinople, q. v.

U

- Uah-ab-Ra (Apries or Hophra)**, king of Egypt 589–570 B.C., **1**, 62; aids Tyre, **1**, 176; Ionians and Carians under, **1**, 187; subdues Cyrene, **1**, 188–190, 450; Nebuchadrezzar defeats, **2**, 119, 120; repulsed by Greeks, **3**, 206; identified with Apries, **2**, 286, 600.
- Ualli**, king of Man ca. 664 B.C.; submits to Assyria, **1**, 428.
- Uasarken I**, king of Egypt XXIInd dynasty, **1**, 173.
- Uasarken II**, king of Egypt XXIInd dynasty, **1**, 173.
- Uasarken III**, king of Egypt XXIInd dynasty, **1**, 75, 174–176, 179.
- Uat'-nar**, pre-historic king of Lower Egypt, **1**, 89.
- Uauat**, Egyptian tribe, **1**, 111.
- Uazed**, king of Egypt XVth dynasty, **1**, 105.
- Uazmes** (sixteenth century B.C.), Egyptian prince, **1**, 133.
- Ubaldo**, bishop of Ostia, see **Lucius III**.
- Ubashi**, khan of Kalmucks; leads migration (1774), **17**, 384 seq.
- Uberti**, Florentine family; feud with Buondelmonti (1215), **9**, 87, 88; heads Ghibelline faction (1215), **9**, 89.
- Uberti, Fazio de'**, see **Fazio de' Uberti**.
- Ubii**, Germanic tribe; colonise Gaul, **6**, 59, 60; **7**, 459; Romans invade country of (55 B.C.), **5**, 523.
- Ucciali**, Treaty of, between Italy and Abyssinia (1889); Menelek repudiates (1893), **9**, 632.
- Uechtritz, Baron von**, German explorer; leads expedition in Africa (1893), **15**, 560.
- Ueland, Ole**, Norwegian politician; member of Storting (1833–1867), **16**, 476.
- Ugarte, Count**, Austrian finance minister (1812), **14**, 568.
- Ugbaru**, see **Gobryas**.
- Ugliecha**, Servian prince; wars against Turks (1366), **24**, 193.
- Ugelino**, see **Gregory IX**.
- Ugolino**, Count, see **Gheradesca**.
- Ugolino, Buzzacherino de Sismundi**, Pisan admiral; defeats Genoese fleet (1241), **9**, 94.
- Ugoni, Philip**, podesta of Bologna (1249), **9**, 98.
- Ugguccione dà Fagginea**, Ghibelline chief of Pisa (fourteenth century), **9**, 133.
- Uhada**, Moorish vizir in Spain; replaces Hisham II on throne, **8**, 236, 237.
- Uhlefeld or Ulefeld**, Korfits or Cornifex, Count (d. 1664), Danish courtier; aspires to Danish throne, **16**, 361.
- Uhrich, Jean Jacques Alexis** (1802–1881), French soldier; defends Strasburg (1870), **13**, 174.
- Uigurs**, primitive Turkish nation, **24**, 259.
- Uitenbogaard, Jan** (1557–1650), Dutch Remonstrant minister; mediates between Maurice and Barneveld, **13**, 556.
- Uitlanders**, foreign residents of the Transvaal Republic; grievances, **22**, 295; petition to Kruger rejected, **22**, 296; manifesto, **22**, 297; petition to Queen Victoria (1899), **22**, 300.
- Ukinzer (Chinzeros)**, king of Babylon (ca. 731 B.C.); at war with Assyria, **1**, 330, 334, 394.
- Ukraine**, district in Russia; ceded to Russia (1667), **24**, 55; ceded to Turkey (ca. 1684), **24**, 59.
- Uldin**, king of the Huns (401 A.D.); defeats Gainas, **7**, 38.
- Ulemas**, religious and judicial corps in Islam; organisation, **24**, 334; exempted from taxes by Suleiman I, **24**, 363.
- Ulfila** (311–381 A.D.), Gothic bishop; mission to the Goths, **6**, 521.
- Ulf Jarl** (d. 1027 A.D.), Danish nobleman; marries sister of Canute the Great, **16**, 47; saves Canute's life, **16**, 49; death of, **16**, 49.
- Ulfjot** (tenth century), Icelandic legislator; draws up code of laws (928 A.D.), **16**, 123; magistrate of Iceland, **16**, 124.
- Ullusunu**, king of Man (ca. 316 B.C.); submits to Sargon II, **1**, 399.
- Ulm**, town in Württemberg, Germany; siege of (1376), **14**, 189.
- Ulm**, Capitulation of, the surrender of Austrian army to Napoleon (1805), **12**, 544; **14**, 537; **17**, 447.
- Ulpian** (d. ca. 228 A.D.), Roman jurist; made assessor by Papinian, **6**, 389; made praetorian prefect, **6**, 401; death, **6**, 401.
- Ulpian Library**, at Rome; established by Trajan, **6**, 269, 347.
- Ulpian Crinitus**, Roman senator and general (ca. 260 A.D.); adopts Aurelian, **6**, 421.
- Ulpian Julianus** (d. 218 A.D.), praetorian prefect; sent against Bassianus, **6**, 395.
- Ulpian Marcellus**, Roman governor of Britain 182 A.D., **18**, 19.
- Ulric**, marquis of Tuscany; attacks Siena (1144), **9**, 41.
- Ulrica Eleonora** (1688–1744), queen of Sweden, sister of Charles XII; marries Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, **16**, 396; regent during exile of Charles, **16**, 389; signs constitution, stripping sovereign of power, **16**, 397; **17**, 302; appointed queen (1718), **16**, 396; **17**, 302; concessions of, to enemies of Sweden, **16**, 398; resigns throne to husband (1720), **16**, 397.
- Ulrica Eleonora of Denmark** (1656–1693),

- queen of Charles XI of Sweden; marries Charles (1676), **16**, 342, 369.
- Ulrica Louisa** (1720-1782), queen of Adolphus Frederick of Sweden, sister of Frederick the Great, **16**, 401, 402.
- Ulrich of Ratisbon**, reforms monastery of Cluny (twelfth century), **14**, 92.
- Ulrich von Hutten**, see Hutten.
- Ulrich**, duke of Württemberg (1487-1550); war with Swabian League, **14**, 249; wrested from duchy, **14**, 272; Württemberg restored to, **14**, 272.
- Ulrich**, duke of Brunswick; marriage of, to Anna, princess of Russia (1739), **17**, 339.
- Ulrike**, see Ulrica.
- Ulster**, province of Ireland; Scots invade, **21**, 333; conquered by Scots, **21**, 335; revolt of Shane O'Neill (1560), **21**, 406; industries, **21**, 436.
- Ulster, Plantation or Settlement of**, settlement of a part of Ulster with English and Scotch colonists (1608-1611), **21**, 419.
- Ulster Rebellion**, outbreak of Irish in Ulster against English settlers (1641), **21**, 421.
- Uludj Ali** (Kilidj Ali), Turkish admiral (sixteenth century); at Lepanto (1571), **9**, 473; **24**, 368; organises fleet after Lepanto, **24**, 368; reconquers Tunis, **24**, 369.
- Ulule**, king of Babylonia; identified with Shalmaneser IV, **1**, 395.
- Ulu Makhmet**, Tatar khan (fifteenth century), **17**, 158.
- Ulysses** (*Odysseus*), legendary Greek hero, **3**, 90, 91, 96, 97, 484; **4**, 433.
- Umachiri**, battle of (1815), **23**, 585.
- Umbahabua** (seventh century B.C.), Elamite prince, **1**, 435.
- Umberto**, see Humbert.
- Umbrenus**, Publius, a Roman; in Catiline conspiracy (63 B.C.), **5**, 488.
- Umbria**, former district of Italy; wars with Romans, **5**, 192-196, 199; submits to Rome, **5**, 210; condition under Roman rule, **5**, 407; aids Rome in Social War, **5**, 412; language and inscriptions, **5**, 49.
- Um Kolthum** (seventh century A.D.), second daughter of Mohammed; marriage, **8**, 118.
- Umfraville**, **Gilbert de**, earl of Angus, Scotch noble; betrays Wallace (1298), **21**, 76.
- Umfraville**, **Ingelram de**, Scotch noble; fined for complicity in Wallace's rebellion (1305), **21**, 84; at battle of Bannockburn (1314), **21**, 101.
- Ummanigash**, king of Elam; invades Chaldea, (657 B.C.), **1**, 432.
- Umman-manda**, see Cimmerians.
- Umman-minanu** (seventh century B.C.), king of Elam, **1**, 413.
- Unam Sanctam**, bull promulgated by Boniface VIII, asserting temporal and spiritual authority of pope (1302), **8**, 619.
- Unaoo**, town in British India; captured by British (1857), **22**, 185.
- Uncas** (d. ca. 1682), Mohegan sachem; aids in destruction of Pequots (1637), **23**, 106; captures Miantonomoh, **23**, 115.
- Uncle Tom's Cabin**, novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe, directed against slavery; influence of, **23**, 386.
- Underhill**, John (d. 1672), American colonial soldier; commands forces of New Netherlands in warfare with Indians (1643-1644), **23**, 12-13.
- Unholy Alliance**, alliance formed in 1764 between Prussia and Russia, **24**, 414.
- Uniates**, members of the Greek Church who had submitted to the supremacy of the pope; reunited with the Orthodox Greek Church in Russia (1839), **17**, 557.
- Uniformity Acts**: 1. Act passed by English Parliament (1549), establishing uniformity of religious service, **19**, 210; 2. Act passed by English parliament (1662), establishing Episcopal religion; provisions, **20**, 239.
- Unigenitus Dei Filius**, papal bull (1713), condemning Jansenists; effect of, **11**, 629; **14**, 285.
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- Union, Acts of**: 1. Statute uniting kingdoms of England and Scotland (1707); agitation preceding, **20**, 478-479; approved, **20**, 479; 2. Statute uniting kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland (1801); preparation for, **21**, 443; provisions, **21**, 444.
- Union**, Louis Firmin de Carvajal, Count de la (1752-1794), Spanish soldier; attacked by Pichegru, **12**, 386.
- Unionists**, see Liberal Unionists.
- United Irishmen**, Irish reform society founded by Wolfe Tone in 1791; origin, **21**, 437; relation to French Revolution, **21**, 439-440; concludes treaty with France, **21**, 439; betrayed by Reynolds, **21**, 441; object of, **21**, 457.
- United Netherlands**, see Netherlands.
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- United States of America**, main treatment, **22**, 397-651; **23**, xv-xxxv, 1-491; **22**, Book I, Chapter I, the discoverers of America, 397-451; Chapter II, the army of explorers, 452-501; Chapter III, the Indians, 502-530; Chapter IV, the first colonies, 531-566; Chapter V, Virginia and Maryland to the Restoration (1606-1660), 567-608; Chapter VI, the founding of New England (1607-1635), 609-651; *The Essentials of American Diplomacy*, special essay by Albert Bushnell Hart, **23**, xv-xxvi; *Some Important Aspects of the American Revolution*, special essay by A. C. McLaughlin, xxvii-xxxv; Book II, Chapter I, later colonial and national periods, 1-64; Chapter II, the French colonies, 65-89; Chapter III, Roger Williams; and New England under the Commonwealth (1630-1660), 90-120; Chapter IV, Virginia and Maryland after the Restoration (1660-1710), 121-138; Chapter V, the northern colonies after the Restoration (1660-1744), 139-178; Chapter VI, the French and Indian Wars (1689-

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United States, American frigate; under command of Decatur takes British frigate *Macedonian* (1812), 23, 335.

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Unkiar-Skelessi, town in Asia Minor; treaty of (1833), 17, 561; 24, 452.

Unser Fritz, popular name applied to Frederick III of Germany, 15, 542.

Upanishads, Hindu religious treatises; philosophy and characteristics of, 2, 491, 501, 529, 536.

Upington, Sir Thomas (1844-), South African politician; premier of Cape Colony (1884-1886), 22, 271-272.

Upsala, city in Sweden; Thing of (1018), 16, 91; diet of (1654), 16, 330.

Ur, ancient Babylonian kingdom; people, 1, 322, 325, 327, 359-360; dynasty, 1, 324, 363; campaigns against, 1, 324, 326, 355; kings, 1, 362-363.

Uraias (d. 541 A.D.), Gothic soldier; besieges Rimini, 7, 406; death, 7, 410.

Upper Canada, old name for present province of Ontario; foundation laid by American loyalists (1786), 22, 328; separated from Lower Canada, 22, 328-329.

Urartu, ancient name of Armenia, land of the Nairi; identified with Ararat, 1, 365; identified with Chaldea, 1, 392-393; war with Assyria, 1, 388, 393-398; 2, 584; conquered by Medes, 1, 442-443; writing of people of, 2, 420; war with Scythians, 2, 631; Jeremiah on, 2, 584-585.

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Urban II (Udo or Eudes) (d. 1099), pope 1088-1099; pontificate, 8, 601; furthers first crusade, 7, 653; 8, 330, 331, 333.

Urban III (Uberto Crivelli), pope 1185-1187; lives away from Rome, 8, 607; death, 8, 380.

Urban IV (Jacques Pantaleon), pope 1261-1264; pontificate, 8, 616; proclaims crusade against Michael VIII, 7, 312; opposes Manfred of Sicily, 9, 108; regulates ecclesiastical affairs in Denmark, 16, 174.

Urban V (Guillaume de Grimoard) (d. 1370),

- pope 1362–1370; pontificate, **8**, 629; Joannes (V) Palæologus, appeals to, **7**, 330; forms league against the Visconti, **9**, 247; approves of work of St. Bridget, **16**, 198; death, **16**, 198.
- Urban VI** (Bartolommeo Prignani), pope 1378–1389; schism in church under, **8**, 629, 630, 631; **9**, 249; **14**, 193; opposes Joanna of Naples, **9**, 233.
- Urban VII** (Giovanni Battista Castagna), pope 1590; short pontificate, **9**, 481.
- Urban VIII** (Maffeo Barberini) (1568–1644), pope 1623–1644; pontificate, **9**, 492, 493; supports France against England (1627), **19**, 546.
- Urban**, a Wallachian artillerist; casts a cannon for Muhammed II (1452), **7**, 343; **24**, 328.
- Urbicus**, Lollius, legate of Antoninus Pius; builds wall across Britain (140 A.D.), **21**, 4.
- Urbina, José María**, radical leader in Ecuador; becomes president (1852), **23**, 614.
- Urbino**, Duchy of, a former duchy comprising Urbino, Pesaro, and other nearby places; annexed by the papal states (1631), **9**, 493.
- Urbino**, Dukes of, see **Medici**, Lorenzo II de, and Montefeltro.
- Urgel**, Count of, Spanish nobleman; defeated by Ferdinand I of Aragon (1413), **10**, 107.
- Ur-gur**, king of Ur 3200–3150 B.C.; builds temples, **1**, 362.
- Uri**, Swiss canton; early history, **16**, 546; charter, **16**, 547; seal, **16**, 547; enters "Everlasting League" (1291), **16**, 551; purchases Bellinzona (1418), **16**, 585; cabals (1813), **17**, 33; joins conservative side (1833), **17**, 38; enters Sonderbund (1845), **17**, 39; seizes St. Gotthard passes (1847), **17**, 41.
- Uriah**, Hittite warrior; employed by David, **2**, 65, 391; assassinated (ca. 990 B.C.), **2**, 65, 93–94.
- Uriu**, Admiral, Japanese naval officer; destroys Russian cruisers (1904), **17**, 622, 24, 658.
- Urkagina**, king of Shirpula; dynasty of (4500 B.C.), **1**, 352–353; builds canals, **1**, 355; adopts old language, **1**, 359.
- Urlumma**, patesi of Gishban; invades Shirpula (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355; defeated by Entemena, **1**, 355.
- Ur-Nina** (d. 4290 B.C.), king of Shirpula; founds dynasty (4300 B.C.), **1**, 352–353; family, **1**, 353; builds temples, **1**, 350.
- Ur-Ningirsu**, king of Ur (2700 B.C.); reign, **1**, 363.
- Urosh the Great (Stephen IV)**, king of Servia 1241–1276; reign, **24**, 190; marital alliances of, **24**, 190.
- Urosh III (Stephen VII)**, king of Servia 1321–1336; reign, **24**, 191.
- Urosh V**, king of Servia 1356–1367; reign, **24**, 193.
- Urquiza, Justo José** (1800–1871), Argentine general and politician; victorious at battles of Montevideo and Montecaseros, **23**, 618.
- Urraca** (d. 1126), queen of Castile; at war with Alfonso of Aragon, **10**, 58.
- Ursalimum**, see Jerusalem.
- Ursel** of Boliol, see Boliol.
- Ursicinus** (fourth century A.D.), Roman general; war against Sapor, **6**, 480; loses rank (355 A.D.), **6**, 481.
- Ursu**, see Rusas.
- Ursus**, duke of Venice (ca. 730 A.D.); aids Eutychius against Lombards, **7**, 206.
- Urtaki** (d. ca. 663 B.C.), king of Elam; invades Babylonia, **1**, 428; defeated by Assurbanapal, **1**, 429.
- Uruguay or República Oriental del Uruguay**, or **Banda Oriental**, republic in South America; settlement, **23**, 565–566; temporal dominion of Jesuits in, **10**, 524; revolution in, **23**, 592–593; Portuguese intervention in (1816), **23**, 593–594; becomes part of Brazil (1821), **23**, 594; becomes independent (1828), **23**, 595–596; recent history, **23**, 617–619.
- Uru-Malik**, a Canaanite; rules Palestine for Assyria (ca. 3000 B.C.), **1**, 362.
- Urumush**, see Alusharshid.
- Urusalim**, see Jerusalem.
- Urzaguddu**, king of Kish; campaigns (ca. 3850 B.C.), **1**, 357.
- Urzana**, king of Muzazir; defeated by Sargon II (715 B.C.), **1**, 399.
- Usaphaides**, see Hesep-ti.
- Usbeg**, khan of Kiptchak (d. 1342); sends embassy to China (1336), **24**, 295; influence in Russia, **17**, 145–146.
- Usbeks or Uzbeks**, a Turkish people of central Asia; language of, **24**, 258.
- Uscochi**, pirates of the Adriatic; allies of Austria (1615), **9**, 514; depredations, **9**, 514–516; occasion hostilities between Venice and Austria, **9**, 515–516.
- Usedom**, Count Karl Georg Ludwig Guido von (1805–1884), Prussian diplomat; plan of campaign in Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 24.
- Usercheres**, see Us-kaf.
- User-en-Ra**, king of Egypt 3433–3466 B.C.; reign, **1**, 99.
- User-ka-f**, see Us-kaf.
- Usersten I**, king of Egypt 2446–2400 B.C.; life, **1**, 110–111; appointed co-regent, **1**, 111; founds Karnak, **1**, 116; heroism, **1**, 138.
- Usersten II**, king of Egypt 2370–2340 B.C.; reign, **1**, 112.
- Usersten III**, king of Egypt 2340–2305 B.C.; reign, **1**, 112.
- Ushant**, island off coast of France; naval battle of (1794), **12**, 381–382; **21**, 455.
- Usipetes or Usipites**, German tribe; migration of, **5**, 521; wars with Romans (15 A.D.), **6**, 60, 71.
- Us-kaf (Usercheres, User-ka-f)**, king of Egypt 3566–3533 B.C.; founds fifth dynasty, **1**, 98–99.
- Usoos**, Phoenician god; identified with Esau, **2**, 53.
- Usselinx**, Willem (1567–1647), merchant of Antwerp; proposes a West India Com-

- pany (1591), **22**, 498; originates Dutch settlements in America, **23**, 3; receives charter for Swedish trading company (1626), **23**, 9.
- Ussher**, James (1581–1656), Irish prelate, archbishop of Armagh; urges prosecution of peasants (1622), **21**, 420.
- Utah**, a state of the United States; organised as a territory (1850), **23**, 379; admitted to the Union (1896), **23**, 486.
- Utians** (Jutija), Persian tribe, **2**, 569.
- Utica**, city in Africa; colonised by Phoenicians, **2**, 308; dependent on Carthage, **2**, 308; plundered by mercenaries (239 B.C.), **5**, 233; siege by Scipio (204 B.C.), **5**, 284–286; Cato governs (47–46 B.C.), **5**, 554–556; Cæsar enters, **5**, 561; statue erected to Cato, **5**, 561.
- Ultraquists**, see *Calixtenes*.
- Utrecht**, city in the Netherlands; an Episcopalian see (ca. 695), **13**, 277; power of bishops, **13**, 277, 278, 279, 376; rivalry with Holland, **13**, 278, 289; defeats Count Dirk (1200), **13**, 289; insurrection (1256), **13**, 300–301; siege of (1345), **13**, 335; ceded to Charles V, **13**, 369; signs pacification of Ghent (1576), **13**, 464; enters Dutch Union (1579), **13**, 472–474; congress at (1712), **13**, 651.
- Utrecht, Congress of** (1690), gathering of delegates to oppose Louis XIV; results, **13**, 643.
- Utrecht, Peace of**, compact concluded between European powers after War of Spanish Succession; signature (1713), **9**, 52; **13**, 652; France and Spain renounce mutual rights to throne, **11**, 627; effect on German prestige, **14**, 422; action of England, **20**, 487–488; advantages to conquerors, **14**, 416–417; broken by England, **14**, 9.
- Utrecht, Union of** (1579), compact to secure Dutch independence; formation, **10**, 243; **13**, 472–474; importance, **13**, 284.
- Uvadza**, see *Uxians*.
- Uvarov**, Count Sergei (1785–1855), Russian statesman and scholar; made minister of public instruction (1832), **17**, 555.
- Uxbridge**, town in England; peace negotiations between Parliamentary and Royalist commissioners at (1645), **20**, 32–33.
- Uxians** (Uvadza, Chuzistan), Persian tribe, **2**, 569.
- Uyésugi**, noble family of Japan; unable to pacify empire (fifteenth century), **24**, 588.
- Uzbegs**, see *Usbegs*.
- Uzdemir Osman Pacha**, see *Osman Pacha*.
- Uzziah**, see *Azariah*.

V

- Vaca, Cabeza de, see *Cabeza de Vaca*.
 Vaca de Castro, Christoval (1492–1562), Spanish jurist; investigates Pizarro's abuses in Peru, **23**, 551; governor of Peru, **23**, 559.
- Vaccæans, Spanish tribe; subdued by Carthage (220 B.C.), **5**, 238.
- Vachero, Giulio Cesare (d. 1628), Italian merchant of Genoa; conspires against the oligarchy, **9**, 510.
- Vaddas, aborigines of Ceylon, **2**, 489.
- Vadier, Marc Guillaume (1736–1828), French revolutionist; draws up accusation against Robespierre, **12**, 340.
- Vadstena, convent in southern Sweden; founded by St. Bridget (1344), **16**, 197–199; burned, **16**, 201.
- Vahi (fourth century B.C.), king of Armenia; defeated by Alexander the Great, **2**, 420.
- Vahyazdata, a Persian impostor (520 B.C.), **2**, 607.
- Vaiani, Paolo, podesta of Florence (ca. 1350); resists turbulent nobles, **9**, 328.
- Vaisyas, Hindu third caste; formation, **2**, 477; duties and privileges, **2**, 511; marriage customs, **2**, 518; transmigration of **2**, 534.
- Vaivaswata, see *Satyavrata*.
- Vala, city of India, ancient Valabhi, *q. v.*
- Vala, Numonius, Roman cavalry officer under Varus (9 A.D.), **6**, 68.
- Valabhi, 1, ancient city of India; 2, ancient dynasty of India, **2**, 500.
- Valais (Wallis), canton of Switzerland, comprising the upper Rhone valley and mountains; church established (fourth century), **16**, 533; invaded from Italy, **16**, 585, 586; popular insurrection (1420), **16**, 586; alliance with Bern, **16**, 599; subject to France under Napoleon, **17**, 27; re-united to Switzerland (1815), **17**, 34.
- Valangin, Duke of, see Berthier, Alexandre.
- Valazé, Charles Dufriche (1751–1793), French revolutionist; suicide, **12**, 326.
- Val de Grâce, Jean Baptiste du, see Clootz.
- Valdemar or Waldemar (I) "the Great" (1131–1182), king of Denmark 1157–1182; claims province of Vikia (Vigen), **16**, 110; claims Danish crown, **16**, 148–149; becomes king, **16**, 150; conquests, **16**, 150–153; laws, **16**, 154.
- Valdemar (II) "the Victorious" (1170–1241), king of Denmark 1202–1241; invades Holstein, **16**, 157; becomes king, **16**, 158; conquests, **16**, 160–162; captivity and ransom, **16**, 162–164; death, **16**, 165.
- Valdemar (III or IV), "Atterdag," king of Denmark 1340–1375; reign, **16**, 181–186; wins Denmark from Holstein, **16**, 180–181; aids Magnus II of Sweden, **16**, 194, 195; war with Hanseatic cities, **14**, 187; **16**, 185.
- Valdemar I, king of Sweden 1250–1279; reign, **16**, 190–192.
- Valdemar (d. 1231), prince of Denmark, son of Valdemar II, **16**, 164, 165, 169.
- Valdemar (d. 1257), prince of Denmark; invested with duchy of Schleswig, **16**, 172; death, **16**, 174.
- Valdemar, son of Knud V, Danish bishop; imprisoned (1194), **16**, 156–157; enmity to Valdemar II, **16**, 163.
- Valdemar, son of Eric, duke of Schleswig; minority, **16**, 175; regent of Denmark (1286), **16**, 176.
- Valdemar (d. 1307), Swedish prince, brother of Birger, **16**, 193.
- Valdemar, duke of Schleswig, sometimes known as Valdemar III of Denmark; occupies Danish throne during exile of Christopher II (ca. 1326), **16**, 179; rival of Valdemar "Atterdag" (1340), **16**, 181.
- Val-de-Junquera, in Spain; battle of (921 A.D.), **10**, 44.
- Val-des-Dunes, plain in northern France; battle of (1046), **11**, 26.
- Valdivia, Pedro de (1500–1554), Spanish soldier; conqueror of Chili, **23**, 552, 565.
- Valée, Count Sylvain Charles (1773–1846), French soldier; in war with Arabs, **13**, 69.
- Valençay, town in northern France; treaty of (1813) between Ferdinand III of Spain and Napoleon I, **10**, 371.
- Valence, Aymer de, see Pembroke, Earl of.
- Valencia, province in Spain; a Roman colony (138 B.C.), **5**, 319, 450; taken from the Arabs (1238), **5**, 253; **10**, 94; united to Aragon, Barcelona, and Majorca, **10**, 99; subdued by Pedro IV of Aragon, **10**, 101; enforced baptism of Moors of, **10**, 224.
- Valencia, General, Mexican soldier; defeated at Contreras (1847), **23**, 375.
- Valenciennes, town in France; sieges of (1567), **13**, 409; (1656), **11**, 517; (1677), **11**, 587.
- Valencourt, Mathieu de (d. 1205), soldier of Emperor Baldwin I, **7**, 293.
- Valens (328–378 A.D.), Roman and Byzantine emperor; associate of Valentinian (364 A.D.), **6**, 518–524; persecutions of, **6**, 520; war with Goths, **6**, 521–524.
- Valens, Roman soldier; defeated by Goths (409 A.D.), **6**, 555; treachery to Honoriūs, **6**, 558.
- Valens, Aurelius Valerius (d. 314 A.D.), Roman soldier; colleague of Licinius in war with Constantine, **6**, 444.

Valens, Fabius (d. 69 A.D.), Roman soldier; aids Vitellius against Otho, **6**, 227; declares in favour of Vespasian, **6**, 229.

Valens, Julius (d. 251 A.D.), Roman noble; declared emperor and slain, **6**, 414.

Valens, P. Valerius, Roman governor of Greece (ca. 260 A.D.); proclaimed emperor, **6**, 419.

Valens, Vectius (d. 48 A.D.); paramour of Messalina, **6**, 173–174.

Valentia, modern **Valence**, town in Gaul; destroyed by Goths (412 A.D.), **6**, 569.

Valentia, Spanish province, see **Valencia**.

Valentin, Justinian's ambassador to the Avars (ca. 557 A.D.), **7**, 120.

Valentinian I, (Flavius Valentinianus) (321–375 A.D.), Roman emperor 364–375 A.D., **6**, 516–520; promotes authority of pope, **8**, 523.

Valentinian II, Roman emperor 375–392 A.D.; colleague of Gratian, **6**, 520; flight to Thessalonica, **6**, 526; protected by Theodosius, **6**, 534; death, **6**, 527.

Valentinian III (Flavius Placidus Valentinianus), Roman emperor 425–455 A.D.; reign, **6**, 574–597; battle of Châlons, **6**, 587; murders Aëtius, **6**, 595; treaty with Genseric, **6**, 599.

Valentinois, Duchesse de, see **Poitiers, Diane de**.

Valeria, sister of Publicola; in attempt to reconcile Coriolanus (ca. 490 B.C.), **5**, 148.

Valerian (Publius Aurelius Licinius Valerianus) (d. ca. 269), Roman emperor 253–260; elected censor, **6**, 414; reign, **6**, 415–417; defeat and capture, by Persians, **6**, 417; **8**, 78; and Claudius, **6**, 420; and Aurelian, **6**, 421; and Probus, **6**, 428.

Valerian, Byzantine soldier; reinforces Belisarius (537 A.D.), **7**, 404.

Valerian law, Roman law regulating appeals (509 B.C.), **5**, 122.

Valerianus Pætus, a Galatian; put to death by Elagabalus (ca. 218 A.D.), **6**, 397.

Valerii, early Roman patrician family; protectors of the plebs, **5**, 125; introduce secular festival, **6**, 99.

Valerio-Horatian laws, Roman laws adopted 449 B.C.; the Magna Charta of the plebs, **5**, 139, 335.

Valerius, Marcus, Roman soldier, brother of Publicola; at the battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 94.

Valerius, Publius, see **Publicola**.

Valerius Potitus, L., Roman consul 449 B.C.; revision of the Twelve Tables in consulate of, **5**, 138–139.

Valerius Potitus, L., Roman master of horse (390 B.C.), **5**, 163.

Valette, Jean Louis de Nogaret de la, see **Épernon**.

Valette, Jean Parisot de la, see **La Valette**.

Valette, Louis de Nogaret de la, see **La Valette**.

Valhalla, in Scandinavian mythology the home of the gods, **6**, 59; **16**, 24, 26.

Valkiala, town in Finland; battle of (1790), **17**, 403.

Valkyries, goddesses of battle in Scandinavian mythology, **6**, 59.

Vallandigham, Clement Laird (1820–1871), American politician; arrest and banishment, **23**, 449–450.

Valley Forge, village in Pennsylvania; sufferings of the Continental Army at, during winter of 1777–1778, **23**, 267.

Vallière, Louise de la, see **La Vallière**.

Valmy, village in France; battle of (1792), **12**, 280; **14**, 507; **15**, 270.

Valmy, Duke of, see **Kellermann**.

Valognes, town near Cherbourg, France; Treaty of (1355), **11**, 128.

Valois, ancient territory of France; Philip II unites to crown of France (1215), **11**, 74.

Valois, House of, French dynasty; direct line, Philip VI to Charles VIII (1328–1498), **11**, 98–293; collateral branch of Valois-Orleans, Louis XII to Henry III (1498–1589), **11**, 292–394; genealogical table, **11**, 380.

Valor, Ferdinand de, see **Muhammed ben Humeya**.

Valtellina, **Valtelline** or **Val Tellina**, region in northern Italy; revolt against Grisons (1620), **16**, 644; Spaniards in, **16**, 645, 646.

Van Artevelde, see **Artevelde**.

Van Buren, Martin (1782–1862), American statesman, eighth president of the United States; elected vice-president (1832), **23**, 360; elected president (1837), **23**, 362; troubles with Canada, **23**, 367; candidate of "Free-Soil" party, 1848, **23**, 377.

Vancouver, riots at (1907), **22**, 346.

Van Cuyl, president-commissary of New Netherlands; settles on site of Albany, about 1642, **23**, 14.

Vandals, a powerful branch of the Germanic race; main treatment, **6**, 598–602; defeat by Marcus Aurelius (169 A.D.), **6**, 297; by Aurelian (271 A.D.), **6**, 422; colonised in Thrace (278 A.D.), **6**, 430; war with Goths (332–337 A.D.), **6**, 463–464; invade Gaul (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; defeat by Majorian (458 A.D.), **6**, 607–609; Huns force across the Rhine, **7**, 46, 48; invade Spain, **10**, 15; overrun Portugal, **10**, 427; conquered by Wallia, **6**, 570, 598; enter Africa, **6**, 576–579; **10**, 16; capture Carthage, **2**, 325; wars with Eastern Empire, **7**, 61, 87–98, 125–127; slight influence of, on Italy, **7**, 426.

Van Dam, Rip (1662–1736), acting colonial governor of New York, **23**, 166, 167.

Vandamme, Dominique Joseph (1770–1830), French general; at battle of Hondschoote, **12**, 364; surrenders at Kulm, **12**, 604; **14**, 575; **15**, 316.

Van der Donck, Adrian, schout-fiscal of New Netherlands; espouses cause of popular liberty (1642), **23**, 14, 16, 17, 21.

Van Diemen's Land, see **Tasmania**.

Van Dorn, Earl (1820–1863), American soldier in Confederate service; appointed to command of Confederate Trans-Mississippi forces, **23**, 422; in battle of Pea Ridge, **23**, 427; defeated by Rosecrans at battle of Corinth (1862), **23**, 434.

- Vandyke or Van Dyck, Sir Anthony** (1599–1641), Flemish painter; Fromentius' estimate of, **13**, 601 seq.
- Vane, Sir Henry** (1589–1654), English statesman; as treasurer under Charles I states the king's position to the Short Parliament, **19**, 578.
- Vane, Sir Henry or Harry** (1612–1662), English statesman; governor of Massachusetts, **23**, 99 seq.; finds papers incriminating Strafford, **19**, 587; supports abolition of bishops, **19**, 600; adds clause to Solemn League and Covenant, **20**, 17; works for commonwealth, **20**, 91; opposes Cromwell, **20**, 131; trial and death, **20**, 241; **23**, 140.
- Vangiones**, a German tribe; adopt Roman customs, **6**, 59; colonise Gaul, **7**, 459.
- Vannes**, town of France; siege of (1342), **11**, 110.
- Vannius**, a chief of the Quadi and king of the Suevi in Moravia 19–50 A.D.; defeat and overthrow, **6**, 77.
- Van Olden-Barneveld, Jan**, see Barneveld, Jan van Olden.
- Van Rensselaer, Killian** (1595–1644), Dutch merchant, first patroon of Rensselaerwick; buys land near Albany, N. Y., **23**, 7.
- Van Rensselaer, Stephen** (1765–1839), American soldier and politician; at battle of Queenstown (1812), **23**, 333.
- Vansittart, Henry** (1732–1770), English agent in Bengal; succeeds Clive (1763), **22**, 67; concludes treaty with Mir Kasim, **22**, 68.
- Van Twiller, Wouter or Walter** (ca. 1580–ca. 1646), Dutch governor of New Amsterdam 1638–1637, **23**, 8.
- Varahamihira** (ca. 510–560 A.D.), Indian astronomer and architect, **2**, 502.
- Varahran and Varanes**, see Bahram.
- Varangian Guard**, body-guard to Byzantine emperors (eleventh century), **7**, 275, 307.
- Vardanes**, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XXI.
- Varela**, place in Finland; Treaty of (1790), **17**, 404.
- Varennes**, Flight to, flight of Louis XVI and royal family to Varennes-en-Argonne, in attempt to escape from France (1791), **12**, 239–242.
- Varius** (Q. Varius Hydrida), Roman tribune 90 B.C.; impeaches nobles, **5**, 412.
- Varius Rufus, Lucius** (ca. 74–ca. 14 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 648.
- Varna or Warna**, seaport in Bulgaria; Turks defeat Hungarians near (1444), **24**, 42, 195, 323–324; taken by Russians (1828), **17**, 544.
- Varay, Sir Edmund** (d. 1642), English royalist soldier; buried at Edgehill, **20**, 8.
- Varro, Caius Terentius**, Roman consul 216 B.C.; defeated at battle of Cannæ, **5**, 253–256; treatment by Romans, **5**, 257.
- Varro, L. Visellius**, Roman consul 24 A.D.; accuses Silius, **6**, 144.
- Varro, Marcus Terentius** (116–28 B.C.), Roman antiquary, grammarian and philosopher; as legate of Pompey in Spain, **5**, 535; life and literary career, **5**, 645; theory, concerning the *seculum*, **6**, 100.
- Varronian, Count** (fourth century A.D.), Roman soldier; father of Emperor Jovian, **6**, 510.
- Varronian** (b. ca. 364 A.D.), son of Emperor Jovian; fate of, **6**, 516.
- Vartan** (seventh century A.D.), Roman general; defeated by Mohammedans, **7**, 180.
- Varuna**, Hindu deity, **2**, 530.
- Varus, Publius Atius** (d. 45 B.C.), Roman soldier, adherent of Pompey; as governor of Africa, **5**, 536, 555; escape after battle of Thapsus, **5**, 566; death at battle of Munda, **5**, 568.
- Varus, Publius Quintilius** (d. 9 A.D.), Roman soldier; as proconsul in Syria, **6**, 139; as governor of Germany, **6**, 64–65; campaign against Arminius, **6**, 66–68; defeat and death, **6**, 68.
- Vasa**, place in Finland; battle of (1808), **17**, 458.
- Vasa, Eric Johansson** (d. 1520), father of Gustavus I; as senator, **16**, 223.
- Vasa, Gustavus Ericsson**, see Gustavus I.
- Vasconcellos, Miguel** (d. 1641), Portuguese statesman; death, **10**, 512.
- Vasconcellos, Zacarias de**, Brazilian statesman; forms short-lived liberal ministry (1862), **23**, 660; ministry of 1864, **23**, 660; forms new liberal ministry (1866), **23**, 660.
- Vascones**, see Gascons.
- Vasili I (II)**, grand-duke of Moscow 1389–1425; reign, **17**, 156–158; acquires Suzdal, **17**, 156; removes ikon from Vladimir to Moscow, **17**, 157; marriage, **17**, 158; death, **17**, 158.
- Vasili II (III)**, grand-duke of Moscow 1425–1462; reign, **17**, 158–165; contest with Iuri for throne, **17**, 158; becomes "Vasili the Blind," **17**, 159; death, **17**, 160.
- Vasili III (IV)**, grand-duke of Moscow 1505–1533; reign, **17**, 184–192; at war with Lithuania, **17**, 184–186; establishes intercourse with France, **17**, 187; at war with Tatars, **17**, 188–189; death, **17**, 192; character, **17**, 184, 192.
- Vasili IV (V) (Shuiski)** (1552–1612), czar of Russia 1606–1610; reign, **17**, 229–235; organises plot against False Dmitri, **17**, 229; effects canonisation of true Demetrius, **17**, 230; defeats false Peter Feodorovitch, **17**, 231; at siege of Tula, **17**, 232; liberates Polish prisoners, **17**, 233; supported by monks, **17**, 234; deposition and death in Polish prison, **17**, 235.
- Vasilie Lupul** (seventeenth century), prince of Moldavia; reign, **24**, 142–143.
- Vasiltchikov, Count J. V.** (d. 1847), Russian statesman; presents act of serf emancipation to Alexander I, **17**, 506; made president of senate, **17**, 557.
- Vassilko** (eleventh century), Russian prince; plans invasion of Poland, **17**, 125.
- Vassy**, town in France; massacre of Protestants at (1562), **11**, 357.

Vaston (Vasto), Alphonse d'Avalos, Marquis of (1502–1544), French soldier; at battle of Tunis, **14**, 274.

Vasudeva (Bazadeo), Hindu king (1250 B.C.), **2**, 494, 497.

Vasvar, town in Hungary; treaty of (1664), **24**, 386.

Vatatzes, see Joannes III.

Vatia, Isauricus, P. Servilius (d. 44 B.C.) Roman soldier; campaigns against pirates, **5**, 465.

Vatia Isauricus, P. Servilius, son of the preceding; chosen consul (48 B.C.), **5**, 535.

Vatican Council, twentieth ecumenical council meeting in the Vatican (1869), **9**, 621.

Vaticanus, Roman god, **5**, 352.

Vatinius, Publius (d. ca. 43 B.C.), Roman politician and soldier; as tribune aids Cæsar, **5**, 502–503; chosen prætor, **5**, 508; made consul, **5**, 648.

Vatteville, Charles, Baron of, Spanish statesman; claims precedence (1661) over French ambassador at London, **11**, 564.

Vauban, Sébastien Le Prestre de (1633–1707), French soldier and military engineer; life and work, **11**, 539–540; fortifies Ath, Lille, Tournay, **11**, 571; in war with Holland, **11**, 575, 588; besieges Luxembourg, **11**, 597; in Germany, **11**, 599–600.

Vaubernier, Jeanne, see Barry.

Vaugeois, Henri Belgrand, Count of (1748–1839), French soldier; with Napoleon in Italy, **12**, 436.

Vaucelles, village in France; Truce of (1556), **11**, 346.

Vaucouleurs, town in France; Treaty of (1299) **11**, 78.

Vaud, canton of Switzerland; campaign of Bern and Fribourg in (1475–1476), **16**, 597–603; conquered by Bern (1536), **16**, 638; ceded to Bern and Fribourg by Savoy (1602), **16**, 642; declares itself independent of Bern (1798), **17**, 20; French control over, **17**, 21.

Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, Pierre François de Rigaud, Marquis de (1698–1765), French colonial governor; becomes governor of Canada, **23**, 204; surrenders, **23**, 222; defence of Canada, **12**, 66.

Vaux, in France; Louis XIV'S palace and gardens at, **11**, 530.

Veccus (d. 1298), patriarch of Constantinople; conflict with Michael VIII, **7**, 316; deposed by Andronicus II, **7**, 317, 318 note.

Veda, collective term for the ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, at the basis of which are the Vedas (Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharveda); source of early Indian history, **2**, 476; teachings, **2**, 491–492; authority, **2**, 496; called Bible of Aryans, **2**, 503; laws of Vedas, **2**, 508–519; religion of, **2**, 529–533; reward for memorising, **2**, 532; see also Manu.

Vedanta, school of Hindu philosophy, **2**, 501.

Vedas, see Veda.

Vega Real, plain in Haiti; battle of the (1495), **22**, 447.

Vegliana, town in Italy; battle of (1630), **11**, 461.

Vehmgericht, tribunal of fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; formation of, in northwestern Germany, **8**, 496.

Veii, city of ancient Italy; traditional wars with Romulus, **5**, 72, 73; aids Tarquinius (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 89; wars with Rome (483–425 B.C.), **5**, 142–143, 152–153; subjected by Rome (396 B.C.), **5**, 143–144.

Veientes, inhabitants of Veii, *q. v.*

Veintemilla, Ignacio (1830–), soldier and politician of Ecuador; revolt under, **23**, 615; presidency of (1876–1883), **23**, 615.

Velasco, José Miguel de (1795–1859), Bolivian soldier and politician; power of, **23**, 612.

Velasco, Luis de, count of Santiago and Marquis of Salinas (1539–1617?), Spanish administrator; negotiations with England, **19**, 478.

Velasquez, Diego (ca. 1465–1524), Spanish soldier and administrator; conquers Cuba (1511), **22**, 469; plans expedition to Mexico, **23**, 508; relations with Cortes, **23**, 508.

Veleda (first century A.D.), German prophetess; influence of, **6**, 58.

Velez Malaga, city in Spain; siege of (1487), **10**, 149.

Velitræ, city of Latium; families of, forced to migrate (338 B.C.), **5**, 185.

Vellore, city in India; besieged by Hyder Ali (1780–1781), **22**, 97; mutiny at (1806), **22**, 122.

Venaissin, old county of France, now included in department of Vaucluse; ceded to pope (1273), **11**, 74.

Vendée, La, War of (1793–), war of Royalists against French republic, chiefly carried on in La Vendée and Brittany; beginning of, **12**, 315; continued activity, **12**, 374, 376; leaders, **12**, 403–404.

Vendidat, a treatise by Zoroaster; composed, **2**, 638.

Vendôme, Louis Joseph, Duke of (1654–1712); French general; at battle of Steenkirk, **11**, 605; captures Barcelona, **10**, 276; **11**, 607, 608; opposes Prince Eugene at battle of Luzzara, **11**, 616; commands in Tyrol and Piedmont, **11**, 616–617; succeeds Villeroi in Flanders, **11**, 621; defeated at Oudenarde, **11**, 623; victorious at Brihuega, **20**, 478; at battle of Villa Viciosa, **20**, 478; conquests of, in Spain, **14**, 416.

Vendôme, François de, duke of Beaufort (1616–1669), French politician and soldier; a leader of the Fronde, **11**, 503, 504, 505.

Venedi or Veneti, a name applied by Romans to Wends, *q. v.*

Vélezgas, Don Francisco, Spanish viceroy of Mexico; great insurrection breaks out during rule of (1810), **23**, 622.

Veneti (Vannes), Celtic tribe of Gaul; war with Romans (56 B.C.), **5**, 520–521.

Venetia, see Venice.

Venezuela, South American Republic; main treatment, **23**, 597–601; origin of name,

23, 562; war of revolution in, **23**, 583–584; joins republic of Colombia under Bolivar, **23**, 589, 591, 597; separation from Colombian republic, **23**, 597; boundary disputes with British Guiana, **23**, 598–600; United States involved with Great Britain over boundary disputes (1895), **23**, 484, 599; boundary disputes settled by arbitration (1897), **23**, 600; presidency of Castro, **23**, 600–601; blockade of by Germany and Great Britain (1902), **23**, 601.

Venice, city of Italy, formerly a republic; republic founded, **9**, 18; origin, **9**, 24–27; invaded by Alaric (400 A.D.), **6**, 545; ravaged by barbarians (452), **6**, 592; relations with Byzantine Empire, **9**, 25–26; aids Eastern Empire against the Normans (1081–1084), **7**, 260–262; **9**, 73, 76; origin of dogeship in, **9**, 27–28; city built (809), **9**, 28; at war with Narentine pirates, **9**, 30–31; subjects Dalmatia, **9**, 31; assists crusaders (1202), **7**, 274–275; **8**, 414, 416, 418, 471, 472, 614; **9**, 33; list of doges (713–1280), **9**, 34 note; grand council formed in (1172), **9**, 35; Pope Alexander III humiliates Frederick Barbarossa at (1177), **9**, 58–59; forms alliance with Lombard League (ca. 1238), **9**, 94; at war with Genoa (1293–1300), **7**, 301, 309, 319; **9**, 128; (1350–1355); **9**, 266–267; (1372–1380), **9**, 267–268; concludes alliance with Florence (1336), **9**, 158; acquires Treviso, **9**, 158; acquires Bergamo, **9**, 257; relations with Francesco Sforza, **9**, 259; political history (1289–1457), **9**, 269–302; government, **9**, 269–272, 297–300; council of Ten established in (1310), **9**, 271; Italian wars and conquests (fifteenth century), **9**, 275–293; at war with Turks (1463–1479), **9**, 294–296; **24**, 331; (1499–1503), **9**, 425, 431; **24**, 337; (1645–1699), **9**, 518–523; **24**, 390–391; divided between Louis XII and Maximilian by Treaty of Blois (1504), **9**, 428; league of Cambrai formed against (1508), **9**, 432; in war of league of Cambrai (1509), **9**, 432–433; concludes alliance with Louis XII, **9**, 441; regains lost territories by Treaty of Noyon (1516), **9**, 445; troops take part in battle of Lepanto, **9**, 473–476; in seventeenth century, **9**, 511–518; in eighteenth century, **9**, 542; Napoleon puts an end to republic of (1797), **9**, 553–554; ceded to Austria by Treaty of Campo-Formio (1797), **9**, 569; **14**, 524; ceded to kingdom of Italy (1805), **9**, 569; ceded back to Austria (1814), **9**, 578; revolts from Austrian rule (1848), **14**, 642; besieged and taken by Austria (1849), **9**, 601; **14**, 661; ceded back to Italy (1866), **9**, 614–615; slave trade, **9**, 319–323; commerce, **9**, 29–30, 303–325.

Venlo, town in Holland; French capture (1794), **14**, 17.

Venner, Thomas (d. 1661), a London wine-cooper; leads revolt of "Fifth Monarchy men" **20**, 238; execution of, **20**, 239.

Venstre, The, "National Party" in Norway, for protection of national unity; foundation (1871), **16**, 480.

Ventidius Bassus, Publius (first century B.C.), Roman general; in triumph of Pompey **5**, 417; defeats Parthians (38 B.C.), **5**, 627; **8**, 52, 68.

Venusia, city in Apulia; Roman colony, **5**, 204, 252; birthplace of Horace, **5**, 650.

Venus or Aphrodite, Greek and Roman goddess; ancestry, **1**, 280; mother of Æneas, **5**, 60; reputed ancestress of Julian family, **5**, 70, 566, 600, 602, 613; **6**, 42; cult in Rome, **5**, 114, 566, 594; cult in Greece, **2**, 351; **3**, 192, 211; cult in Asia, **2**, 351; cult among Scythians, **2**, 406; cult in Babylonia-Assyria, **1**, 478; **2**, 350, 351; cult in Egypt, **1**, 224.

Vera Cruz, city in Mexico; founded by Cortes (1519), **23**, 511; captured by Americans (1847) in Mexican War, **23**, 374.

Veranius, Quintus (d. 58 A.D.), Roman soldier; as governor of Britain, **6**, 189; **18**, 214.

Vercellæ, place in Italy; battle of (the battle of the Raudian Fields) (101 B.C.), **5**, 397–399.

Vercingetorix (d. ca. 45 B.C.), Gallic chief of the Arverni; leads revolt against Caesar, **5**, 526–527; captured, **5**, 527; in triumph of Caesar (46 B.C.), **5**, 564.

Verdun, town in France; captured by allies under duke of Brunswick (1792), **12**, 270, 279; **14**, 507.

Verdun, Treaty of (843 A.D.), **7**, 571–576; **11**, 843.

Vere, Alberic de (d. 1141), English nobleman; pleads cause of Stephen before clergy, **18**, 247.

Vere, Edward de, 17th earl of Oxford (ca. 1540–1604), English nobleman; one of the commanders at the defeat of the Spanish Armada, **19**, 395.

Vere, Sir Francis (1554–1608), English general; commands at battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 535–536.

Vere, Sir Horace, Baron Vere of Tilbury (1565–1635); at battle of Nieuport, **13**, 535–536; commander of troops under James I, **19**, 507.

Vere, John de (1313–1364), 7th earl of Oxford, English nobleman; at battle of Crécy (1346), **18**, 461.

Vere, John de (1443–1513), 13th earl of Oxford, English nobleman; joins Henry of Richmond in France, **18**, 621; at battle of Bosworth Field (1485), **18**, 624.

Vere, Robert de, see De Vere.

Vérendrye, Pierre Gautier de Varennes de la (1685–1749), French Canadian explorer; attempts to reach Rocky Mountains (1738), **23**, 87.

Vereschagin, Vasili (1842–1904), Russian artist; death of, at Port Arthur, **17**, 623.

Verevkin, Russian general; in war with Khokand (1864), **17**, 600.

Vergara (Bergara), town in Spain; Treaty of, between Carlists andChristinos (1839), **10**, 397.

Vergennes, Charles Gravier, Count de (1717-1787), French diplomat; made foreign minister, **12**, 128; advises King Louis XVI to hush up affair of the diamond necklace, **12**, 142; succeeds Maurepas, **12**, 143; originates plan of armed neutrality, **17**, 393.

Vergil, see Virgil.

Vergilianus, Juncus (Junius?), Roman senator; conspirator against Claudius (48 A.D.), **6**, 174.

Vergniaud, Pierre Victurnien (1753-1793), French Girondist, orator and statesman; corresponds with king, **12**, 258; a party leader, **12**, 251; a secretary of national convention, **12**, 281; condemns massacres, **12**, 273; pleads for Louis, **12**, 291; votes for king's death, **12**, 292; arrest, **12**, 300; heroic death, **12**, 326.

Verina, Ælia (fifth century A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Leo I; sister of Basilicus, **6**, 613-614; **7**, 61-62.

Vermandois, Héribert (Herbert) II, Count of (d. 943 A.D.); betrays Charles the Simple, **11**, 16.

Verme, Jacopo del (fifteenth century), Italian soldier and condottiere; campaigns against Armagnac and Hawkwood, **9**, 253-254.

Vermont, a state of the United States; first English settlement near Brattleboro (1724), **23**, 195; battle of Bennington (1777), **23**, 264; declared a state (1777), **23**, 288; requests admission to Union, **23**, 288; makes overtures to Canada, **23**, 288; conflicting claims of New Hampshire and New York to territory, **23**, 288; at close of American Revolution, **23**, 288; admitted to the Union, **23**, 302; represented at Hartford convention, **23**, 338.

Verneuil, town in France; battle (1424), **11**, 188; **18**, 547.

Verneuil, Catherine Henriette de Belzac d'Entragues (1579-1633), mistress of Henry IV, **11**, 410, 414.

Vernier, Théodore (1731-1818), French advocate; president of the convention (first Prairial, May 20th, 1795), **12**, 394, 396.

Vernon, Edward (1684-1757), English admiral; captures Porto-Bello, **10**, 299; **20**, 555; defeated in expedition against Spanish West Indies, **10**, 300; **20**, 555.

Vernon, Sir Richard (d. 1403); taken prisoner at Shrewsbury and executed, **18**, 524.

Veromandui, ancient Belgic tribe; wars with Romans (57 B.C.), **5**, 516, 518.

Verona, town in Italy; battles of (249 A.D.), **6**, 413; (268 A.D.), **6**, 420; (403 A.D.), **6**, 546; (1799), **14**, 531; papal residence fixed at (1181), **8**, 607; independent, **9**, 38; under Can Grande della Scala, **9**, 155-156; taken by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, **9**, 252; revolts against French, **8**, 553.

Verona, Congress of (1872), **10**, 389; **14**, 588; **15**, 388.

Veroneje, town in Russia; battle of (1612), **17**, 237.

Veronese Easter, massacre of French at Verona (April 17th, 1797), **12**, 442.

Veronese Marches, cities of, form league against Frederick I of Germany (1167), **9**, 54.

Verrazano, Giovanni da (ca. 1480-1527), Italian navigator in French service; explorations of, **22**, 452, 458-463; uncertainty as to fate of, **22**, 463-464.

Verres, Caius (ca. 112-43 B.C.), Roman soldier; as questor (82 B.C.) plunders Carbo, **5**, 436; extortions of, in Greece and Sicily, **5**, 454-456; impeachment of, by Cicero, **5**, 462-463.

Versailles, city in France; during Commune (1871), **13**, 183.

Versailles, Alliance of (1756), secret treaty between France and Austria; provisions of, **12**, 71; **14**, 437, 438; **15**, 188; effect on European political situation, **14**, 439, 440.

Versailles, Preliminaries of (1871), convention closing Franco-Prussian War, **15**, 529.

Versailles, Treaty of, see Versailles, Alliance of.

Verteuil, Château of, near Bordeaux, France; razed in insurrection of the Fronde (1650), **11**, 507.

Verulamium, Roman city in Britain; destroyed by the Iceni (61 A.D.), **6**, 192.

Verus, Lucius Aurelius (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (130-169 A.D.), colleague of Marcus Aurelius in the empire; adoption of, by Hadrian, **6**, 287; reign of (161-169 A.D.), **6**, 294-296, triumph of, **6**, 295; debauchery and death of, **6**, 296.

Verus, Marcus Annius, original name of Marcus Aurelius, *q. v.*

Verus Cæsar, Lucius Ælius (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (d. 138 A.D.), father of L. Aurelius Verus; adoption by Hadrian, **6**, 287; character, **6**, 289.

Vervins, town near Laon, France; Peace of (1598), **9**, 481; **10**, 256; **11**, 405; **13**, 531; **19**, 418.

Vesale (Vessalius), Andreas (1514-1564), Belgian physician to Charles V and Philip II, **11**, 350.

Vesontio, Roman name of Besançon, *q. v.*

Vespasian (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus) (9-79 A.D.), Roman emperor 70-79; distinguishes himself in Britain, **6**, 216; **18**, 13; commands in Palestine, **2**, 180-191; **6**, 216; besieges Jotapata, **2**, 180-189; captures Cæsarea, **2**, 191; declared emperor, **6**, 229; reign, **6**, 231-246; fabled miracles of, **6**, 232; returns to Rome, **6**, 233-234; reforms, **6**, 240; rebuilds Rome, **6**, 240-241; Helvidius Priscus and, **6**, 241; repulses Dacians, **24**, 127; bestows citizenship rights in Spain, **6**, 8; **10**, 10; character and end, **6**, 243-244; Suetonius' estimate of, **6**, 244-246; unifies Roman empire, **6**, 256; establishes public libraries, **6**, 347.

Vespers, Sicilian, see Sicilian Vespers.

Vespucci, Amerigo (Americus Vespuclius)

- (1451–1512), Italian navigator; name of, given to America (1509), **22**, 466; disputed “first voyage” (1497), **22**, 465, 466; authenticated expeditions, **22**, 466, 467, 468; discovers Rio de la Plata and Patagonia, **10**, 486; plants first European colony in South America, **22**, 466.
- Vesta**, Roman goddess, corresponding to the Greek Hestia, **1**, 280; **2**, 406; **3**, 37; **4**, 484; **5**, 61, 76, 383; **6**, 71.
- Vesterås**, city near Stockholm, Sweden; diet of (1527), **16**, 277–281, 284.
- Vesterås**, “Recess of” (1527), Swedish statute, **16**, 281, 282; “Ordinance of” (1528), supplement to “Recess of Vesterås,” **16**, 282.
- Vestergötlanders** or **Westergötlanders**, inhabitants of Vestergötland, a province of Sweden; revolt of (1529), **16**, 284, 285.
- Vestinians**, tribe of Italy, **5**, 179, 186, 412.
- Vestinus Atticus, Marcus** (d. 65 A.D.), Roman consul; Nero forces to commit suicide, **6**, 204.
- Vestinus, Lucius**, Roman knight, superintends rebuilding of the capitol (ca. 69–79 A.D.), **6**, 240.
- Vesuvius**, mountain in Italy; battle of (340 B.C.), **5**, 184; eruption of (79 A.D.), **6**, 253–254.
- Veterani**, Count (d. 1695), Hungarian general; defeated by Turks (1695), **24**, 402.
- Vettius, Lucius**, Roman knight; in conspiracy against Pompey (59 B.C.), **5**, 503.
- Veturia**, according to some authorities the mother of Coriolanus, **5**, 145 note.
- Veturius, Titus**, Roman consul 321 B.C.; defeated by Samnites, **5**, 188.
- Veurne**, battle of; see **Furnes**.
- Vexin**, French, ancient territory of France near Paris; ceded to Robert “the Devil,” **11**, 26.
- Vézelay**, town in France; parliament of (1146), **8**, 368.
- Viasemski, Prince Alexander A.** (1727–1796), Russian soldier; appointed procurator-general, **17**, 373 seq.
- Viatcheslav Vladimirovitch, Prince**, son of Vladimir Monomakh (1083–1153), Russian nobleman; ruler of Tourov, **17**, 129.
- Viazemski, Prince Peter A.** (1792–1878), Russian author, **17**, 516.
- Viazma**, town in Russia; battle of (1812), **17**, 480.
- Vibidia**, Roman vestal; intercedes for Messalina, wife of Claudius, **6**, 173, 174.
- Vibius Virrius**, insurgent chief of Capua; banquet of (211 B.C.), **5**, 268.
- Viborg** or **Wiborg Sound**, near St. Petersburg; battle of (1790), **17**, 403.
- Vibulanus, Cæso Fabius**, see **Fabius Vibulanus, Cæso**.
- Vicentia** or **Vicenza**, town in Italy; ravaged by Attila (452 A.D.), **6**, 591; taken by French (1510), **14**, 243.
- Vicenza, Duke of**, see **Caulaincourt**.
- Vicksburg**, town in Mississippi, U. S. A.; siege of (1863), **23**, 440–441.
- Vico, Giovanni da** (fourteenth century), prefect of Rome; career, **9**, 215; Cola di Rienzi liberates, **9**, 222; besieged by Rienzi in Viterbo (1353), **9**, 226.
- Victor I**, bishop of Rome ca. 187–200 A.D., **8**, 503.
- Victor II (Gebhard)**, pope 1055–1057?, **8**, 508.
- Victor III (Desiderius)**, pope 1086–1087, abbot of Monte Cassius; wars against Moslems, **8**, 329 seq.
- Victor IV (Gregorio Conti)**, antipope chosen in opposition to Innocent II (1138), **8**, 509.
- Victor IV (Octavian)**, rival pope chosen in opposition to Alexander III (1159), **8**, 510, 606; **9**, 53; **14**, 100.
- Victor**, Roman general; in command at siege of Maogamalcha (363 A.D.), **6**, 502; wounded in battle on the Tigris, **6**, 504; favours election of Constantius as Roman emperor, **6**, 510; at battle of Hadrianopolis (378 A.D.), **6**, 523.
- Victor, Claude Perrin**, duke of Belluno (1766–1841), marshal of Napoleon; victorious at Espinosa, **10**, 342; at Marengo, **12**, 502; in invasion of Russia (1810), **12**, 584; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594–596; dissatisfaction of Napoleon with, **12**, 610; secretary of war in Villèle ministry 1821–1823, **13**, 28.
- Victor Amadeus I** (1617–1636), duke of Savoy 1630–1636; claims Montferrat, **11**, 460–461; marries Christina of France, **9**, 505; ascendency of France in territories of, **9**, 505, 506.
- Victor Amadeus II** (1666–1732), duke of Savoy and, as Victor Amadeus I, king of Sardinia; assumes direction of his states, **9**, 507; in war with France, **9**, 507, 508, 528; in War of Spanish Succession, **9**, 528; receives Sicily by Treaty of Utrecht, **9**, 530; **11**, 627; assumes title of “King of Sardinia” (1720), **9**, 532; domestic administration in Savoy, **9**, 540; abdication (1730), **9**, 540.
- Victor Amadeus III** (1726–1796), duke of Savoy and, as Victor Amadeus II, king of Sardinia; joins Italian League, **9**, 548; gives up Savoy and Nice to France, **9**, 550.
- Victor Emmanuel or Emanuel I** (1759–1824), king of Sardinia 1802–1821; accession, **9**, 574; receives Piedmont and Savoy, **9**, 579.
- Victor Emmanuel II** (1820–1878), king of Sardinia and, as Victor Emmanuel I, king of Italy; accession to throne of Sardinia, **9**, 600; **14**, 660; enters Milan with Napoleon III, **9**, 604; adopts title “king of Italy,” **9**, 610; Pius IX and, **9**, 626, 627; joins Triple Alliance, **15**, 531; death, **9**, 629.
- Victor Emmanuel III** (1869–), king of Italy 1900–; accession, **9**, 633.
- Victoria**, state of Australia; first settlements in, **22**, 247; gold discovered at Ballarat (1851), **22**, 239, 247; established as independent colony of Great Britain (1851), **22**, 239; made self-governing (1853), **22**, 247; political and social conditions in, **22**, 247–248.
- Victoria** (1819–1901), queen of England, empress of India; reign 1837–1901, **21**,

584–658; childhood, **21**, 585–587; coronation, **21**, 590; marriage, **21**, 594–596; exchanges visits with Louis Philippe, **13**, 78; complains of Palmerston to Lord John Russell, **21**, 607; accepts Lord John Russell's resignation, **21**, 612; Schleswig-Holstein Question, **21**, 628; averts war with Germany, **21**, 629; becomes Empress of India (1877), **21**, 639; **22**, 205; suzerainty over Transvaal, **21**, 644; Jubilees, **21**, 651; Uitlanders' petition to, **22**, 300; last year and death, **21**, 654–655; character-sketch, **21**, 588, 656.

Victoria, Guadalupe (1789–1843), Mexican soldier and politician; as president of Mexico 1825–1828, **23**, 624.

Victoria, Maria Anna, queen of José I of Portugal; marriage (1729), **10**, 523.

Victoria, Mary Louisa, of Coburg (d. 1861), duchess of Kent; mother of Queen Victoria, **21**, 585.

Victorinus, C. Aufidius, Roman legate in Germany (161 A.D.); repels Chatti, **6**, 294.

Victorinus, M. Piavonius (d. 268 A.D.), Roman general; one of the Thirty Tyrants; assassinated, **6**, 419.

Victualling Brothers, society of freebooters; assemble in Wismar and Rostock, **16**, 203–204; aid Holstein against Denmark, **16**, 205; suppressed by Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, **16**, 209.

Vidfadine, Ivar (d. 647 A.D.), Scandinavian chief; place in history, **16**, 36.

Vienna (Roman Vindobona), capital of Austria-Hungary; Marcus Aurelius dies at (180 A.D.), **6**, 304; sieges of (1276), **14**, 153; (1529), **24**, 349; (1683), **14**, 393; **24**, 64; **24**, 389; (1809), **12**, 572; (1848), **14**, 648.

Vienna, Congress of (1814–1815), reconstructing Europe after Napoleonic wars, **9**, 578; **10**, 541; **14**, 577, 580; **15**, 323; **17**, 490; **21**, 480.

Vienna, Diet of (1848), **14**, 645 seq.

Vienna, Supplementary Act of (1820), **15**, 374; the Krach, financial crisis, in (1873), **15**, 46.

Vienna, Treaties and Peaces of (1606), **14**, 326; (1731), **14**, 1; (1735), **10**, 297, 303; **12**, 29; (1738), **9**, 533; (1809), see **Schönbrunn, Treaty of** (1815), **24**, 108; text, **15**, 594; (1864), **15**, 484; (1866), **15**, 30.

Vienne (**Vienna**), city in France; siege of (500 A.D.), **7**, 472; captured by Saracens (737 A.D.), **7**, 498; Charlemagne's bounty to, **7**, 538; council of (1307), **11**, 83; (1311), **8**, 458, 625.

Vienne, John de (d. 1396), French admiral; governor of Calais, **18**, 465; incites Scots to invade England, **18**, 498; brings French soldiers into Scotland, **21**, 153.

Vieux Cordelier, French political journal; started by Camille Desmoulins, **12**, 335.

Vigevano, town in Italy; battle of (1849), **14**, 659.

Vigilius, Pope 540–555 A.D.; nominee of

Theodora, **8**, 530; charity of, **7**, 413; appeals to Justinian, **7**, 418.

Vigilius (fifth century A.D.), interpreter of embassy to Huns; rashness and treachery, **7**, 57–59.

Vigilius van Zwychen van Ayta (1507–1577), Dutch jurist and statesman; president of privy council, **13**, 388; supports king, **13**, 391, 392; persuades duke of Alva to lower taxes, **13**, 425; resumes presidency, **13**, 440.

Vignoles, Etienne, see **La Hire**.

Vikings, bands of Norse sea-kings of the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries; age of, **16**, 33–101; ravage coasts of Spain and France (ninth century), **8**, 204–205; Harold the Fairhaired of Norway leads expedition against (ninth century), **21**, 14; see also **Northmen**.

Vikramaditya, title borne by various ancient kings of India, **2**, 495, 498, 500, 505, 506, 506 note.

Világos, town in Hungary; battle of (1849), **14**, 657.

Villach, town in Austria; Turks defeated at (1492), **24**, 337.

Villafranca, town in Italy; Peace of (1859), **9**, 606; **15**, 17; **21**, 627.

Villa-Hermosa, Carlos, Duke of (d. 1692), governor of Spanish Netherlands; ordered to lay down arms, **11**, 588.

Villani, family of Florentine historians; Giovanni (d. 1348), Matteo (d. 1361), and Filippo (d. 1404), **9**, 196, 202.

Villaret de Joyeuse, Louis Thomas, Count (1750–1812), French admiral; in battle off Brest (1794), **12**, 381–382.

Villa Rica, first town founded (1519) in Mexico by Cortes, **23**, 511.

Villars, Louis Hector, Duke of (1653–1739), marshal of France; envoy to Vienna, **11**, 611; dismissed by elector of Bavaria, **14**, 399; in War of Spanish Succession, **11**, 611, 612, 621–622, 624, 625, 626–627; **14**, 414, 417; **20**, 477, 487, 488; suppresses revolt of Camisards, **11**, 617; negotiates for peace, **14**, 417; death, **12**, 28–29.

Villaviciosa or Viçosa, town in Portugal; battle (1665), **10**, 517.

Villa Viciosa, village in Spain; battle (1710), **11**, 625; **20**, 478.

Villebon, Chevalier, French colonial officer; asserts claims to New England coast (1698), **23**, 81.

Villehardouin, Geoffrey de (ca. 1150–ca. 1213), historian of fifth crusade; made marshal of Romania, **7**, 284; **8**, 416; probable death, **7**, 296; as author, **11**, 60.

Villehardouin, Geoffrey de (d. 1223), prince of Achaea and nephew of the historian; invades Peloponnesus, **7**, 290; made prince of Romania, **8**, 416.

Villehardouin, William (1246–1277), prince of Achaea; released by Emperor Michael VIII, **7**, 312.

Villèle, Count Jean Baptiste Séraphin Joseph de (1773–1854), French statesman; min-

- istry, **13**, 28–31; under Charles X, **13**, 38, 39, 40.
- Villemain, Abel François (1790–1870), French writer; defends liberty of people, **13**, 65; joins protest of French Academy against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.
- Villeneuve, town of France; siege (1420), **18**, 540.
- Villeneuve, Nicholas, Marquis of, French diplomat; negotiates Treaty of Belgrade (1740), **24**, 410.
- Villeneuve, Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre de (1763–1806), French admiral; commands fleet in battle of Nile, **12**, 466; prepares for invasion of England, **21**, 465; at combat off Cape Finisterre, **21**, 466.
- Villeroy, François de Neuville, Duke of (1644–1730), marshal of France; favourite of Louis XIV, **11**, 561; bombards Brussels, **13**, 643; at Namur, **20**, 451; succeeds Luxembourg as commander, **11**, 606; replaces Catinat in Italy during War of Spanish Succession, **11**, 615–616; commands in Flanders, **11**, 619; at battle of Ramillies, **11**, 620; **14**, 412; **20**, 475; recalled from command in Flanders, **11**, 621; appointed to carry out directions of will of Louis XIV, **12**, 10; guardian to Louis XV, **12**, 25.
- Villeroy, Nicholas de Neuville, Seigneur de (1542–1617), French statesman; counsellor of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 434.
- Villiers or Palmer, Barbara, Lady Castlemain and duchess of Cleveland (1640–1709), mistress of Charles II; relations to Charles, **20**, 232, 243; quarrels with duke of Buckingham, **20**, 263.
- Villiers, George, see Buckingham, Duke of.
- Villiers de l'Isle Adam, Philippe de, see L'Isle Adam.
- Villmergen, Switzerland; battle (1656), **16**, 656, 657; war of, **16**, 658 seq.; Ackermann at (1712), **16**, 661.
- Vilmanstrand, town in Finland; battle (1741), **17**, 343.
- Vilna, city in Russia; insurrection (1794), **17**, 418; **24**, 95; war council, **17**, 472; taken by French (1812), **17**, 472; recovered by Russia (1812), **17**, 483; founding of university by Báthori, **24**, 50; battle (1831), **24**, 116.
- Vimeiro or Vimiero, town in Portugal; battle (1808), **10**, 540; **12**, 569, **21**, 474.
- Vimeure, Jean Baptiste Donatien de, count de Rochambeau, see Rochambeau.
- Vincennes, town and fort, Indiana; occupied by George Rogers Clark (1778), **23**, 269; taken by British and recaptured by Clark (1779), **23**, 269.
- Vincent, Sir Edgar (1857–), English statesman; financial adviser in Egypt, **24**, 463.
- Vinci, Leonardo da (1452–1519), Italian artist, **9**, 395–398.
- Vindelicia, in ancient geography, district in Germany; conquest of, by Rome (15 B.C.), **6**, 25.
- Vindex, Caius Julius (d. 68 A.D.), prefect of Farther Gaul; conspires with Galba (63 A.D.), **6**, 219–220.
- Vindex, Macrinus (d. 169 A.D.), Roman prefect; defeated by Marcomanni (169 A.D.), **6**, 297.
- Vindobona, see Vienna.
- Vinea, Petrus de (ca. 1190–1249), Italian jurist and statesman; charged with plotting against life of Frederick II, **14**, 117–118.
- Vinegar Hill, Ireland; battle (1798), **21**, 442, 459.
- Vines, Richard (ca. 1585–1651), American colonist; plants Kennebec colony, **22**, 636; becomes governor of Massachusetts, **22**, 637; removes to Barbadoes, **22**, 637.
- Vinicio, Marcus, Roman consul 19 B.C.; intimacy with Augustus, **6**, 122.
- Vinicio, Marcus, Roman consul 30 A.D.; marriage to Livilla, **6**, 153.
- Vinius, Titus, Roman consul 69 A.D.; friend and favourite of Galba, **6**, 225–226.
- Vinoy, Joseph (1803–1879), French general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 163, 178, 179; in command of Paris after siege, **13**, 181.
- Vioménil, Antoine Charles du Houx, Baron de (1728–1792), French general; assists organisation of Polish confederates, **17**, 379.
- Vioménil, Charles Joseph Hyacinthe du Houx, Marquis de (1734–1827), French general; enters English service, **17**, 437 seq.
- Vionville, battle of, see Mars-la-Tour.
- Virchow, Rudolf (1821–1902), German anatomist and politician; challenged by Bismarck, **15**, 482; advocates disarmament, **15**, 500.
- Virgil or Vergil (Lucius Publius Virgilius or Vergilius Maro) (70–19 B.C.), Roman poet; character and works, **5**, 649–650; **6**, 102–104.
- Virgilius, Caius, Roman prætor of Sicily (58 B.C.); refuses to receive Cicero, **5**, 505.
- Virginia (d. 449 B.C.), daughter of Lucius Virginius; story of, told by Dionysius, **5**, 132–138.
- Virginia, state of the United States; efforts of Walter Raleigh towards colonisation of, **19**, 411; settled by London Company (1607), **22**, 567–571; privations of early settlers, **22**, 572; John Smith, president (1608), **22**, 575–577; second charter of (1609), **22**, 577; "Starving Time" in, **22**, 578; annexes Bermudas, **22**, 579; first Assembly of (1619), **22**, 579–582; colonised by British convicts, **22**, 582; slaves introduced into (1719), **22**, 584; Indian massacre (1622), **22**, 587; first statutes of, **22**, 587; Virginia Company dissolved (1624), **22**, 588; dismemberment of territory by cession to Lord Baltimore, **22**, 591; attitude toward Puritans, **22**, 592; partial autonomy of, **22**, 593; attitude toward royalism, **22**, 594; capitulates to Commonwealth (1651), **22**, 595; declares for popular sovereignty,

22, 596; acknowledges Richard Cromwell lord-protector of England, **22**, 597; establishes universal suffrage, **22**, 598; banishes Quakers (1658), **22**, 598; relations to New Netherlands, **23**, 22; explorations of settlers, **23**, 47; third revision of statutes (1661), **23**, 124–125; given to Culpeper and Arlington (1672), **23**, 126; Bacon's rebellion in (1676), **23**, 126 seq.; under Berkeley (1676), **23**, 131; under Lord Culpeper, **23**, 132; a royal province under Effingham (1684), **23**, 133; under William III, **23**, 135; treats with Six Nations, **23**, 168; troops of, at Braddock's defeat, **23**, 209; resists Stamp Act (1765), **23**, 232; opposes Treason Act (1769), **23**, 235; attempts to restrict slave-trade (1770), **23**, 237; part of, in events leading to revolution, **23**, 230–240; in establishment of Union, **23**, 290; cedes Western territories (1784), **23**, 288; secedes from Union (1861), **23**, 410; West Virginia made a state (1863), **23**, 410; campaigns in, during Civil War, **23**, 423, 430, 431, 432, 433, 436–440, 446, 450; "Pierpont Government" organised in western counties of, **23**, 461; re-admitted to Union (1870), **23**, 464, 465.

Virginia, Army of (1862), a Federal army during American Civil War, **23**, 432, 433.

Virginia Company, English company formed for colonising and trading with America; formation (1606), **22**, 567, 568; "Pilgrim Fathers" and, **13**, 569 note; **22**, 609; dissolved by James I (1624), **22**, 588; see also **London Company** and **Plymouth Company**.

Virinius, Lucius, father of **Virginia**, *q. v.*

Viriathus (d. ca. 139 B.C.), Lusitanian chief; war with Rome, **5**, 317–318; **10**, 8; death, **5**, 318; **10**, 8.

Viridomarus or Britomartus, chief of Insubrian Gauls; defeated by Romans (221 B.C.), **5**, 237.

Virius, Lupus, see **Lupus Virius**.

Virtu, Count of, see **Visconti, Gian Galeazzo**.

Visandus, Gothic standard-bearer at battle of the Milvian Bridge (537 A.D.); bravery of, **7**, 400.

Viscellinus, Spurius Cassius (fifth century B.C.), Roman consul; proposes first agrarian law (ca. 486 B.C.), **5**, 129.

Vischer, Peter (ca. 1460–1540), German sculptor and founder; work of, in Nuremberg, **14**, 278.

Visconti, Astorre (d. 1412), natural son of Barnabò Visconti; attempts to dispossess Filippo Maria Visconti, **9**, 257; character and death, **9**, 257.

Visconti, Azzo (1302–1339), lord of Milan, son of Galeazzo I; in battle of Altaspasio, **9**, 141–142; re-purchases Milan from Ludwig of Bavaria, **9**, 157, 243; cedes sovereignty of Milan to John of Bohemia, **9**, 157; extends dominions of his house, **9**, 243.

Visconti, Barnabò (1319–1385), lord of Bergamo, Brescia, Crema and Cremona,

joint-ruler of Milan; joint-ruler of Milan with brother Galeazzo II, **9**, 244; sends John Hawkwood to Pisa, **9**, 245; Urban V forms league against, **9**, 247; forces papal legates to eat bull of excommunication against, **9**, 247; leagued with Florence, **9**, 249, 333; power and tyranny, **9**, 246, 250; imprisoned by nephew Gian Galeazzo, **9**, 250, 251.

Visconti, Beatrice (Beatrice di Tenda), wife of Filippo Maria Visconti; put to death by husband (1418), **9**, 258.

Visconti, Bianca, natural daughter of Filippo Maria Visconti; marries Francesco Sforza, (ca. 1441), **9**, 258.

Visconti, Filippo Maria (1391–1447), last Visconti duke of Milan, son of Gian Galeazzo Visconti; succeeds to dukedom, **9**, 257; makes Carmagnola commander of army, **9**, 257; wars of, against pope, Alfonso of Aragon and Italian powers, **9**, 257, 258; sends force against Swiss, **16**, 585; Francesco Sforza and, **9**, 258; kills his wife Beatrice, **9**, 258; character, **9**, 258.

Visconti, Gabriello, natural son of Gian Galeazzo Visconti; invested with part of father's dominions (1402), **9**, 256; sells Pisa to Florence, **9**, 256.

Visconti, Galeazzo I (1277–1328), lord of Milan; son of Matteo "the Great"; **9**, 132, 140; Ludwig of Bavaria and, **9**, 149, 157.

Visconti, Galeazzo II (1320–1378), lord of Como, Pavia, Novara, Asti and Tortona, joint-ruler of Milan, nephew of Giovanni; joint-rule of, in Milan with brother Barnabò Visconti, **9**, 244, 246; death, **9**, 250.

Visconti, Gian Galeazzo (1347–1402), first duke of Milan, son of Galeazzo (II) Visconti; marries sister of Emperor Charles V, **9**, 250; deposes and imprisons his uncle Barnabò, **9**, 250, 251, 347; Lombardy submits to, **9**, 251; marries Isabella of Valois, **11**, 142; design to conquer all Italy, **9**, 252; infamous policy of, **9**, 252; attacked by Florence, **9**, 253–255; purchases title of duke from Emperor Wenceslaus, **9**, 254; ravages Tuscany and Mantua, **9**, 255; bestows gifts on Byzantine emperor Manuel II, **7**, 333; founds Cathedral of Milan and Certosa of Pavia, **9**, 255; dies in midst of conquests, **9**, 255, 256; character, **9**, 251, 252.

Visconti, Gian Maria (1389–1412), duke of Milan, son of Gian Galeazzo Visconti; territories of, greatly reduced, **9**, 256; barbarities of, **9**, 257; assassinated, **9**, 257.

Visconti, Giovanni (John), (1290–1354), prelate and lord of Milan, brother of Lucchino Visconti; acquires Bologna and Genoa, **9**, 243, 244.

Visconti, Lucchino (1287–1349), lord of Milan, son of Matteo "the Great"; character and career, **9**, 243.

Visconti, Margaret, wife of Francis of Postterla; Lucchino Visconti puts to death (1341), **9**, 161.

Visconti, Matteo "the Great" (1250–1322), ruler of Milan, nephew of Ottone Vis-

- conti; Milanese appoint "captain of the people," **9**, 127; driven from Milan, **9**, 128; victories over Guelfs, **9**, 132; character, **9**, 132.
- Visconti, Matteo** (d. 1355), nephew of Giovanni Visconti; poisoned by brothers, **9**, 244.
- Visconti, Ottone (Otto)** (d. 1295), Italian prelate; appointed archbishop of Milan (1262), **9**, 107; defeats Torriani at Desio, **9**, 112; establishes power of Visconti in Milan, **9**, 112, 127.
- Visconti da Oleggio, Giovanni**, Italian soldier; lieutenant of Giovanni Visconti in Bologna, **9**, 244; repulsed by Florentines, **9**, 244; makes himself independent in Bologna (1356), **9**, 244; Innocent VI wrests Bologna from (1360), **9**, 248.
- Viseu**, city of Portugal; Ferdinand I of Leon takes (1057), **10**, 428.
- Vishnu**, second god of Hindu Trimurti (Trinity); character, **2**, 528; worship of, **2**, 545–546; incarnations of, **2**, 535, 546; identified with Jagga-nath, **2**, 547.
- Visigoths**, a division of the Goths living in Western Europe; see Goths.
- Vistara, Lalita**, see Lalita Vistara.
- Vitalian or Vitalianus** (d. 672 A.D.), pope 657–672 A.D.; sends Theodore to England, **8**, 541; **18**, 54.
- Vitalian the Goth** (d. ca. 521 A.D.), Gothic chieftain and Roman general; revolt, **7**, 63; death, **7**, 64.
- Vitellius, Aulus** (15–69 A.D.), emperor of Rome 69 A.D.; wars with Otho, **6**, 227; reign, **6**, 228–231; relations with Helvetians, **16**, 532; prodigality, **6**, 228–229; defeated by Antonius Primus, **6**, 230–231; assassination, **6**, 230.
- Vitellius, Lucius** (d. 52 A.D.), father of Emperor Vitellius; governor of Syria, **2**, 173; war with Parthians, **6**, 139; sends Pontius Pilate to Rome, **6**, 140; favourite of Claudius, **6**, 174; aids Agrippina, **6**, 176.
- Vitellius, Publius** (d. 31 A.D.), Roman legate in army of Germanicus (15 A.D.), **6**, 73.
- Viterbo**, city of Italy; siege of (1353), **9**, 226.
- Viterbo, Treaty of**, a treaty between Charles of Anjou, William, prince of Achaia and Baldwin, emperor of Constantinople, concluded at Viterbo (1267), **7**, 312.
- Vitkov**, hill near Prague; battle of (1420), **14**, 210.
- Vitoff, Admiral** (d. 1904), Russian naval officer; leads sortie from Port Arthur (June 23rd, 1904), **24**, 659.
- Vitoria or Vittoria**, town in Spain; battle of (1813), **10**, 368; **15**, 314; **21**, 479.
- Vitovt, Alexander** (d. 1430), grand-duke of Lithuania, **17**, 157.
- Vitry**, castle in France; stormed and burned (twelfth century), **11**, 33.
- Vitsen or Witsen, Nicholas** (b. 1640), Dutch magistrate; instructs Peter the Great, **17**, 261.
- Vitzlas**, see Wenceslas.
- Vivonne, Victor de Rochechouart, Duke of** (1636–1688), French admiral; sent to succour Messina, **9**, 491; **11**, 585.
- Vlad "the Impaler," or "the Executioner"** (d. 1477), sovereign of Wallachia; first reign, **24**, 132; relations with Muhammed II of Turkey, **24**, 132, 330; second reign, **24**, 135.
- Vladimir**, city of Russia; submits to Tatars (1237), **17**, 136.
- Vladimir I, "the Great," or "the Saint,"** grand-prince of Russia 980–1015; flight to Scandinavia, **17**, 102; conquest of Russia, **17**, 102; invasion of Poland, **24**, 9; conversion to Christianity, **17**, 103–106; capture of Cherson or Kherson, **7**, 240; **17**, 104; marriage, **7**, 240; **17**, 105; death, **17**, 106; canonisation, **7**, 240.
- Vladimir (II) Monomakh or Monomachus** (1053–1125), sovereign of Russia 1113–1125; at war with Oleg and the Polovtsi, **17**, 125–126; becomes grand-prince, **17**, 126; reign, **17**, 126–129.
- Vladimir**, sovereign of Bulgaria 888–892 A.D., **24**, 162.
- Vladimir**, prince of Novgorod; war against Byzantium (1020), **17**, 115.
- Vladimir Andreevitch, "the Brave,"** Russian prince; first to sign treaty of direct succession (1359), **17**, 149; defends Moscow against Tatars (1408), **17**, 157.
- Vladimirescu** (d. 1821), Wallachian prince; refuses to join Greek rebellion, **24**, 147.
- Vladivostok**, seaport in Siberia; Russia obtains (1895), **24**, 559; raids from, against Japanese (1904), **17**, 625.
- Vlissengen**, see Flushing.
- Voconia, Lex**, a Roman law, excluding women from right of inheritance, **6**, 353.
- Vofangow**, see Telissu.
- Vogel von Falckenstein, Eduard** (1797–1885), Prussian soldier; campaign in central Germany (1866), **15**, 488; at battle of Langensalza, **15**, 488; collects army of the Main at Eisenach, **15**, 491; at battle of Aschaffenburg, **15**, 492; enters Frankfort, **15**, 492.
- Volagases or Vologeses I**, king of Parthia, see Arsaces **XXXIII**.
- Volagases II**, king of Parthia, see Arsaces **XXVII**.
- Volagases III**, king of Parthia, see Arsaces **XXVIII**.
- Volagases IV**, king of Parthia, see Arsaces **XXIX**.
- Volagases V**, king of Parthia, see Arsaces **XXX**.
- Volaterræ** (modern Volterra), town in Italy; Scipio defeats Etruscans near (298 B.C.), **5**, 194.
- Volhynia or Volhynia**, government of Russia; subjugated by Boleslaw II of Poland, **24**, 17; subdued by Casimir III of Poland, **24**, 36; victories of John Sobieski in, **24**, 59; occupied by Russia, **24**, 89.
- Völk, Joseph** (1819–1882), German statesman; speech at first Berlin customs parliament (1868), **15**, 513.
- Volkov or Volkow, Theodore** (1729–1763), Russian dramatist; life of, **17**, 357 seq.
- Volkonski, Prince P. M.**, Russian statesman; accompanies Alexander I to Tagan-

- rog (1825), **17**, 528; at death of Alexander (1825), **17**, 531; made minister of imperial court (1826), **17**, 539.
- Vollmar**, Georg Heinrich von (1850-), German politician; socialistic views, **15**, 547.
- Volsicians**, an ancient people of Central Italy; league with Romans, **5**, 83; pressure of, on Latins, **5**, 121; wars with Romans (483-400 B.C.), **5**, 142-143, 145-149; (390-382 B.C.), **5**, 175-176; wars with Samnites (343-341 B.C.), **5**, 180, 183; conquest by Romans (338 B.C.), **5**, 185; admission to Roman citizenship, **5**, 206, 210-211.
- Volscius Fictor**, Marcus, Roman tribune (461 B.C.); accuses Cæso Cincinnatus, **5**, 150; condemned and banished, **5**, 151.
- Voltaire** (François Marie Arouet) (1694-1778), French writer; career, **12**, 111-113; as an opponent of the church, **12**, 50; contributes to encyclopædia, **12**, 63; friendship with Frederick the Great, **15**, 247-250; last days, **12**, 136; **15**, 250.
- Volterra**, see *Volaterræ*.
- Volturcius**, or **Vulturcius**, Titus, a Roman conspirator with Catiline (63 B.C.), **5**, 488.
- Volumnia** (ca. 391 B.C.), Roman matron, mother of Caius Marcius Coriolanus; character of, **5**, 145; persuades Caius Marcius to withdraw the Volsicians from Rome, **5**, 148.
- Volumnius**, Lucius, Roman consul 296 B.C.; defeats Samnites, **5**, 195-196.
- Voluntary Association** (1584), association for the security of person of Queen Elizabeth of England, **19**, 359.
- Volusenus**, see *Quadratus*, Caius Volusenus.
- Volusianus** (d. 253 A.D.), son of Gallus; associated in the empire, **6**, 414.
- Volusius Saturninus**, Lucius (37 B.C.-56 A.D.), Roman consul 3 A.D.; wealth of, **6**, 196.
- Voncq**, town in France; battle of (1870), **13**, 156.
- Vondel**, Joost van der (1578-1679), Dutch dramatist; characterization of, **13**, 594-595.
- Vonones I**, king of Parthia, see *Arsaces XVIII*.
- Vonones II**, king of Parthia, see *Arsaces XXII*.
- Vorontzov, Count Alexander** (d. 1806), Russian statesman; threatens rupture with France (1803), **17**, 445.
- Vortigern** (d. 485 A.D.), British chieftain; leader of National party, **18**, 32; asks aid of Hengist and Horsa, **18**, 35; conflicts with the Jutes, **18**, 36; death, **18**, 36.
- Vossem, Treaty of** (1673), peace concluded between Louis XIV and Frederick William, **11**, 579; **15**, 140.
- Voulon**, village in France; battle of (507 A.D.), **7**, 473.
- Voyislav**, Stephen (eleventh century), Serbian chief; revolt against Greeks, **24**, 189.
- Vredeland**, Dutch colony near New Amsterdam; attacked by Indians (1643), **23**, 12.
- Vries**, David de, see *DeVries, David*.
- Vries**, Hiddes de (d. 1666), Dutch admiral; in battle of Dover, **13**, 626 seq., 629.
- Vrishabha**, traditional king of India (fifth century A.D.), **2**, 500.
- Vselov** (d. 1101), prince of Polotsk; at war with Iziaslov, **17**, 122 seq.; as hero of tradition, **17**, 123.
- Vsevolod** (d. 1093), prince of Kiev 1078-1093; at war with Polovtsi, **17**, 122 seq.; reign, **17**, 124; **24**, 17; death, **17**, 124.
- Vukashin**, king of Servia 1366-1371; founds independent monarchy in southern Servia, **24**, 193.
- Vukassovitch, Baron Philip von** (1755-1809), Russian soldier; expels Moreau from Turin (1798), **17**, 433 seq.
- Vulcan**, Roman god of fire; worship of, **6**, 201.
- Vulsinii**, town in Tuscany; birthplace of Sejanus, **6**, 143.
- Vulso**, Cn. Manlius, Roman consul 189 B.C.; war with Galatians, **5**, 299-300.
- Vulso Longus**, Lucius Manlius, Roman consul 256 B.C.; colleague of Regulus, **5**, 221; at battle of Ecnomus, **5**, 222; recalled, **5**, 223.
- Vulture Stele** (*Stèle des Vautours*), monument of Eannatum, king of Shirpurla (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 343, 353-354.
- Vulturnus**, battle of, see *Capua*.
- Vyvyan**, Sir Richard Rawlinson (1803-1879), English politician; opposes dissolution of parliament (1831), **21**, 552.

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- Waardgelders**, Dutch mercenaries under Barneveld, **13**, 558, 560.
- Wabash**, old name for Ohio, *q. v.*
- Wachau**, town in Austria; battle of (1813), **15**, 317.
- Wacho**, king of Lombards (ca. 539 A.D.) reign, **7**, 431.
- Waddington**, William Henry (1826–1894), French statesman; prime-minister of France, **13**, 192; resignation, **13**, 193.
- Wade**, Benjamin Franklin (1800–1878), American lawyer and statesman; opposes Kansas-Nebraska Bill, **23**, 392; in Kansas debate (1854), **23**, 397.
- Wadsworth**, James Samuel (1807–1864), American soldier; killed at battle of the Wilderness, **23**, 447.
- Wager**, Sir Charles (1666–1743), English admiral; sails to the Baltic, **20**, 535.
- Wagram**, village in Austro-Hungary; battle of (July 5th–6th, 1809), **12**, 573 seq.; **14**, 555 seq.
- Wagram**, Prince of, see Berthier, Alexandre.
- Wahehe**, East African tribe; attack German protectorate troops (1891), **15**, 557.
- Wahhabees** or **Wahabis**, Arab religious sect; influence of, in Arabia, **8**, 23 seq.; **24**, 411 seq., 450.
- Wahlstatt**, battle of, or battle of Liegnitz (April 9th, 1241); Mongols defeat Germans and Poles at, **14**, 118.
- Wahlstatt**, Prince of, a title of Blücher, *q. v.*
- Waiblinger**, see Ghibellines.
- Waifar** (ca. 725–768 A.D.), duke of Aquitaine; reign, **7**, 516–518.
- Wake**, Lord Thomas (1297–1349), English baron; lands of, restored by Treaty of Northampton, **21**, 116.
- Wakefield**, city of England; battle of (1460), **18**, 577; **21**, 392.
- Wakefield**, Edward Gibbon (1796–1862), English political economist; South Australia established under plans of, **22**, 244–245; plans for the colonisation of New Zealand, **22**, 260.
- Wakefield**, William Hayward (1803–1848), brother of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, English explorer; leads English colonists to New Zealand (1839), **22**, 260.
- Wala**, Bishop, killed before gates of Metz (582 A.D.), **7**, 588.
- Wallachia**, see **Wallacia**.
- Walimir**, king of Ostrogoths; at battle of Châlons (451 A.D.), **6**, 588; defeats Huns (ca. 455 A.D.), **7**, 380.
- Walcher of Lorraine** (d. 1080), bishop of Durham; uprising against and death, **18**, 193.
- Walcheren Expedition** (1809), an expedition of the English against Antwerp, **21**, 475.
- Waldburg**, Georg Truchsess von, a general of Charles V; commands imperial army in Peasant's Revolt (1525), **14**, 263.
- Waldeck**, Prince of (d. 1750), Dutch general; commands at Fontenoy, **12**, 41; at Lawfeld, **12**, 43.
- Waldeck**, Georg Friedrich, Count, and, later, Prince of (1620–1692), German field-marshall; in expedition against Poland (1667), **15**, 136; at battle of Fleurus, **11**, 604; **14**, 401.
- Waldeck-Rousseau**, Pierre Marie (1846–1904), French statesman; becomes premier, **13**, 196.
- Waldegrave**, James, 2nd Earl (1715–1763), English statesman; George II complains of Pitt to, **20**, 587.
- Waldemar**, markgraf of Anhalt (d. 1319), German prince; conquests, **14**, 168.
- Waldemar**, see **Valdemar**.
- Waldenses** or **Waldensians**, members of a reforming body of Christians, followers of Peter Waldo; origin (1170) and belief, **10**, 565–566.
- Walderada**, (ca. 520–570 A.D.); Lombard princess; marriages, **7**, 431, 447.
- Waldersee**, Count Alfred von (1832–1904), German general; commands allies in China, **15**, 565; **24**, 571.
- Waldman**, Hans (d. 1489), Swiss peasant of Zus; crosses the St. Gotthard to aid men of Uri, **16**, 605; arrest and execution, **16**, 611.
- Waldo**, Peter (twelfth century), merchant of Lyons; founds religious sect of Waldenses (1170), **10**, 565.
- Waldrada**, mistress of Lothair II; pseudonuptials (860 A.D.), **7**, 578–579.
- Waldron**, Richard (1615–1689), American colonial soldier; in King Philip's War (1675), **23**, 148.
- Waldshut**, town in Baden; siege of (fifteenth century), **16**, 593.
- Waldshut**, Peace of, concluded between Duke Sigismund of Austria, and the Swiss confederates (1468), **16**, 593.
- Waldstätte**, the Forest Cantons of Switzerland: Uri, Unterwalden, Schwyz and Lucerne; early history, **16**, 544–566; see also under names of separate cantons.
- Waldzemüller** (*Hylacomylus*), Martin (1470–1513), a German geographer; invents name America (1509), **22**, 466.
- Wales**, inhabitants, **18**, 2–3; Roman occupation (61 A.D.), **6**, 188, 189, 214; **18**, 24; wars with Saxons, **18**, 42, 50–51, 66–67, 97; defeated at Chester (613 A.D.), **18**, 46–47; wars with Normans, **18**, 190, 220, 339; conquered by Edward I (1277), **18**, 395–398; first prince of Wales, **18**,

398–399; revolt of Owen Glendower (1400), **18**, 517–518.

Walewski, Count Alexandre Florian Joseph Colonna (1810–1868), French politician; at Congress of Paris (1856), **15**, 14; despatch to English government, **21**, 620.

Walid, Ommayad caliph 705–715 A.D.; reign and conquests, **8**, 183–185; defeated by Leo III, **7**, 204.

Walid II, Omayyad caliph 743–744 A.D.; caliphate, **8**, 187–188.

Walker, George (1618–1690), Irish clergyman; at siege of Londonderry, **21**, 427; at battle of the Boyne, **21**, 430.

Walker, George Townshend (1764–1842), British soldier; at assault on Badajoz (1812), **10**, 362–363.

Walker, Sir Hovenden (ca. 1656–1728), English naval officer; in expedition against Quebec (1711), **23**, 166, 193.

Walker, Obadiah (1616–1692), English author and teacher; declares himself a Catholic (1685), **20**, 384.

Walker, Robert J. (1801–1869), American statesman and financier; appointed governor of Kansas, **23**, 503; promises to submit state constitution to a vote of the people, **23**, 403.

Walker, William (1824–1860), American filibuster; adventures in Central America, **23**, 650.

Wallace, Lewis or Lew (1827–1905), American soldier and author; in attack on Fort Donelson, **23**, 425–426; at battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428.

Wallace, Sir Malcolm, father of William Wallace, **21**, 69.

Wallace, William (1274–1305), Scotch hero; rise, **21**, 68; revolt against Edward I (1297), **18**, 408; **21**, 70; invades England, **21**, 74; defeats English at Stirling, **18**, 410; **21**, 72; made guardian of Scotland (1298), **21**, 75; betrayed, **18**, 421; **21**, 79; executed, **18**, 421; **21**, 80; character, **18**, 408, **21**, 69, 80–82.

Wallace, William Harvey Lamb (1821–1862), American soldier; killed at Shiloh, **23**, 428.

Wallachia or Walachia, province of Rumania; ancient inhabitants, **6**, 257; wars with Rome, **6**, 269, 273; a Roman province (106 A.D.), **6**, 273; principality of, founded (1290), **24**, 130; wars, with Turks, **24**, 133–140, 273; treaty of, with Turkey, **24**, 131; incorporated in Turkish Empire (1462), **24**, 330; massacre of Turks (1594), **24**, 139; relations with Russia (1688), **24**, 144, 146–158; union with Moldavia (1859), **24**, 150–151.

Wallenstein or Waldstein, Albrecht Eusebius von (1583–1634), duke of Friedland, Mecklenburg and Sagan, Austrian soldier; rise, **14**, 339–340; political policy, **15**, 116; **16**, 323–324, 358; defeats Mansfeld, **14**, 341; wins Silesia for the imperialists, **14**, 342; besieges Stralsund, **14**, 342–343; dismissal, **14**, 344–345; aids Poles against Gustavus Adolphus, **14**, 346; recalled to command, **14**, 354; at siege of Nuremberg, **14**, 355–356; defeated by

Gustavus Adolphus at Lützen, **14**, 357; intrigues against, **14**, 363; murdered, **14**, 364–365.

Wallenstein, Berthold von (d. 1632), cousin of Albrecht Wallenstein; death, **14**, 361.

Waller, Edmund (1605–1687), English poet; in royalist plot, **20**, 12; character, **20**, 12.

Waller, Sir William (1597–1668), English soldier; defeats royalists, **20**, 11; defeat at Lansdown, **20**, 14; captures Arundel, **20**, 22; plunders Winchester, **20**, 22.

Wallia, king of the Visigoths 415–419 A.D.; conquests in Spain, **6**, 570; **10**, 15–16.

Wallingford House, name of the army party, as opposed to the court party in England (1659); petitions of, **20**, 202–203.

Wallis, Swiss canton, see Valais.

Wallis, John (1616–1703), English mathematician and logician; revolutionises system of statics, **20**, 353.

Wallis, Joseph, Count, Austrian finance minister (1810); policy of, **14**, 566–567.

Wallmoden, Ludwig Georg Thedel, Count of (1769–1862), Austrian soldier; protects Hamburg, **17**, 485.

Wallon, Henri Alexandre (1812–), French historian and politician; proposes new French constitution (1875), **13**, 188, 189.

Wall Street, New York; site of Dutch palissade (1643), **23**, 13.

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Wartburg, castle at Eisenach, Germany; Luther at (1521–1522), **14**, 257–258.

Wartburg, Festival of, festival organised by German university students to commemorate three hundredth anniversary of Reformation, **15**, 369–371.

Wartenberg, Johann Casimir von Kolb, Count of (1643–1712), Prussian minister of finance, **19**, 146.

Warwick, Edward Plantagenet, Earl of (1475–1499), claimant of English throne; Henry VII imprisons in Tower, **19**, 14; execution, **19**, 35–36.

Warwick, Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of (d. 1315); hostility to Gaveston, **18**, 431; the captor of Gaveston, **18**, 432.

Warwick, Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of (1382–1439), English statesman and soldier; prowess, **18**, 549; tutor of Henry VI, **18**, 549; struggles to retain regency of France, **18**, 557; daughter marries Warwick "the King Maker," **18**, 595.

Warwick, Richard Nevil (Neville), Earl of (1428–1471), "the King Maker," English baron; family and ancestry, **18**, 574, 595; power and prestige, **18**, 574, 575, 596; joins duke of York, **18**, 572; defeats fleet of Hanseatic League, **18**, 574; attainted, **18**, 574; royal seamen desert to fleet of, **18**, 575; lands in England, **18**, 575; in battle of St. Albans, **18**, 572; wins battle of Northampton, **18**, 575; defeated at (second) battle of St. Albans, **18**, 578; at battle of Towton, **18**, 580; places Henry VI in Tower, **18**, 583; Edward IV rewards services, **18**, 584; embassy of, to Louis XI, **18**, 585; rupture with Edward, **18**, 584–586; expelled from court, **18**, 586; marries daughter Isabella to duke of Clarence, **18**, 586; imprisons Edward IV, **18**, 587; reconciliation with Edward, **18**, 588; retires to France, **18**, 588; joins Lan-

castrians, **18**, 589; marries daughter Anne to Prince Edward, **18**, 589; restores Henry VI, **18**, 590, 591; supreme in England, **18**, 592; defeated and slain at Barnet, **18**, 595.

Warwick, Robert Rich, Earl of (1587–1658), English admiral; intimacy with Cromwell, **20**, 92; deprived of office, **20**, 92.

Warwick, Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of (d. 1369), English baron; at battle of Crécy (1346), **18**, 461.

Warwick, Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of (d. 1401), English baron; arrested by Richard II, **18**, 502; charged with treason, **18**, 502; exiled (1397), **18**, 503.

Warwyk, Wybrand van, Dutch admiral; discovers Mauritius (1606), **13**, 550.

Washington, state of the United States; admitted to the Union, **23**, 483.

Washington, capital of the United States; Federal capital located at, **23**, 320–321; burned by the British, **23**, 336; headquarters in Civil War, **23**, 420; threatened by General Early, **23**, 448.

Washington, Fort, see Fort Washington.

Washington, George (1732–1799), American soldier and statesman, first president of the United States; charged with assassinating Jumonville, **23**, 201; builds Fort Necessity, **23**, 201; at Braddock's defeat, **23**, 207; at taking of Fort Duquesne, **23**, 216; in Virginia assembly, **23**, 235; opposes slave-trade, **23**, 237; appointed commander-in-chief, **23**, 248; takes Boston, **23**, 250; crosses the Delaware, **23**, 259; gains victory at Princeton, **23**, 260; made dictator, **23**, 260; defeated at Brandywine and Germantown, **23**, 266; intrigues against, **23**, 266; at Valley Forge, **23**, 267; compels Cornwallis to surrender, **23**, 279; proclaims cessation of hostilities, **23**, 280; refuses offer of crown, **23**, 282; takes leave of his officers, **23**, 282; refuses compensation for services, **23**, 282; elected president of the Constitutional Convention, **23**, 290; first administration, **23**, 299–302; second administration, **23**, 302–307; issues proclamation against Whiskey insurrection, **23**, 303; attacks upon, by politicians, **23**, 306; farewell address to the people, **23**, 306; compared with Gracchus, **5**, 363; death, **23**, 307; estimate of, **23**, 256–257, 307.

Washington, John, English colonist in America, the first of the family to settle (1657) in Virginia; commands colonial forces in warfare with the Susquehanna Indians (1676), **23**, 127.

Washington, Lawrence, colonial planter in Virginia, grandfather of George Washington; one of grantees of Ohio Company (1750), **23**, 200.

Washington, Treaty of, treaty between Great Britain and the United States (1871); provisions of, **23**, 471; English view of, **21**, 637.

Waterboer, chief of the Griquas in South

- Africa; claims diamond fields north of Vaal River (1871), **22**, 286–287.
- Waterford**, city in Ireland; besieged by Warbeck, **19**, 30.
- Waterloo**, village in Belgium; battle of (1815), **12**, 628–637; **14**, 30, 580.
- Wathik** (ninth century A.D.), caliph of Baghdad, **8**, 211.
- Watling Street**, Roman highway in Britain, **6**, 191.
- Watson**, Charles (1714–1757), English admiral; destroys nest of pirates near Bombay, **22**, 54; with Clive at taking of Calcutta, **22**, 57; opposes alliance with Siraj-ud-Daula, **22**, 57.
- Wattignies**, town in France; battle of (1793), **12**, 366; **14**, 507.
- Watt**, James (1736–1819), British inventor and mechanical engineer; invents steam-engine, **23**, 286; effect of inventions of, **21**, 484.
- Wauchoppe**, Andrew G. (d. 1899), British soldier; killed at Magersfontein, **22**, 308.
- Wayne**, Anthony (1745–1796), American soldier, called "Mad Anthony Wayne"; destroys British works at Stony Point (1779), **23**, 271; suppresses Indian War (1794), **23**, 303.
- Weaver**, James B. (1833–), American soldier and politician; "Greenback" candidate for president (1880), **23**, 478.
- Webster**, Daniel (1782–1852), American statesman and orator; in Webster-Hayne debate (1830), **23**, 356; attitude towards President Jackson, **23**, 360; in Harrison's and Tyler's cabinet, **23**, 367–368; results of seventh of March speech, **23**, 380; becomes Fillmore's secretary of state, **23**, 383; diplomacy of, **23**, 386; candidate for presidential nomination in 1852, **23**, 389; death, **23**, 389.
- Wedderburn**, Alexander, earl of Rosslyn (1733–1805), English lawyer and politician; prophesies independence of American colonies, **20**, 617; solicitor-general in North ministry, **20**, 618; attacks Benjamin Franklin, **20**, 620.
- Wedel-Jarlsberg**, Johann Kaspar Hermann (1779–1840), Danish statesman; conspires against king, **16**, 430; at head of Norwegian government, **16**, 472; impeachment of (1821), **16**, 474; viceroy of Norway, **16**, 477.
- Wedel**, Karl Heinrich (1712–1782), Prussian general; campaign of, as dictator of army (1759), **15**, 213.
- Wehlau**, town in Prussia; treaty of (1657), **15**, 138; **16**, 336.
- Wei-hai-wei**, port in China; Japanese destroy Chinese fleet at (1895), **24**, 558; captured by Japan, **24**, 559, 577, 655; England occupies (1898), **24**, 562.
- Weimar**, town in Germany; Golden Age of, **15**, 340 seq.
- Weissenburg**, town in Alsace-Lorraine; battle of (1793), **12**, 358; **14**, 507; (1870), **13**, 150.
- Wekerle**, Alexander (1844—), Hungarian statesman; fall of ministry (1894), **15**, 56.

- Welatabi** or **Wilzi**, Slavic tribe of Germany; subdued by Charlemagne, **7**, 527, 529.
- Weld**, Sir Frederick Aloysius (1823–1891), British colonial official; governor of Western Australia (1870), **22**, 249.
- Welden**, Franz Ludwig, Baron von (1782–1853), Austrian soldier; takes Treviso (1848), **14**, 644.
- Welfesholze**, town in Germany, defeat of Henry V at (1151), **7**, 657.
- Welfs**, see **Guelfs**.
- Welles**, Gideon (1802–1878), American politician, Lincoln's secretary of the navy; famous blockade of South, **23**, 422.
- Wellesley**, Sir Arthur, see **Wellington**, Duke of.
- Wellesley**, Sir Henry, Lord Cowley (1773–1847), younger brother of duke of Wellington and marquis of Wellesley, English statesman and diplomat; British ambassador at Madrid (1814), **10**, 378.
- Wellesley**, Richard Cowley or Wellesley, Marquis of, 2nd earl of Mornington (1760–1842), elder brother of duke of Wellington; appointed governor-general of India (1798), **22**, 114; subsidises native states, **22**, 117; conquers Mahrattas (1803–1805), **22**, 117–121.
- Wellington**, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of (1769–1853), arrives in India, **22**, 114; advanced in command in India, **22**, 118; battle of Assaye (1803), **22**, 120–121; commander-in-chief of English and Portuguese (1809), **10**, 350, 540; battle of Talavera, **10**, 540; builds Torres Vedras, **10**, 350; invades Spain, **10**, 338, 341; **21**, 474–478; captures Ciudad Rodrigo, **10**, 358; storms Badajoz (1812), **10**, 358–365; retreat from Madrid (1810), **10**, 367; **12**, 582; **21**, 476; Vittoria (1813), **10**, 368; invades France, **10**, 370; **12**, 608; Quatre Bras, **12**, 625, 626; Waterloo (1815), **12**, 627–640; at Paris, **12**, 642; **13**, 12; premier of Great Britain (1828), **21**, 537; Catholic question, **21**, 541; duel, **21**, 544; opposes reform, **21**, 548–549; resignation (1830), **21**, 549; command in crisis (1847–1848), **21**, 609; character, **10**, 373–374.
- Wells**, David Ames (1828–1898), supports Liberal Republican movement, **23**, 469.
- Wenceslas** (Vitzlas), Wend prince; invades Estonia (1219), **16**, 161.
- Wenceslaus** (Wenzel), Saint (907–935), duke of Bohemia; becomes vassal of Henry I (929), **7**, 604.
- Wenceslaus II** (d. 1305), king of Bohemia 1278–1305; affianced to Judith of Habsburg, **14**, 156; feud with Albert I, and death, **14**, 162.
- Wenceslaus III**, king of Bohemia 1305–1306; murdered (1306), **14**, 162.
- Wenceslaus** (1361–1419), king of Bohemia; emperor of Germany; coronation opposed, **14**, 188; reign as emperor (1378–1400), **14**, 191–194; civil wars, **14**, 193; deposition, **14**, 194; rule at Prague, **14**, 208–209.
- Wends** (called by the Romans **Venedi** or **Veneti**), in early usage equivalent to

- Slavs; later a branch of Slavs; subdued by Charlemagne (789 A.D.), **7**, 544; wars with Saxons, **7**, 602–603, 604–605, 613–614, 645; revolt from Henry IV, **7**, 646–647; peace with Henry the Lion, **14**, 94; see also Abodriti.
- Wenger**, Nicholas von, Swiss magistrate; averts bloodshed (1531), **16**, 635.
- Wenckheim**, Baron Béla, Hungarian politician; forms cabinet (1875), **15**, 45.
- Wenlock**, John, Baron Wenlock (d. 1471), English nobleman; killed at battle of Tewkesbury, **18**, 596.
- Wentworth**, Charles Watson, see Rockingham.
- Wentworth**, Henrietta Maria, Baroness (1657–1686), mistress of Monmouth, **20**, 366.
- Wentworth**, Sir Peter (1592–1675), English politician; assails Cromwell at dissolution of long parliament, **20**, 131; opposes Cromwell's tax assessments, **20**, 162, 163.
- Wentworth**, Thomas, Earl of Strafford (1593–1641), English statesman; ancestry and character, **19**, 562, 563; sketch of, **19**, 565; protests against illegal taxation, **19**, 549; on "Petition of Right," **19**, 550, 551; deserts parliamentary party, **19**, 562; created an earl and made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **19**, 577; rule in Ireland (1632), **19**, 606, 607; **21**, 420; impeachment, **19**, 583, 584; trial, **19**, 584–587; bill of attainder against, **19**, 587–588; execution, **19**, 590–592; discussion of conduct and character, **19**, 591–596.
- Wenzel of Luxemburg** (d. 1383), prince of Brabant; enters Brussels, **13**, 310.
- Wenzel**, see Wenceslaus.
- Werdenberg**, Count Rudolf of (fifteenth century), share in emancipation of Appenzell, **16**, 583.
- Werder**, Count August von (1808–1887), Prussian general; defeats Bourbaki (1871), **13**, 169, 170.
- Werdt**, see Werth.
- Were** (in Anglo-Saxon England), compensation paid by murderer to family of murdered, **18**, 45.
- Werner**, Count (d. 955 A.D.), Bavarian noble, treason, **7**, 613; killed by Hungarians, **7**, 614.
- Werner von Urslinger**, German adventurer; forms "the Great Company" (1344), **9**, 242; aids conquest of Naples (1347), **9**, 223.
- Werstan**, bishop of Sherborne, killed at battle of Brunanburh (937 A.D.), **18**, 98, 98 note.
- Werth or Werdt**, Johann von (1600–1652), general in Thirty Years' War; campaigns, **14**, 366, 368, 369, 375, 381, 382.
- Wesel**, fortress in Germany; taken by French (1806), **15**, 293.
- Wesen**, town in Switzerland; destroyed (1393), **16**, 578.
- Wesley**, Charles (1708–1788), a founder of Methodism, **20**, 553; in America, **23**, 62.
- Wesley**, John (1703–1791), a founder of Methodism, **20**, 553; in Georgia, **23**, 62.
- Wesselényi**, Nicholas, Baron (1794–1852), Hungarian revolutionist; trial, **14**, 614.
- Wessenberg**, Johann Philipp, Baron (1773–1858), Austrian statesman; makes draft for confederation, **15**, 365.
- Wessex**, Saxon kingdom in England; foundation (519 A.D.), **18**, 37; boundaries, **18**, 39; relations with Northumbria, **18**, 48; rise, **18**, 62–64; government, **18**, 63; under Ine and his successors, **18**, 64–66; under Egbert, **18**, 66–68; invasion of Northmen, **18**, 68; under Æthelwulf and his sons, **18**, 68–73; struggle with Northmen, **18**, 69; under Alfred and his successors, **18**, 74–118; results of Treaty of Chippenham, **18**, 80–81; effects of Danish settlement, **18**, 81; internal reforms under Alfred the Great, **18**, 81–85; renewal of struggle with Danes, **18**, 85–90; reign of Eadward the Elder, **18**, 93–95; union with Mercia, **18**, 93; subjugation of Northumbrians and East Anglians, **18**, 94; reign of Æthelstan, **18**, 95–100; effects of victory at Brunanburh, **18**, 98–99; reign of Eadmund, **18**, 101–102; conversion of Northumbrians, **18**, 102; conquest of Cumbria, **18**, 102; reign of Eadred, **18**, 103–104; reigns of Eadwig the Fair, Eadgar and Eadward the Martyr, **18**, 104–111; reign of Æthelred the Unready, **18**, 111–117; renewal of Danish invasion, **18**, 112–114; massacre of St. Brice's Day, **18**, 114–115; Sweyn's conquest, **18**, 115–117; reign of Eadmund Ironside, **18**, 118; literature, **18**, 164–165.
- West**, Joseph, governor of South Carolina 1674–1684; administration, **23**, 54.
- West**, Thomas, Lord Delaware (1577–1618), governor of Virginia; appointed governor of Virginia, **22**, 577; arrival in Jamestown (1610), **19**, 490; **22**, 578; return to England, **22**, 579; death, **22**, 581.
- West African Protectorate**, German possession in West Africa, **15**, 558–560.
- Westergötlanders**, see Västergötlanders.
- Westermann**, Joseph (1751–1794), French general; coerces Santerre to become leader of Commune forces, **12**, 260; arrested, **12**, 336.
- Western Australia**, state of Australian Commonwealth; main treatment, **22**, 248–249; becomes a state of the Australian Commonwealth (1900), **22**, 257; threatens to secede from the Commonwealth (1906), **22**, 259.
- Western Empire**, western part of the Roman empire after the partition in 395 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 377–659; territory as compared with Eastern Empire, **7**, 25–28; chronology, **7**, 361–376.
- West Franks**, Kingdom of, portion of Charlemagne's empire, given to Charles the Bald by Treaty of Verdun; effect of Treaty of Verdun, **7**, 573, 574; invaded by Northmen (845 A.D.), **7**, 575, 576; invasion led by Ludwig the German, **7**, 577–578; change of boundary, **7**, 585; ravages of Northmen, **7**, 586.
- West India Company**, Dutch, see Dutch West India Company.
- West Indies**, group of islands between North

- and South America; Columbus' first voyage to, **22**, 431-446; Columbus' second voyage to, **22**, 446-447; first conquest of, by Spaniards (1495), **22**, 447; negro slavery in, **21**, 527-528.
- West Kappel**, Netherlands; battle of (1252), **13**, 294.
- Westminster**, former city, now a part of London; Treaty of (1380), **11**, 152; (1756), **15**, 188.
- Westminster Abbey**, famous church in Westminster, London; William the Conqueror crowned in, **18**, 172.
- Westminster Assembly** or **Assembly of Divines** at Westminster, convocation summoned by the Long Parliament to regulate matters of faith and church government (1643-1649); decrees that book of common prayer shall be laid aside, **20**, 30.
- Weston**, Thomas (1575-ca. 1624), English adventurer; proposals to Pilgrims, **22**, 624; sends out colony to Massachusetts, **22**, 632; arrives at Plymouth, **22**, 633.
- Westphalia**, Kingdom of, kingdom formed by Napoleon in 1807; ruled by Jerome Bonaparte, **12**, 563.
- Westphalia**, Peace of, treaties signed by the powers at close of Thirty Years' War in 1648; provisions of, **15**, 583-589; **11**, 496-497; **13**, 585; **14**, 382-383; **16**, 329, 362, 649; Innocent X publishes bull against, **14**, 384; Louis XIV's transgressions of, **11**, 577.
- West Virginia**, state of United States; formation and admission to Union (1863), **23**, 420, 461.
- Wetherell**, Sir Charles (1770-1846), English barrister; attacked by mob at Bristol (1831), **21**, 559.
- Wettin**, House of, former reigning family in Saxony; rise to power, **14**, 231.
- Wexford**, city in Ireland; battle of (1416), **21**, 390; massacre of (1649), **21**, 423.
- Weyler**, Valeriano (1836-), Spanish soldier; relentless policy in Cuba, **10**, 419; succeeded by Blanco, **10**, 420; **23**, 487.
- Weymouth**, George, English navigator; commands expedition to America (1605), **19**, 489; **22**, 565.
- Whalley**, Edward (d. 1678), English soldier and regicide; in New England, **23**, 139, 140.
- Wharncliffe**, Lord, see **Stuart-Wortley**, John Archibald.
- Wharton**, Thomas, marquis of Wharton (ca. 1640-1715), English politician; author of "Lillibullero," **20**, 390; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 482; resigns, **20**, 484.
- Wheeler**, Joseph (1836-), American cavalry officer; leads raid of Confederate troops against Fort Donelson (1863), **23**, 441.
- Wheeler**, William Almon (1819-1887), American statesman; nominated by Republicans for vice-president (1876), **23**, 474.
- Wheelwright**, John (1592-1679), New England clergyman, brother of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson; censured for liberal opinions, **23**, 102; emigrates to New Hampshire, **22**, 637; founds Exeter, **22**, 637.
- Whiggamore Raid**, a dash on Edinburgh, made by the Presbyterian party in 1648; gives rise to word "Whig," **20**, 67; **21**, 295.
- Whigs**: (1) English political party, prominent from end of seventeenth century till about 1832; origin of name, **20**, 298; fight for Exclusion Bill (1681), **20**, 300; persecuted by Tories, **20**, 300-303; propose insurrections in England (1683), **20**, 303; in Rye House Plot, **20**, 303; fall of ministry (1700), **20**, 458; in power under Queen Anne, **20**, 482-483; support war with France (1793), **21**, 454; in coalition ministry of 1806, **21**, 470; party conditions in 1815, **21**, 482; urge reform, **21**, 547, 550-553; pass reform bill (1832), **21**, 562-563; ministry resigns (1839), **21**, 592; (1841), **21**, 599; resume power (1846), **21**, 606; in Tractarian movement (1850), **21**, 611; (2) A political party in the United States (ca. 1828-1856); formed under leadership of Henry Clay; elect Harrison and Tyler (1840), **23**, 367; in campaign of 1844, **23**, 369; elect Taylor and Fillmore (1848), **23**, 377-378; defeated in election of, 1852, **23**, 385; platform of, in 1852, **23**, 389; endorse nominations of Know-Nothings (1856), **23**, 400; disappearance of, **23**, 401.
- Whiskey Insurrection**, an uprising of distillers in Western Pennsylvania (1794); suppression of, during Washington's second administration, **23**, 302.
- Whiskey Ring**, an association of distillers and United States government officials, formed to defraud the government; first brought to light (1875), **23**, 472.
- Whitaker**, Sir Frederick (1812-1891), British colonial statesman; premier of New Zealand, **22**, 261.
- Whitby**, town in Yorkshire, England; synod of (664 A.D.), **18**, 54.
- White**, John (fl. 1585-1590), English colonist; governor of Raleigh's proposed colony, **22**, 560; returns to England to solicit aid for Roanoke, **22**, 561.
- White**, John (1575-1648), English clergyman; attempts settlement on Cape Ann, **22**, 639; establishes colony at Naumkeag, **22**, 639.
- White**, Sir George Stuart (1835-), English soldier; appointed to command in Natal, **22**, 302, 319; opening campaign in Natal, **22**, 305; besieged in Ladysmith (1899), **22**, 305, 309.
- White**, Sir Thomas (1492-1567), English philanthropist; founder of St. John's College of Oxford, **19**, 259.
- White**, Thomas (sixteenth century), English naval officer; in war against Spain, **19**, 410.
- White**, Thomas (1630-1698), English prelate, bishop of Peterborough; one of the seven bishops to present petition against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 396-397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398-400.

Whiteboys, peasant associations in Ireland; origin, **21**, 437.

White-Caps, see Chaperons blancs.

White City, see Belgrade.

Whitefield, George (1714–1770), a founder of Methodism, **20**, 552; ministry in Georgia, **23**, 62; urges Louisburg expedition, **23**, 197.

White Huns (Ephthalites, Chazars or Khazars), Turanian people of Central Asia; conquered by Turks (552 A.D.), **24**, 266; hold ports of silk trade, **9**, 312; invade Persia (629 A.D.), **8**, 95.

White Lavender, school of rhetoric in Flanders; moved to Amsterdam, **13**, 593.

White League, The, see Ku Klux Klan.

Whitelocke, Bulstrode (1605–1676), English statesman; at trial of Strafford, **19**, 586; opposes dissolution of Long Parliament, **20**, 130.

White Mountain, battle of, see Prague.

White Terror, reign of violence in France on the return of the émigrés (1815); main treatment, **13**, 12–14.

Whitgift, John (1530–1604), English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury; persecutes non-conformists, **19**, 452; at Hampton Court conference, **19**, 475; opposition of, to Puritans, **19**, 475.

Whithimer, king of the Ostrogoths 376 A.D.; defeated and slain by Huns, **6**, 522.

Whitworth, Charles, Baron Aldbaston and Earl Whitworth (1754–1825), English diplomatist; as ambassador extraordinary to France holds memorable conversation with Napoleon, **12**, 529–530; compelled to leave Russia, **17**, 438; negotiates agreement with Denmark, **17**, 439.

Wibbandun, see Wimbledon.

Viborg Sound, see Viborg Sound.

Widdin or Widin, town in Bulgaria; besieged by Basil II (1002), **7**, 246; capitulates to Michael the Brave (1595), **24**, 373; taken by Turks (1690), **24**, 399; taken by Russians (1810), **17**, 468.

Widemir or Widimir, king of Ostrogoths (ca. 470 A.D.); at the battle of Châlons (451 A.D.), **6**, 588; **7**, 380; invades Italy and Gaul, **7**, 381.

Wieland, Christopher Martin (1733–1813), German poet; influence of, **15**, 335, 340.

Wielmacker, John, anabaptist in England; martyrdom of (1575), **19**, 453.

Wigfall, Louis T. (1816–1874), American soldier; on Beauregard's staff at fall of Fort Sumter, **23**, 414.

Wight, Isle of, see Isle of Wight.

Wilberforce, William (1759–1833), English statesman and philanthropist; elected to parliament (1784), **20**, 644; advocates abolition of slave trade, **20**, 650; death of, **21**, 569.

Wilderness, Battle of the, battle fought in Virginia, United States, during the Civil War (1864), **23**, 446 seq.

Wilford, Ralph (d. 1499), English impostor; impersonates Warwick, **19**, 35; death, **19**, 36.

Wilfrid, Saint (ca. 634–709 A.D.), English prelate, archbishop of York; friend of

Dagobert II, **7**, 482; quarrels with Egfrith, **18**, 55.

Wilhelm, see William.

Wilhelmina Sophia Frederika (1880–), queen of Holland; accession and marriage of, **14**, 66.

Wilkes, Charles (1801–1877), American naval officer and explorer; expedition of, **23**, 368; seizes Mason and Slidell on steamship *Trent* (1861), **23**, 424.

Wilkes, John (1727–1797), English politician and agitator; attacks Grenville administration, **20**, 601; expelled from Commons and outlawed, **20**, 602; reversal of sentence against, **20**, 611; stirs up riots, **20**, 611; re-elected from Middlesex, **20**, 611, 612; as lord-mayor of London (1774), **20**, 624.

Wilkinson, James (1757–1825), American soldier; operations (in War of 1812) during winter of 1813–1814, **23**, 333.

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Wittgenstein, Ludwig Adolf Peter, prince of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Ludwigsburg (1769–1843), Russian soldier; part in Napoleon's Russian disaster, **12**, 591, 595.

Wittingham, Don Santiago, Spanish soldier; at accession of Ferdinand VII (1814), **10**, 377.

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Wladislaw I (Ladislaus), (1043–1102), duke

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Wladislaw II (1104–1159), duke of Poland; reign, **24**, 27; exile, **24**, 28.

Wladislaw III or IV (1260–1333), duke of Poland as Wladislaw I, king of Poland 1319–1333; defeats Teutonic knights, **24**, 31; receives royal crown, **24**, 32.

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Wladislaw VI (1424–1444), king of Poland; made king of Hungary, **24**, 42; war with Turks, **24**, 42, 321–322; defeat at Varna, **24**, 324.

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Woeringen, town of Netherlands; battle (1288), **13**, 309.

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Wohlenschwyl, town in Switzerland; battle (1653), **16**, 655.

Wolcott, Oliver (1760–1833), American politician and financier; opposes Adams' French policy (1799), **23**, 315.

Wolcott, Roger (1679–1767), American colonial soldier and statesman; commands Connecticut forces in King George's War, **23**, 196.

Wolf or Wolff, Christian von (1679–1754), German savant; negotiation with Frederick the Great, **15**, 156.

Wolf, Eugen, German explorer; visits West Africa (1888), **15**, 558.

Wolfe, James (1727–1759), English general; at Louisburg, **23**, 215; takes Quebec, **23**, 216–221.

Wolff, Karl Hermann (1862–), Austrian politician; opposes Czechs (1897), **15**, 60–61.

Wolff, Sir Henry Drummond (1830–), English diplomatist; negotiates convention in regard to Egypt (1887), **24**, 464.

Wolfgang William, count-palatine of Neuburg; alliance with Spain (1613), **14**, 325.

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Wollenwever, Görden, burgomaster of Lübeck (1533); envoy to Sweden, **16**, 256–257; usurps government, **16**, 289.

Wöllner, Johann Christoph von (1730–1800), Prussian statesman; reactionary policy, **15**, 261–263.

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- Wolseyley (1333-), English soldier; at Fort Garry, **22**, 344; in Ashantee War, **21**, 639; in the Transvaal, **22**, 289; in Zulu War, **21**, 642; commands British army in Egyptian campaign, **21**, 646; expedition to relieve Gordon, **24**, 461.
- Wolsey, Thomas (ca. 1471-1530), English cardinal and statesman; in expedition against France (1513), **19**, 60; becomes prime minister of Henry VIII (1515), **19**, 73, 76; made papal legate (1514), **19**, 76; patron of literature, **19**, 77; foreign policy of, **19**, 77; arranges treaty between Henry VIII and Francis I, **19**, 80; negotiates alliance against France, **19**, 83-84; schemes for papal throne, **19**, 84, 89-90; contest of with commons, **19**, 86-88; maintains papal supremacy in England, **19**, 97; suggests divorce to Henry, **19**, 103; opposes Henry's projected marriage with Anne Boleyn, **19**, 106; receives commission to try Henry's divorce suit, **19**, 108; deposed and disgraced (1529), **19**, 114-116; restored to archbishopric of York, **19**, 116; arrested for treason, **19**, 117; death, **19**, 118; various estimates of, **19**, 73, 76, 77, 118-120.
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 - Wood, Sir Andrew (ca. 1455-ca. 1540), Scottish admiral; naval victories, **21**, 203 seq.
 - Wood, Sir Henry Evelyn (1838-), British general; concludes peace with Boers, **22**, 292; aids in Egyptian army organisation, **24**, 462.
 - Wood, Leonard (1860-), American soldier; commands Rough Riders in Cuba, **23**, 488.
 - Wood, William (1671-1730), English adventurer; coins halfpennies for Ireland (1722), **20**, 532; **21**, 435.
 - Woodbury, Levi (1789-1851), American jurist and statesman; competes for presidential nomination in 1848, **23**, 377.
 - Woodgate, Edward Robert Prevost (1845-), British soldier; at battle of Spion Kop, **22**, 311.
 - Woodville, Anthony (d. 1483), Lord Scales and 2nd Earl Rivers, English courtier and poet, brother of Elizabeth Woodville; jousts with Anthony of Burgundy, **18**, 585, 586; patron of Caxton, **18**, 599; in charge of young Edward V, **18**, 605, 606; Gloucester's treachery toward, **18**, 607, 608; executed, **18**, 609 and note.
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 - Woodward, John (1665-1728), English geologist; researches in fossils and shells, **20**, 352.
 - Wool, John Ellis (1784-1869), American soldier; in Mexican War, **23**, 372.
 - Worcester, Edward Somerset, Duke of, see Somerset.
 - Worcester, capital of Worcestershire, England; battle of (1651), **20**, 108; **21**, 295.
 - Worden, John Lorimer (1818-1897), American naval commander; commands *Monitor* in battle with *Merrimac* (1862), **23**, 427.
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 - Worms, city in province of Rhine-Hesse, grand duchy of Hesse; ceded to Ludwig or Lewis I of Germany (843 A.D.), **7**, 572; synod of (1076) deposes Gregory II, **7**, 649; religious conference at (1541), **14**, 281; burned (1689), **11**, 603.
 - Worms, Concordat of, convention concluded between Emperor Henry V and Calixtus II (1122), **8**, 601 seq.
 - Worms, Diet of (1495), diet formed to found a federation of all the parts of the empire and to base the power of the realm, **14**, 238.
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 - Wörth, Battle of, or Battle of Fröschweiler, or Reichshofen, battle fought near Wörth, Alsace (1793), **14**, 507; **15**, 273; (1870), **13**, 150 seq.
 - Worth, William Jenkins (1794-1849), American general; marches with Taylor against

- Monterey, **23**, 372; in Scott's advance on Mexico, **23**, 374; wins battle of Molino del Rey, **23**, 375.
- Wortley, Charles Stuart, see Stuart Wortley, Charles.
- Wotton, Nicholas (1497–1566), English statesman; agent of Henry VIII to Anne of Cleves, **19**, 188.
- Wouwerman, Pieter (ca. 1619–1668), Dutch painter, famous for his battle pictures, **13**, 608 seq.
- Wrangel, Count Friedrich Heinrich Ernst (1784–1877), Prussian soldier; in Schleswig-Holstein War of 1864, **15**, 484; **16**, 446; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 491.
- Wrangel, Count Karl Gustav (1613–1676), Swedish soldier; takes command of Swedish army, **14**, 381; at battles of Lawingen and Zusmarshausen, **11**, 495; **14**, 382; in crossing of Little Belt (1658), **16**, 337 seq.; in siege of Copenhagen, **16**, 340; invades Denmark, **16**, 360; invades Brandenburg, **16**, 368 seq.
- Wrangel, Herman (1587–1635), Swedish general; in Polish War, **16**, 314.
- Wratislaw (d. 1092), duke of Bohemia; made king (1061), **7**, 654.
- Wray, John, see Ray.
- Wrbna, Count Rudolf (1761–1823), Austrian diplomatist; adjutant of Francis II, **14**, 558.
- Wrede, Prince Karl Philipp (1767–1838), Bavarian soldier; at battle of Leipzig, **15**, 318; **17**, 485; favours election of Bernadotte, **16**, 460.
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- Wright, John (d. 1605), English conspirator in the Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 478.
- Wright, John Wesley (1769–1805), English sailor; murdered (1804), **12**, 535.
- Wright, Silas (1795–1847), American politician; leader of "Barnburner" faction in New York State, **23**, 378.
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- Wulfhere (d. 675 A.D.), king of Mercia; reign, **18**, 56–57, 63.
- Wulfwald (seventh century A.D.), mayor of palace of Childeric II; returns to Austrasia, **7**, 482.
- Wurmbrand, Gundaccar, Count (1838–), Austrian statesman; seeks to check Slav influence (1884), **15**, 53.
- Wurmser, Dagobert Siegmund, Count of (1724–1797), Austrian soldier; in War of the Bavarian Succession, **14**, 460; enters Hagenau, **12**, 366; wins victory at lines of Weissenburg, **14**, 507; on the Rhine, **12**, 409; **15**, 273, 281; marches to aid Beaulieu, **12**, 431; defeated by Napoleon, **12**, 432–435; surrenders, **12**, 439.
- Württemberg, state of the German empire; becomes a German principality (fifteenth century), **14**, 231; wrested from Duke Ulrich (1519), **14**, 272; restored to Duke Ulrich (1534), **14**, 272; partitioned among favourites of emperor, **14**, 366; ravaged by Louvois (1688), **11**, 603; made a kingdom by Treaty of Pressburg (1805), **12**, 548; **14**, 538; strife in, concerning constitution (1818), **15**, 367; ally of Austria in Austro-Prussian War (1866), **15**, 487.
- Würzburg, city in Bavaria; attacked by peasants (1525), **14**, 263; taken by Grumbach (1553), **14**, 319; Jourdan defeated at (1796), **14**, 514.
- Wute, African tribe; rebels against Germany, **15**, 561.
- Wyandots, North American Indian tribe, see Hurons.
- Wyatt, Sir Francis (ca. 1575–1644), colonial deputy-governor of Virginia; grants constitution to Virginia (1621), **22**, 586; confirmed as governor, **22**, 589; re-appointed governor (1639), **22**, 592.
- Wyatt, Sir Thomas (1503–1542), English statesman and poet; defends Anne Boleyn, **19**, 174.
- Wyatt, Sir Thomas (1520–1554), English soldier; leads insurrection in Kent (1553–1554), **19**, 237; marches on London, **19**, 238; execution, **19**, 241.
- Wyatt's Rebellion, an insurrection led by Sir Thomas Wyatt and the duke of Suffolk in the interest of Lady Jane Grey; main treatment, **19**, 236–241; punishment following, **19**, 240.
- Wycliffe, John (ca. 1324–1384), English religious reformer; begins career as ecclesiastical reformer, **18**, 484; translates Bible, **18**, 484, 495; persecuted by archbishop of Canterbury, **18**, 494; influence of, on England, **18**, 495; death of, **18**, 495; followers burned, **18**, 495; works introduced into Bohemia, **14**, 198; condemned by council of Constance, **8**, 636; **14**, 204.
- Wyke, Sir Charles Lennox (1815–1897), English soldier; commands English forces in Mexico (1862), **23**, 630.

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Wyndham, Charles, earl of Egremont (1710-1763), English statesman; secretary of state in Bute ministry (1761), **20**, 598; one of the "Triumvirate" in the Grenville ministry (1763), **20**, 601.

Wyndham, Sir William (1687-1740), English statesman; Tory leader at accession of George II (1727), **20**, 541; attacks Walpole, **20**, 546.

Wynford, William Draper Best, Baron (1767-1845), English judge; opposes Reform Bill (1831), **21**, 555.

Wynne, Charles Wynne Griffith- (1780-1865), English politician; secretary of war in Grey ministry (1831), **21**, 549.

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Xanthippus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian soldier, father of Pericles; alleged ostracism of, **3**, 249; impeaches Miltiades (490 B.C.), **3**, 281; commands Athenian fleet (479 B.C.), **3**, 378.

Xanthippus (d. 430 B.C.), son of Pericles; death by plague, **3**, 547.

Xanthippus, Lacedæmonian soldier; commands Carthaginian army (256 B.C.), **5**, 223.

Xanthus, city of Lycia; destroyed by Persians (546 B.C.), **2**, 418, 592; besieged by Brutus (42 B.C.), **5**, 621.

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Xavier, Francis, Saint (1506–1552), Spanish Jesuit missionary, known as “the Apostle to the Indies”; visits India, **10**, 492; in Japan, **24**, 590.

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Xenias, Greek soldier; commands mercenaries of Cyrus the Younger (405–401 B.C.), **4**, 49, 52.

Xenophanes (ca. 570–480 B.C.), Greek philosopher, **3**, 493.

Xenophon (ca. 430–357 B.C.), Greek historian and soldier; travels in Assyria, **2**, 633; continues history of Thucydides, **3**, 510; disciple of Socrates, **4**, 34; at court of Cyrus the Younger, **4**, 52; conducts retreat of Ten Thousand, **1**, 614; **4**, 60–63; death, **4**, 64; Spartan sympathies of, **4**, 111.

Xenophon, son of Euripides (d. 427 B.C.), Athenian soldier; commands at siege of Potidaea (430 B.C.), **3**, 544; defeat and death, **3**, 560.

Xenophon, physician in Rome; assists in the murder of Claudius (54 A.D.), **6**, 178.

Xeres de la Frontera, city in Spain; Saracens defeat Goths at (711 A.D.), **7**, 493; **8**, 193; **10**, 36.

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Xerxes II, king of Persia 424 B.C.; reign, **2**, 562, 618.

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Ximenes de Quesada, Gonsalo (1498–ca. 1597), Spanish-American soldier; conquers New Granada, **23**, 562.

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Xiphilin (eleventh century A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople, **7**, 253.

Xorus, a reputed founder of Carthage, **2**, 360.

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- Yahveh or Jehovah**, the god of Israel; worship of, adopted from Kenites, **2**, 6, 14, 20; Baal supersedes in northern Israel, **2**, 15; sacrilege of Antiochus Epiphanes towards, **2**, 151; form of worship of, **2**, 205–208; worship of, by Ptolemy III, **4**, 571.
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- Yahya al-Kadi** (eleventh century), king of Toledo; reign, **8**, 240.
- Yahya ben Gania** (d. 1148), Moorish captain; victorious at Fraga, **10**, 59.
- Yahya ben Salma** (eighth century A.D.), viceroy of Spain; deposed, **8**, 198.
- Yakin**, king of Bit-Yakin; defeated by Shalmaneser II (ca. 850 B.C.), **1**, 389.
- Yakinlu** (seventh century B.C.), king of Aryad; submits to Assyria, **1**, 419, 427; **2**, 286.
- Yakub** (d. 879 A.D.), founder of dynasty of Saffarids; attacks Baghdad, **8**, 217.
- Yakub**, Ottoman soldier; captures Corinth (1395), **7**, 332.
- Yakub ben Yusuf** (d. 1199), Mohammedan ruler; reign in Spain and Africa, **8**, 246–247; victorious at Alarcon, **8**, 246; **10**, 61.
- Yakub Khan** (1849–), amir of Afghanistan (1879); deposed by British, **22**, 208; **24**, 503.
- Ya' lu**, king of Kedar (ca. 672 B.C.), **1**, 423.
- Yalu**, river in Corea; battles of the (1894), **24**, 558, 576, 654; (1904), **17**, 623; **24**, 658.
- Yamagi, Motoharu, Viscount** (ca. 1840–), Japanese soldier; occupies Ying-kau, **24**, 578.
- Yamama**, district of Arabia; resists Islam, **8**, 13.
- Yaman**, king of Ashdod; defeated by Sargon II (711 B.C.), **1**, 400.
- Yamaseses or Tamasi**, Indian tribe in North America; at war with Carolinas, **23**, 59, 194.
- Yan**, Babylonian divinity, **1**, 316.
- Yandabu**, Treaty of (1826), between the king of Ava and the English; provisions, **22**, 135.
- Yangtse Pass**, battle of (1904), **17**, 624.
- Yao**, emperor of China ca. 2300 B.C.; reign, **24**, 525, 542.
- Yaqebar**, king of Egypt ca. 2000 B.C., **1**, 105.
- Yarmuk**, river in Syria; battle of (636 A.D.), **8**, 14, 156–157.
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- Yatburu**, Aramaean tribe; conquest by Assyria (711–709 B.C.), **1**, 400–401.
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- Ya-ubidi or Il-ubidi** (eighth century B.C.), ruler of Hamath; war with Assyria, **1**, 398.
- Yauta-ben-Bir-Dadda**, Arabian chief; defeat by Assyrians (ca. 648 B.C.), **1**, 437; **8**, 103.
- Yauta-ben-Hazael**, ally of Abiyate; defeated by Assyrians (645 B.C.), **1**, 436; **8**, 103.
- Yazid I**, caliph 680–684 A.D., son of Moawiyah; leads forces against Constantinople, **8**, 175; proclaimed caliph, **8**, 176; subjects in rebellion, **8**, 177; death, **8**, 178.
- Yazid II**, caliph 720–724 A.D.; reign, **8**, 186; edict against images in Christian churches, **7**, 208.
- Yazid III**, caliph 744 A.D.; reign, **8**, 188.
- Yazid ben Muhallab** (eighth century A.D.), governor of Irak; favoured by Caliph Suleiman, **8**, 185; in rebellion against Yazid II, **8**, 186.
- Yeamans, Sir John** (ca. 1605–ca. 1676), English colonial governor; appointed governor of Clarendon, **23**, 48; succeeds to government of South Carolina, **23**, 53.
- Yeardney, George** (ca. 1580–1627), English colonial governor; becomes governor of Virginia, **22**, 581; convenes first colonial assembly, **22**, 582; re-appointed governor of Virginia, **22**, 590; death, **22**, 590.
- Yedo or Yeddo**, see Tokio.
- Yehudah** (second century A.D.), Jewish rabbi; collects codes and laws, **2**, 200–201.
- Yellow Ford** or Bellanaboy, locality in Ireland; battle of (1598), **21**, 415.
- Yelverton, Sir Henry** (1566–1630), English statesman; chosen speaker of house of commons, **19**, 417.
- Ye-lu**, see Kara-Khitai.
- Ye-lu-ta-shi**, Turkish emperor of China 1004–1020; character and reign, **24**, 271.
- Ye-lu-tchutsai** (thirteenth century), leader of Chinese party in Mongol Empire; controls election of 1229, **24**, 285.
- Yemen**, district of southwestern Arabia; ancient gold mines in, **2**, 336; early history, **8**, 6, 106; invaded by Persians (570 A.D.), **7**, 143; **8**, 89.
- Yesuguei Bahatur** (twelfth century), father of Jenghiz Khan; work and influence, **24**, 272.
- Yezdegerd or Yesdigerd I**, king of Persia ca. 399–420 A.D.; reign, **8**, 83.
- Yezdegerd II**, king of Persia ca. 438–457 A.D.; reign, **8**, 84.
- Yezdegerd III**, king of Persia ca. 632–651 A.D.; reign, **8**, 96–98, 152–154; death, **8**, 155.
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Yamagi occupies (1895), **24**, 578; taken by Japanese (1904), **24**, 658.

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Yokohama, city of Japan; opened to foreign trade (1858), **24**, 623.

Yolande (d. 1478), sister of Louis XI of France, governs Savoy counties, **9**, 503; **16**, 597 seq.

Yolande (fifteenth century), duchess of Anjou, mother-in-law of Charles VII of France; allies Anjou and Lorraine against England, **11**, 189; influence over Charles VII, **11**, 230.

Yolande de Lusignan (thirteenth century), princess of Jerusalem; married to Frederick II (1225), **8**, 425; **9**, 91; **14**, 115.

Yonge, Sir William (d. 1755), English politician; a parliamentary supporter of Walpole, **20**, 541.

Yoriyé, shogun of Japan (1219), **24**, 587.

Yoritomo (twelfth century), leader of Minamoto clan in Japan; overthrows Taira house, **24**, 586; work and influence, **24**, 587.

York, city in England; Severus dies at, **6**, 390; taken by William the Conqueror (1068), **18**, 177; besieged by Anglo-Danes (1069), **18**, 180; taken by Parliamentarians (1644), **20**, 21.

York, House of, English royal family reigning from 1461–1485; descent and right of, to throne, **18**, 515, 569.

York, Edmund of Langley, 1st Duke of (1341–1402), son of Edward III; administration during Richard II's minority, **18**, 501.

York, Edward, 2nd Duke of (d. 1415), grandson of Edward III; killed at Agincourt, **18**, 536.

York, Edward, Duke of; see Edward IV.

York, Frederick Augustus, Duke of (1763–1827), English general, second son of George III; commander of Anglo-Hanoverian troops in army of the allies (1793), **12**, 362–363; **21**, 455; attacks Dunkirk, **12**, 364; takes Landrecies, **12**, 377; defeated in Holland, **12**, 474; **21**, 459; in war of Sixth Coalition, **15**, 316.

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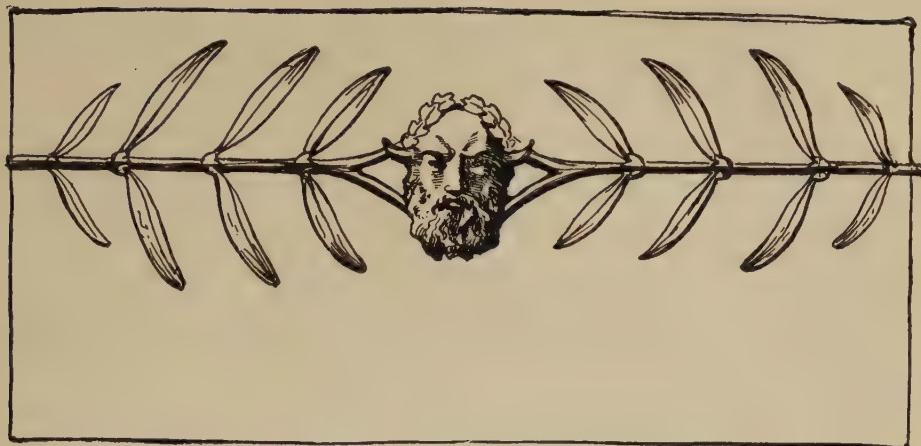
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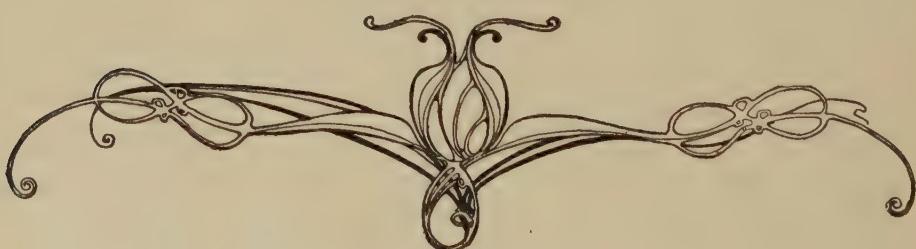
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

A LIST OF THE AUTHORS QUOTED, WITH SPECIFIC (VOLUME AND PAGE) REFERENCE TO THE WORKS FROM WHICH THE EXCERPTS ARE MADE AND SIMILAR REFERENCE TO THE PAGES OF THE PRESENT WORK; CONSTITUTING A GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE OF WORLD HISTORY AS REPRESENTED IN THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

When the first pages of copy for The Historians' History went to the printer, it was intended to accompany each excerpt with specific reference to the work from which it was taken. It soon became evident, however, that this arrangement presented mechanical difficulties which rendered its expediency more than doubtful. The introduction of the names of authors and books with the customary bibliographical data (including date and place of publication, and exact volume and page reference), as at first intended, was seen to break in on the flow of the narrative, threatening the very essentials of the work as an artistic production, and making alarming demands upon space. The reader who has scanned the volumes is aware that, whereas the excerpts sometimes cover many pages, it is not at all unusual to find several excerpts upon a single page, in cases where no single available author met all the editorial requirements. Such pages have been spoken of as "artistic mosaics." They are generally conceded to have the continuity of a single narrative, though drawn from various sources. But it must be obvious that they would altogether lack this essential continuity, were the extended references in question interpolated. Even were such references given as footnotes, the page would be disastrously cumbered, and (since an author may be quoted many times in a given chapter) the loss of space involved in repeated footnotes would be, in the aggregate, enormous.

These difficulties becoming tangible, it seemed necessary to find a different arrangement; and the expedient was hit upon of using the superior letters in the manner with which the reader has become familiar. The plan was an altogether novel one, and it involved some difficulties, yet on the whole it proved admirably effective. It gave a flexibility to the use of authorities which would not otherwise have been possible—permitting in particular the modification of an author through omission and substitution in a way not otherwise feasible. Even the best authority falls occasionally into error, or is superseded as to certain parts of his narrative by new discoveries, while his story as a whole retains all its original importance. The conventional method of dealing with such cases as this is to retain the faulty statements and to modify them with footnote references. Our method is to omit the faulty statement and to substitute a correct one, clearly indicating both the fact of the substitution and the source of the new matter with the aid of the superior letters, and yet achieving in the end an unbroken narrative that is authoritative and up to date. The old method makes the false statement and then contradicts it, cumbering the page meantime with footnotes. Our method avoids both these disadvantages.

It is quite unnecessary, however, to remind the reader of this work of the advantages that have been attained by the use of superior-letter references. But it remains to say a word as to one obvious disadvantage. The reader who has become familiar with our method finds it a perfectly simple matter, with the aid of the Brief Reference Lists, to keep himself informed as to the author quoted. The one defect is the lack of specific reference to the volume and page. That defect was inherent in the method. It is a defect that concerns comparatively few readers—since few indeed have access to a library where more than a fraction of the works quoted could be examined; yet to these few, biased by scholarly predilections, it might seem important. Important or otherwise, this defect is remedied by the present bibliographical index. Here the reader will find specific reference, in the case of all important quotations, to the precise edition of each work that we have used, and to the volume and page where the original citation may be found. The alphabetical arrangement here employed makes such reference as easy as could be desired, and the reader who keeps the index volume at hand will be able to trace any given quotation to its source with all the accuracy that the most exacting scholarship could demand.



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